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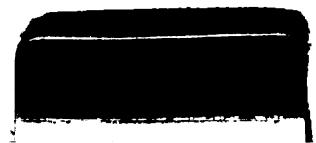
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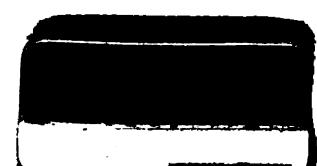
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business of legislation would be better performed by even an infant assembly, one whose members could say little more than yes, or no, seems probable, from their number—for “in the multitude of counsellors there is safety,”—from their local knowledge—and from their being at hand in case of any emergency.

But above all, the very deficiency in education which is urged as an objection, is a strong argument in favor of the measure. For what means are more likely to produce an improvement in this respect than holding forth so splendid a prize for distinguished talents and acquirements?

As connected with this subject, we lay before our readers some incidental remarks on the constitution of the House of Commons, from the “Life of Napoleon,” p. 121, vol. I.

“The due proportion, in which talents and property are represented in the British House of Commons, is perhaps the best assurance for the stability of the constitution. Men of talents, bold, enterprizing, eager for distinction, and ambitious of power, suffer no opportunity to escape of recommending such measures as may improve the general system, and raise to distinction those by whom they are proposed; while men of substance, desirous of preserving the property, which they possess, are scrupulous in scrutinizing every new measure, and steady in rejecting such as are not accompanied with the most certain prospect of advantage to the state.

“Talent, eager and active, desires the means of employment: Property, cautious, doubtful, jealous of innovation, acts as a regulator rather than an impulse on the machine, by preventing its either moving too rapidly, or changing too suddenly. The over caution of those, by whom property is represented, may sometimes indeed delay a projected improvement, but much more frequently impedes a rash and hazardous experiment. Looking back on the parliamentary history of two centuries, it is easy to see how much practical wisdom has been derived from the influence exercised by those members called Country Gentlemen, who unambitious of distinguishing themselves by their eloquence, and undesirous of mingling in the ordinary debates of the House, make their sound and unsophisticated good sense heard and understood upon every crisis of importance, in a manner alike respected by the Ministry and the opposition of the day,—by the professed statesmen of the house, whose daily business is legislation, and whose thoughts in some instances are devoted to public affairs, because they have none of their own much worth looking after.”

STATE OF EUROPE.

No change effected without a convulsion of the State, could be of higher constitutional importance than that by which Mr.

Canning was placed at the helm of the British empire. His Ministry seems to possess the full confidence and support of the King and People.

In Foreign affairs the measures of the present Cabinet are such as become the arbitress of freedom. Portugal has been aided in repelling the insults and attacks of a faction in Spain, who dreaded to have liberty in their neighbourhood, and attempted to crush it in its cradle;—But those serpents have encountered a Hercules, where they expected to find but an infant; and indeed it requires penetration as well as power to meet the efforts of adversaries so mighty and so artful: for at the same time that Spain is instigating or conniving at those outrages upon Portugal, she appeals to France to prevent the transmission of French Newspapers, and the latter immediately revives the odious Censorship of the Press.

Greece, reduced by the fall of Athens, to the verge of ruin, is now at length effectually succoured. A treaty has been signed by Russia, France, and Britain, by which the high contracting parties bind themselves to prevent the continuance of hostilities, by force of arms if necessary, and to oblige the contending nations to accede to the terms to be proposed to them. Those terms are calculated to secure the liberty of Greece, at the same time that they save the honor of the Porte; and reflect the highest credit on the moderation, and political wisdom of their authors. The arrangement proposed in the treaty to which we have alluded is, that Greece shall become a fief of Turkey, paying the latter an annual tribute which shall be proportioned to the present resources of the Greek nation; and as prosperity will be the sure result of independence, every succeeding year will lessen the burthen, which even in the outset will be suited to the weakness of those who are to bear it.

IRELAND.

We regret to perceive in the Dublin Papers, accounts of renewed disturbances in the Counties of Limerick and Tipperary, and of Orange Processions in the North. We subjoin extracts from the Dublin *Warder*, which will enable our readers to form some faint notion of the feuds which lacerate that most unhappy land.

“At about six o’clock on the evening of Wednesday last, at Donaskeigh, a large party of armed men attacked James and Wm. Scott, of Ballagh, on their return from valuing tithes for the Rev. Robert Carew Armstrong, Rector of Ballintemple; some of them beat James (who is a very feeble old man) most unmercifully, took from him the valuation books, and all the papers he had about him, (and of which belonged to his own private affairs—they promised to leave for him at the Church of Ballintemple, on the Sunday following,) and swore him to give up his

present employment. The remainder of the party followed, and fired three shots at him, and he is very severely wounded, having received a ball and several large slugs in his knee, leg, and arm, and he lies dangerously ill.”—*Tipperary Free Press*.

TWELFTH OF JULY.

“Thursday, Noon.—Various bodies of Orangemen, with bands of music, flags, and other insignia of the brotherhood, have marched into town from Aughavagagh, Mullaglass, &c. &c. Eight bodies in all have assembled in Kildare-street, opposite the stone-bridge. The men are in general decently dressed, and decorated with sashes, ribbands, &c. A number of females accompany the procession. This being market-day, the town is greatly thronged with country people, who, however, on both sides, appear to conduct themselves, so far, with temper and moderation.

“One o’clock.—The Orangemen have marched out of town, on their way, we believe, to Warrenpoint, where they expect to meet a number of their brethren of that district. The bands are playing “The Boyne Water,” “Protestant Boys,” &c. The lodges are expected to return in the evening. We trust the magistracy and police will be on the alert to prevent, if possible, any serious riot or commotion. A garland, composed of orange lillies, ribbands, and flags, and extending across the street has remained in Lower North-street, undisturbed, throughout the day. A similar one, we understand, has been put up in High-street. Angry expressions are heard, here and there, in the public streets; but as yet, thank God! the town is tolerably tranquil.”

“Seven o’clock.—As we were going to press, at this hour, the procession passed by our Office, on return from Warrenpoint, followed by multitudes of men, women, and children.—*Nevery Telegraph*.

A letter, dated August 4th, from an English officer of high rank in Lisbon states:—“Last week we were in considerable stir, arising from a change of Ministry, by Saldanha, the Minister of War (rather indiscreetly), insisting on some of his colleagues being turned out; instead of which he was turned out himself. Being a great favourite with the lower classes and the Clubs, they raised a hue and cry; threatened his opponents, and otherwise made a great noise; but all now is quiet again.”

French Papers.

Paris, Aug. 26.—The latest accounts received from Algiers announce, that the large ships of war of the Regency are still kept in port, and that hitherto not one has endeavoured to get out. Only

some feluccas, by favor of the night, and by their small draught of water, have been able to sail along the coast, without being observed by the French squadron, at a time when its number was so small, but the squadron has now been reinforced by several vessels, and is able to extend its line of observation from Bona in the east, to Oran in the west.—(Moniteur.)

(Private Correspondence.)

Barcelona, Aug. 17.—A general insurrection is apprehended in the neighbourhood of Villa Franca. Meetings are publicly held at the Monastery of the Cordeliers there, to the great scandal of the peaceable inhabitants. The Royalist Volunteers of Molin del Rey, as well as several young men, have joined the rebels. A rising is also feared in the mountains of Tarragona, and in the Priorato. The Royalist Volunteers of Manresa, who had been arrested, in consequence of their quarrel with the troops of the line, have all escaped, and have gone to join the rebels. Our Captain General, it is said, is to organise three columns to pursue the rebels; one to be commanded by General Manso; one by Colonel Baza; and the third by Colonel Torres. Each column is to consist of 500 men and 30 horses.

MR. CANNING.

The hope of the Nation is wrested from her by the hand of death. Mr. Canning is no more! That one sad sentence is so replete with sorrow, that we need not add another.

We subjoin extracts from the English Papers, which will enable our Readers to trace the approaches of that most melancholy event.

(From the Courier of 7th August.)

We wish it were in our power to say one word which could diminish the intense anxiety which is felt, respecting the situation of this illustrious Statesman: but our hopes, and those of the country, are confined to the simple fact, that while life remains there exists the bare possibility that death may not take place. The state of bodily exhaustion to which he is reduced, as well from the excruciating pain which he has suffered, as from the severe remedies necessarily employed to abate the inflammation, has left him but little strength with which to protract the struggle. So great was this sinking of physical energy during the night, that we understand the Physicians, who were in attendance, expected, from two o'clock till between six and seven, that every moment would terminate the melancholy scene; but about the latter hour he rallied again, and so continued during the morning. At eight o'clock this morning the following bulletin was issued:—

“Chiswick, Eight o'clock, A.M.
“Mr. Canning's state of danger is still more urgent than at the time of last night's Report.

“M. J. TIERNEY.

“J. R. FARRE.

“H. HOLLAND.”

His bodily sufferings have diminished during yesterday and to-day, and he now only complains of great soreness in those parts where the pain was most dreadful.

The internal inflammation is so general, extending over the whole trunk, that his Medical Attendants have been unable to determine what particular part may have been more immediately the seat of the disease; whether the inflammation has affected the lungs, the pleura, liver, the kidneys, or the intestines, with greater or less violence.

Mr. Canning himself, was the last to know the danger of his situation. As we have already stated, he found himself indisposed on Sunday week, but on Monday, he went to Windsor to attend the King; on the Tuesday and Wednesday he was in town, transacting public business; still getting worse, and his strength sinking; but nothing appeared which inspired either himself or his family with alarm. On Thursday a medical friend called upon him at Chiswick, upon a matter of business, and he was so struck with what he perceived in his manner and general appearance, that he insisted upon immediately having professional assistance. This was assented to; and on Thursday evening, a consultation was held, and the opinion of the physicians then present was, that his case was one of great danger. The disease continued to make rapid progress, in spite of all that the first medical skill could do to baffle it, watching every turn it took, and applying, on the instant, every remedy likely to subdue its virulence, and mitigate his sufferings.

Under the influence of such an attack, it may be supposed that the mind would sympathise with the excited state of the general system. Our readers will learn with melancholy interest, that in those moments of mental wandering, indications are afforded of the cares and anxieties that occupied the thoughts of the illustrious sufferer to the last instant of their unclouded and unimpaired exercise. The broken sentences and disjointed phrases, that fall from his lips, disclose that public affairs, and his country's welfare, are the objects that dimly flit across his mind, and claim its enfeebled and wandering attention. This ceaseless solicitude for the great and solemn trust placed in his hands, manifests itself equally at those moments

when he is more calm and collected. In one of those intervals he expressed himself with regard to his own situation, and that of his Sovereign, in a manner at once the most noble and most touching.

The King feels, with a generous sensibility, and with all the tenderness of friendship, for the melancholy situation of a Minister whom he had found worthy of his entire confidence, in a crisis that required such a man to stand boldly forward. Alas! it is not too much, perhaps, to say that the cares, the fatigue, the anxieties, of the last four months, have placed him on that bed from which he may never rise—for he has had to contend with that, which to a mind and character like his, was best calculated to break down their energies—an ungenerous, a base, and a rancorous persecution. The shameless insults—the vile insinuations—the atrocious calumnies—of which he has been the object, have no parallel in the history of party feuds. But we will not mingle with our grief for the calamity—our indignation at the cause. We look rather with trembling hope to Him in whose hands are the issues of all things, that the country may yet be spared a visitation which we conscientiously contemplate as one of the heaviest that could befall it at this particular juncture.

Since writing the above, we have received accounts from Chiswick, dated half-past one. They state, that Mr. Canning is not worse since the morning; that is, since the period when he rallied in the way we have already described.

A Cabinet Council has been summoned to assemble at the Foreign Office to day, at four o'clock.

(8th of August.)

The faint hopes which even the least sanguine of those who watched the sufferings of Mr. Canning cherished, during the early part of yesterday, in consequence of the manner in which he had rallied, gradually vanished as the day advanced, and towards evening it became but too certain that the closing scene was at hand. Every hour he grew more feeble, and unconscious of all that was passing around him. In that state he continued till ten minutes before four o'clock this morning, when, without a struggle—for nature was exhausted—and almost without a sigh—he resigned his being! All bodily pain had ceased for several hours previously; and like one asleep, rather than like mortal man in the agonies of death—he expired! leaving to his country, and to the world, a name, than which a brighter, or a nobler, does not adorn the page of history.

LONDON, August 16th.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE-RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING.

This day witnessed the last scene of earthly honour and respect, that can be paid to the remains of the illustrious Statesman whom we have lost. Before what we are now writing shall be read, he will have been laid near the ashes of his great predecessor, from whom he early imbibed those maxims, and under whom he studied those principles which have endeared his name to the present generation, and will consecrate it to posterity. To his surviving friends and family, the general burst of sorrow for his loss, which has broken forth, not only among his countrymen, from one end of the Empire to the other—but which has been echoed in foreign realms, must, as time rolls on, and softens down the keener pangs of anguish, become a source of proud and lofty consolation—for what grief can be more nobly assuaged, than when it is shared with sympathising millions—with the great, and good, and enlightened, of every nation?

THE FUNERAL.

As early as nine o'clock this morning, groups of individuals, belonging to every class in society, visited Downing-street, to witness the preparations. With the exception of the two mutes at the door, and the close shutters, there was, however, no outward sign of the mournful business of the day. The people, notwithstanding, continued to flock to the spot in front of the lamented Premier's late residence. The utmost silence prevailed, the multitude, seeming to satisfy the deep interest by which they were moved by merely gazing upon the house of mourning. At twelve o'clock the crowd had become so dense, as to extend nearly to the end of the street, and it became necessary to make a clearing. This was effected in the most orderly manner by a party of constables, under the directions of Mr. Lee, the High Constable of Westminster, who was on horseback at the head of a large body. It was remarked, that scarcely one of the many constables and officers in attendance, was out of mourning. The crowd removed, were allowed to occupy the open space below Downing-street, a clear passage being kept open for the approach of the hearse and mourning coaches, and such carriages as were admitted to come by the street to the house. Shortly after 12 o'clock, the hearse, drawn by six horses, and followed by nine mourning coaches with four, drew up alongside the gardens opposite the Treasury. The funeral line reached to Whitehall-place. No carriages were allowed to follow in the procession excepting those of the noblemen and gentlemen who were admitted as mourners to seats in the mourning coaches; and of such carriages as were allowed two only, viz. those of the Duke of Sussex as chief mourner, and of Lord Clanricarde, as nearest relative, were allowed to come to the door where the corpse lay. The other carriages

set down at the back entrance in St. James's Park, and then went round and took their stand at Whitehall, beginning from the end of Downing-street, along beyond the Horse Guards to the Admiralty. All carriages, excepting those of the mourners, were rejected; and it is stated that had this rule not have been rigidly enforced, the melancholy *corége* would have extended, from the residence of the deceased minister, to Temple bar. Notwithstanding the anxious wish of the friends and relatives to have the obsequies conducted in the most private and unostentatious manner, it was found impossible to limit the number of mourners to thirty-nine, so numerous were the applications, and so fervent and sincere the demands of private friendship to pay the last earthly homage to the remains of the illustrious departed.

Every arrangement was made to obviate any impediment that could be foreseen, from the crowding of the anxious multitude in the brief space which the procession had to travel. All persons admitted to the interior of the Abbey were set down in Dean's-yard, and conducted through the cloisters to their places. Dean's-yard was completely filled with carriages, mostly of individuals of distinguished rank.

Not one was permitted to draw up at the grand entrance, which was reserved for the admission of the coffin and the funeral train exclusively.

From Downing-street, to Tothill-street, including Parliament-street, a part of Bridge-street, and the entire space surrounding the Abbey, and the burial ground, every window and door was filled, and the parapets of all the houses within view exhibited lines of anxious gazers bending with seeming interest upon the scene below. To those who witnessed the scene it will be recognised as the unexaggerated truth that an air of sincere grief and affliction was impressed upon every countenance, and gave a decided character to the whole group.

In Downing-street, many lingered about the door, from which were to issue the remains of him whose cherished memory was in all hearts this day, long after the mandate of the Police to retire; and, indeed, such was the obstinate grief of some few, that it was found impossible to remove them by any effort short of actual force. One aged female was particularly remarked, from the pertinacity with which she resisted every attempt by persuasion, or otherwise, to remove her from the spot. She assigned gratitude for kindness shewn by the late Premier to her son, as the motive of her conduct, and she was permitted to retain her station unmolested. Shortly after 12 o'clock, Lord Goderich crossed over to the house from his residence opposite. He was attired in deep mourning, and appeared anxious to conceal the emotions under which he was evidently suffering.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, and His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, arrived between twelve and one.

At ten minutes before one, the hearse,

followed by nine mourning coaches, entered Downing-street, and drew up at the door.

"And the long funeral blacken'd all the way."

Amongst the mourners were all the Cabinet Ministers. The Dukes of Clarence and Sussex followed the hearse, in a carriage and pair. Then came a mourning coach with Lord Clanricarde, and Master Charles Canning.

In one coach were—the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Goderich, and Lord Carlisle; Mr. Wynne and Mr. Tierney were together, as were Lords Anglesey, Dudley and Ward, and Bexley.

At a quarter to two the procession left for the Abbey.

Upon its arrival at the Abbey, the coffin was conveyed into the Jerusalem Chamber, where numbers of distinguished and highly respectable individuals had already assembled to meet it.

In the vicinity of this venerable edifice the preparations for the ceremonial had been much more extensive than were to be observed in Downing-street.

At the great door, a considerable number of the Undertaker's men were stationed, and a barrier erected, for the purpose of keeping off the populace—at which were placed Police officers.

On every side of the Abbey, vast crowds had collected; and on the arrival of the procession, the whole of that extended space presented one dense mass of living matter.

Precisely at thirty-five minutes past one o'clock, the coffin was carried into the Abbey.

The scene at this moment was most impressive. The back line entirely occupied the street; the awful silence of the tomb reigned unbroken during the short interval that elapsed 'ere the coffin was brought forth; and the tear of unfeigned sorrow was dropped from many an eye, that looked with attentive interest from the surrounding windows.

THE ABBEY.

In the interior of the Cathedral a number of gentlemen, and some few ladies, had assembled, but the greater number of those individuals to whom tickets had been issued, awaited in the Jerusalem Chamber, the arrival of the melancholy procession.—The greatest attention had been paid to the outward tokens of that mourning, which evidently dwelt within the bosoms of those who met together to pay the last tribute of respect to the distinguished and highly-gifted Statesman, whose death is scarcely a greater grief to his own country than to every nation of the civilized globe. About two o'clock, the gentlemen who had remained in the Jerusalem Chamber, entered and arranged themselves along the north aisle, the opposite aisle having been set apart for those who had previously occupied the nave of the Cathedral.

Among the former we notice, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Fife, Mr. C. Grant, Sir Robert Wilson, the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Hume, Mr. William Smith, Sir J. Mackin-

tosh, the Knight of Kerry Mr. W. Horton, Mr. Lambton, Lord Grantham, Mr. Spring Rice, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir H. Parnell, Gen. Phipps, Mr. V. Fitzgerald, Lord Kensington, and some other Members of both Houses of Parliament. Soon afterwards the Foreign Ambassadors, and their respective suites, were conducted along the nave, and passed through the gate which led to the appointed place of sepulture.

Among those distinguished foreigners were Prince Esterhazy, Count Munster, Count Lieven, and the Marquis Palmella.

At twenty minutes past one o'clock, the Funeral Procession arrived at the great entrance to the Abbey, and after a pause of a few minutes, proceeded slowly onwards, the venerable Dean of Westminster reading the beautiful Service for the burial of the dead.

At the moment that the coffin arrived in the centre of the nave, a ray of light came through the long windows, and shone directly upon it, and the melancholy group that followed. It was a singular, and not uninteresting circumstance, for the morning having been somewhat gloomy, this was the first sunbeam that had gilded the walls of the interior of this venerable building.

The procession moved in the following order:—

One of the Westminster Almsmen, habited in black, with a blue cloth tunic, and holding a funeral staff.

Two mutes holding staves.

A mute, bearing a large black plume.

Six mutes, with staves, two and two.

THE BODY.

Borne on shoulders, without pall-bearers or supporters.

Immediately following the coffin, as chief mourners, came the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex, and between their Royal Highnesses, was the youngest son of Mr. Canning.

On the right of the Duke of Sussex was the Duke of Portland. The other mourners then followed;—first, the Marquis of Clanricarde, then the Lord Chancellor, Lord Goderich, the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Anglesea, the Viscount Dudley and Ward, Lord Garvagh, Sir J. Maittosh, Hon. Mr. Villiers, Mr. Brodill, the Marquis of Conyngham, the Earl of Morley, Mr. Tierney, the Earl Spencer, Lord Bexley, Lord Palmerston, Mr. B. Bathurst, Mr. Planta, Mr. Backhouse, and Mr. Stapleton.

After those distinguished individuals, came the servants of the deceased Minister, among whom were two or three aged men; and all were weeping for the loss of one who is known to have been a kind master.

The procession thus entered the gate, which led into the place of burial—the strangers were admitted a few minutes after.

When the Dean of Westminster was reading the burial service, the coffin had been lowered into the vault, and around it stood the Dukes of Clarence, Sussex, Portland, Devonshire; the Foreign Ambassadors, and the immediate relations of the deceased.

Immediately on the conclusion of the service, the various individuals approached, and looked for a last time upon the coffin which contained the clay that had enveloped the being who was the personal friend of almost all of them, as it lay quietly within the tomb,

“Where lurks no treason, where no envy swells,
Where grow no damned grudges, where are no
storms,
No noise, but silence and eternal sleep.”

The strangers then looked also into the sepulchre, and in a few moments all had departed from the spot, leaving only those whose duty it was to place the stone over the tomb.

There were few among the melancholy group whose eyes were not filled with tears. The Duke of Devonshire and Lord Goderich sobbed audibly.

Immediately after the ceremony, the two Royal Dukes shook hands with the son of the deceased, and also with the Marquis of Clanricarde.

The coffin, as we have already stated, was covered with crimson velvet, and bore the following inscription:—

DEPOSITUM.

The Right Honourable GEORGE CANNING, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, First Lord Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury, Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Ireland, and a Governor of the Charter House, &c. &c.

Born 11th April, 1770.

Died 8th August, 1827.

MR. CANNING'S WILL.

The Will of the Right Honourable George Canning, First Lord Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

“This is the last will and testament of me, the Right Hon. George Canning, of Gloucester-place, Brompton, in the county of Middlesex. I give and bequeath unto my dear wife, Joan Canning, all and singular my personal estate and effects, whatsoever and wheresoever, and of what nature and kind soever (subject to the payment of my just debts, and funeral and testamentary expenses), to and for her own absolute use and benefit; and I do hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint my said dear wife, and the Most Hon. William Henry Cavendish Bentinck Scott, Marquis of Titchfield, executrix and executor of this my will, and guardians of my children during their minorities; and I do hereby revoke all former and other wills by me at any time heretofore made. In witness whereof, I, the said George Canning, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this 20th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1809.

“GEORGE CANNING. (L.S.)

“Signed, sealed, published, and declared, &c. in the presence of—Henry Wellesley, Charles Ellis.

“I earnestly desire that Joan will either pay to my mother 2000*l.*, or (what I should prefer, if it can be secured), an annuity of 300*l.* during her life.”

The will and codicil has been sworn to at Doctor's Commons, by the oath of the Most Noble William Henry Cavendish Bentinck Scott, Duke of Portland (beretofore Titchfield), one of the executors, a power being reserved to Joan Canning, widow, the relict, the other executor.

The effects are sworn to be under 20,000*l.*

CAPE TOWN.

CHANGES.

It is generally understood, that Sir Richard Plasket intends returning to England in the beginning of next year, and that, during his absence, Colonel Bell will be Acting Secretary to Government.

Court of Justice.—The President, Sir John Truter, it is said, retires on a pension of £800 per annum; each of the other members is to receive £200, with the exception of Mr. Rogerson, who is nominated Town Collector. The Secretary, Mr. Berrangé, is appointed to the Orphan Chamber.

The business of the Landdrost's Court in Cape Town, for the recovery of small debts, will in future be carried on before the Sitting Commissioner.

The present Receiver General to be styled in future The Treasurer, and to hold no other situation.

The office of the Clerk of the Council is to be combined with that of Auditor General.

The offices of Landdrosts and Heemraden are to be abolished from the 1st of January next.

The following Civil Commissioners are named:—

Commissioner General for the Eastern Districts, Captain Stockenstrom.

Civil Commissioners.

For the Cape District, Mr. Mackay, (now Landdrost of Somerset).

For Stellenbosch, Mr. D. W. Ryneveld, (present Landdrost).

For Swellendam, Mr. H. Rivers.

For Worcester, Tulbagh, and Clan William, Capt. Trappes.

For Albany and Somerset, Major Dundas.

For Graaff Reinet and Beaufort, Mr. W. C. Ryneveld, (Private Secretary).

For Uitenhage and George, Mr. J. van Riet, (present Landdrost).

The duties of the Civil Commissioners are to be confined to the general superintendance of the District, the collection of the revenues, the repairs of roads and bridges, and the inspection of lands not yet disposed of.

The prisons will be placed under the management of the County Judges, or Resident Magistrates. The Police under the direction of Justices of the Peace.

The only other appointment yet notified, which has reached us, is that of Mr. Lawson (lately arrived from England), to the office of County Judge for the districts of Somerset and Albany.

The present Vendue Establishment is to be discontinued. From the first of January, 1828, Public Sales will be conducted by licensed Auctioneers, as in England, and duties will be levied to the amount of 4 per cent. on moveable, and 2 per cent. on immovable property.

The President and Members of the Burgher Senate go out of office. The duties of that Board will be divided between the Superintendent of Police, and the Town Collector.

SUPREME COURT.

We understand that a meeting of the legal practitioners in Cape Town was held on Tuesday at the chambers of His Honor Sir John Wynde, when the regulations of the Charter were communicated to them, under which they will be permitted to practise in the new Supreme Court. His Honor was likewise understood to state on behalf of himself and brother Judges, that the Court will take up the present practice and proceedings, at the precise stage at which they shall be found on the 1st of January next.

The present Court of Justice and Court of Appeals are abolished by the Charter. Appeals will lie from the Supreme Court to The King in Council, but only in cases where the matter in dispute shall exceed £ 1000.

We are given to understand that the Charter will be promulgated in a very short time.

THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Before his departure from this Colony, (on the 26th October,) The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta confirmed, in the Dutch Reformed Church, 360 persons. His Lordship also consecrated for an English Church, the portion of ground in the Government Gardens, opposite Berg-street, granted by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, for that purpose.

THE KING OF THE NETHERLANDS.

The 18th inst. being the Anniversary of the Birth-day of H. M. WILLIAM I. King of the Netherlands, a royal salute was fired by the Kortenaar, 74, now lying in Table Bay, which was answered by the Castle of Good Hope.

(Private Correspondence.)

The Rev. J. Adamson, of the Church of Scotland, commenced his ministry in Cape Town, on Sunday Afternoon last, in the Lutheran Church, obligingly granted till the new Church is built. Many of the public Authorities were present, as well as several Clergymen of the Church of England.

Our Readers have doubtless already seen in the Government Gazette, a proclamation of His Excellency Sir Lowry Cole, Governor of the Mauritius, admitting into that island, provisions, the produce of the Cape, free of the duty of 6 per cent., to which they were hitherto subject. A report has been circulated, said to be on the authority of letters from England, that Sir Lowry Cole has been appointed to the Government of this Colony, and another rumour is said to have reached this place from the Isle of France, that the appointment has been accepted. We cannot vouch for the authenticity of either; but we believe that a Governor is not to be expected here before May next.

JAVA.

(Private Correspondence.)

The latest accounts received from Batavia, are by no means of so favourable a nature as we had been led to anticipate. The rebel chief Dipo Nigoro, still continues his usual mode of warfare; avoids hazarding a general engagement, but, by skirmishing, contrives to draw the Dutch troops into the most unhealthy part of the island. In one of these affairs he captured his own son, who it appears was favourably inclined to the Batavian Government, him he unhesitatingly hanged, declaring he acknowledged no ties of relationship to those found in arms against his party. A short time since, a flag of truce was despatched to Dipo, desiring to know if he had any objection to confer with one of his former acquaintances. He replied in the negative, and requested to see an Englishman, a Mr. Stavers, who immediately repaired to the place of rendezvous. By this ambassador he was asked his motives for prolonging a war which must eventually terminate in destruction. He answered that he earnestly wished for peace, and that he had sent several conciliatory letters to Mr. McGillivry, the then resident of Solo and Djocjocarta. These letters it seems, for some unaccountable reasons, were withheld. On receiving this intelligence, the government, it is said, issued orders for the suspension of Mr. McGillivry, and despatched Lt.-Col. Nahuis, the former resident, to the quarters of Dipo Nigoro. On the road, however, he was intercepted by the rebels, and informed, that their chief would hold no farther conference with any but the Commissioner-General himself. This gentleman (Burgraaf du Bus de Guisignijs) is now on his way for that purpose, and it is hoped that his measures may prove more pacificatory than any which have yet resulted from former missions.

EMIGRATION.

Two thousand one hundred and fifty-nine emigrants arrived at Quebec, in three days, the 15th, 16th, and 17th June.

Eight thousand five hundred and fifty-nine have already arrived there this season, none of whom have come under government patronage.—*New York Paper.*

(From the *Court Circular*, August 29th.)

Arrival of Mr. Huskisson.—Mr. Huskisson after landing at Dover on Monday morning, proceeded as far on the London road as Sittingbourne, where the Right Hon. Gentleman stopt to sleep. Mr. H. despatched a messenger on Monday evening to town, where he arrived about midnight. Mr. H. arrived at his residence in Somerset place about half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon. Soon after his arrival, Mr. H. proceeded to the residence of Viscount Goderich in Downing-street, and had a conference with the Noble Viscount, which lasted nearly three hours Viscount Dudley and Ward, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the Right Hon. Sturges Bourne, joined the noble Viscount and Mr. Huskisson in the course of the Afternoon. A Messenger was despatched to His Majesty at the Royal Lodge, by Viscount Goderich in the afternoon.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset attended yesterday at the Horse Guards, and entered on his official duties as Military Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

THE ARMY.

Detachments belonging to the 10th (Prince of Wales's own Royal Regiment) Hussars, and 23rd (Royal Welch Fusiliers) have received orders to prepare for embarkation for Portugal, to fill up the vacancies occasioned by casualties. The 73rd Regiment of Infantry has received orders, on the arrival of transports at Cork, to embark for Gibraltar. The 64th Foot has received orders, on being relieved at Gibraltar by the 73d Foot from Ireland, to embark for England.

PROMOTIONS.

War Office, Aug. 27, 1827.—Cape Corps—Ensign Nathan Smith Gardiner, from the half-pay, to be Ensign, vice Rishton, appointed Quarter-Master; Ensign James Neil Rishton, to be Quarter-Master, vice George Humphreys, who retires upon half-pay.

Mr. Canning's parliamentary speeches, will shortly be published in five octavo volumes. They will be preceded by a *Memoir* written by the late Premier's very old friend Charles Rose Ellis, now Lord Seaford.

Public Meetings have been held at Birmingham, Liverpool, and other places, to address the King on the death of Mr. Canning.

The death of Mr. Canning predicted by Nixon the Astrologer.

In an old book entitled the prophecies of Robert Nixon, printed in the year 1701, is the following prophetic declara-

tion, which appears to refer to the late melancholy event, which has deprived the English Nation of one of her brightest ornaments.—In the year 1827 a man will raise himself by his wisdom, to one of the most exalted offices in the State. His King will invest him with great power as a reward for his zeal. England will be greatly rejoiced. A strong party will enter into a league against him; but their envy and hatred will not prevail. The power of God, which reigneth over all, will cut him off in his prime, and the nation will bitterly bemoan her loss. Oh, England, beware of thy enemies. A great friend thou wilt lose in this man.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

Extract of a letter, dated Portsmouth, August 21.—“ Yesterday afternoon sailed the Russian squadron of ships (detached from Admiral Siniavin’s) under the command of Rear-Admiral Count Hayden, consisting of the line of battle ships *Azof* (flag), *Hargood*, *Ezekeil*, and *Alexander Nevsky*; frigates, *Constantine*, *Helena*, *Kruizer*, and *Prevornic*; corvette, *Grenetchie*; and a store-ship. They were supplied with biscuit, salt provisions, rum, flour, &c., from our Government-stores (at the market prices), the quantity they required being too great to be supplied by private merchants on so short a notice. Their fresh beef was contracted for by the Consul, and supplied by the butchers of Gosport. They are very discreet and economical in the expenditure of all their monies, both personal and public. The officers of the squadron were paid from 100 to 120 ducats each, as ‘table money.’ With a continuance of the fine wind with which they sailed, until to-morrow noon, they will clear the Channel, and reach Gibraltar in less than ten days. The remainder of the squadron, consisting of the line-of-battle-ships *St. Andrew* (Admiral Siniavin), *Vladimir* (Vice-Admiral Lutochin), *Czar*, *Constantine*, *Sisoy*, and *Emanuel*; frigates *Mercurius*, *Castor*, and *Diana*, will return to Cronstadt, when the wind comes to the westward. Whatever the Commander of the squadron might know of the ulterior destination of all the ships, it is pretty evident that the officers generally are much disappointed in not being permitted to go on the Mediterranean service.”

The Morning Chronicle of the 21st of August, contains a petition to the King, from the Jamaica House of Assembly, of which the following is the concluding paragraph:

“ Listen, gracious Sire, to the prayer of your faithful subjects. The paternal interference, in our behalf, of your Royal power, can alone avert the impending ruin. With unshaken loyalty, therefore, and dutiful affection to your person, we implore your Majesty to call the attention of the Imperial Parliament to the war duties on our

produce, with a view to their repeal; to mark your disapprobation of the unconstitutional interference of your Ministers with our revenue and right of internal legislation; and, should it be your Majesty’s pleasure that the resolutions of Parliament, and consequent instructions to your Majesty’s Representative, be again pressed upon us, that they be accompanied with an Act of Parliament, to secure that ample compensation, without which we never can consent to their adoption.

Passed the Assembly this 22d Dec. 1826.

ROBERT FINLAYSON, Speaker.

FROM THE PHILOSOPHICAL MAGAZINE.

Plan for Mooring Ships in Roadsteads.

By Lieut. Col. MILLER, F. R. S.

In a country whose attention has been so steadily directed to her naval prosperity as that of England has been, it may perhaps appear surprising, that some attempt has not been made, or rather that any means should have been left untried, for effectually securing ships in roadsteads; as every heavy gale of wind is sure to be followed by an account of vessels driven from their anchors, on some part of the coast or other, and too frequently accompanied with a melancholy catalogue of loss of life and property. The only grand national works that have been undertaken to guard against so great a calamity, are the breakwaters at Plymouth and Kingstown; but however creditable these works may be to the nation, and however well they may answer the purpose intended, their great expense must be a serious obstacle to their ever being generally adopted throughout the country.

The following plan is therefore submitted with due deference to the public; and if it should be the means of saving a single vessel from shipwreck, the object of the writer will be attained. It is very simple. It consists merely in securing a large buoy, by means of a block of cast-iron, so that it cannot be moved by stress of weather, to which a vessel can make fast, instead of letting go her anchor.

Construction.

Length of Buoy	16 feet.
Diameter of ditto at the middle	9
Ditto at the ends	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Length of Chain	36
Diameter of cast-iron block at top	3
Ditto at bottom	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Height of ditto	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Weight of ditto	7 tons.

The buoy must be made abundantly strong, bound with iron and coppered, as it will be subject to a heavy strain, and may frequently be drawn under water. A strong iron hoop also passes round its centre, to which the chain and ring are attached, and the chain must be of sufficient length to allow the buoy to rise to the surface at high water.

In most anchorages the weight of the cast-iron block will sink it sufficiently deep to prevent its being moved; but in stiff

ground, where that may not take place, piles must be driven round it, by means of the diving-bell, so as effectually to secure it.

It is conceived that a buoy of these dimensions would be sufficient to hold a ship of 500 tons under any circumstances; but for a very large vessel, the size of the cast-iron block and also that of the buoy would require to be considerably increased, as the larger the buoy, with the greater ease would the vessel ride.

The principal cause of a vessel dragging her anchor, or parting her cable in a gale of wind, is the jerk that is produced by a heavy sea striking her when the cable is on the stretch. By the proposed plan this would be guarded against; as the tendency of the buoy to rise perpendicularly, while the vessel pulled horizontally, would cause a spring on the cable so as to prevent any sudden jerk. A vessel moored in this manner would probably not require to veer out more than 20 or 30 fathoms of cable: and the manner of bringing up would be, to make fast a hawser to the buoy, heave upon it until the latter came under the bows of the vessel, then pass the (chain) cable through the ring of the buoy, and bring the end on board. The cable would thus be double, and a vessel could get under weigh in an instant by letting go one end of it.

Buoys of this description might be laid down (in the Downs for instance) in lines at different distances from the shore; and a vessel, instead of looking out for good holding ground, might then bring up as near to the land as her draught of water would permit her, and thus facilitate her communication with it. They might also be laid down in rocky ground, where ships cannot anchor at all, by attaching them to bolts fixed in the rocks, by means of the diving-bell.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

June, 19.—Descriptions were read of two quadrupeds inhabiting the South of Africa, about the Cape of Good Hope; by Andrew Smith, M. D. Superintendent of the South African Museum, Assistant Surgeon to the Forces.

The first of these is the Strand Wolf or Strand Jut of the colonists; and is named by the author *Hyena villosa*. Some of its habits are noticed in confirmation of the conjectures of Professor Buckland.

A Patent has been granted to Rear-Admiral Henry Raper, of Baker-street, Mary-le-bone, for a new system of signals; first, for communicating by day, by means of flags, &c. in which system the colours of the flags which have heretofore served to distinguish the signals, and are subject to be mistaken, may be dispensed with; and secondly, for communicating by night, by means of light, and which system of signals is more conspicuous, expeditious and certain than any hitherto employed.—21st of June.—2 months.

Instructions for collecting and packing Seeds and Plants in Foreign Countries; prepared for the use of the Correspondents and Collectors of the Horticultural Society of London, by Order of the Council. By JOHN LINDLEY, F. L. S. &c. &c. Assistant Secretary for the Garden.

THE manner of packing seeds depends upon their nature, and the countries from whence they come.

In northern latitudes, whence parcels can be transported in a few weeks or months without encountering tropical heat and damp, no further care is required than to dry the seeds well, to wrap them in dry brown paper, and to place them in a dry and airy part of the ship.

But for the safe transport of seeds collected in tropical countries, or in the southern hemisphere, a far more minute degree of attention is required. The best methods which have been adopted having been attended with very partial success, I am unable to state more than those means which experience has shown to be the most advantageous.

If seeds are small, and inclosed in dry seed-vessels or pods, it is sufficient to pack them in paper, and to order them to be stowed in a dry and airy part of the ship. For this purpose, the common brown paper of this country should be used in preference to the cartridge paper employed in New Holland, or to the thin Daphne-paper, which is commonly used in the East Indies. The little packets should not be packed tightly, but, on the contrary, as loosely as they well can be, to travel securely. Baskets are sometimes used to receive these packets, and are said to protect them sufficiently, if slung to the cleats, under the beams, along with the hammocks.

Seeds inclosed in pulp, such as berries, or eatable stone-fruits, must be perfectly cleared from the pulp which adheres to them, and well dried before laying by. They may then be packed in paper, as already directed, if they are not of a resinous description; but if they should be either oily or resinous, it is necessary to pack them in boxes of clay, an operation which is performed thus. Take a box, of convenient size, and cover the bottom in the inside with clay mixed with water, and beaten till of the consistence of half-dry mortar; upon this stratum of clay place a layer of seeds, so arranged that, upon covering them over with another stratum of clay, each seed may be embedded separately and distinctly; upon the second layer of clay place a second layer of seed, and so proceed till the box is filled, taking care that the last layer is one of clay. The lid may then be nailed down, and no further care taken. The object of this mode of packing is, to keep the seeds excluded from the air and light, and in as equal a state of temperature and moisture as possible.

(To be continued.)

THE CAMELEOPARD.—Paris, July 7.—The following is from a pamphlet, published by M. Ferluz, on the Cameleopard:—“This animal is very scarce; it is said to have been seen at the Cape of Good Hope. It is certain that the species is decreasing daily, so that it is apprehended, and with good reason, that it will become in time totally extinct. The cameleopard which we now possess, and which has excited the astonishment and admiration of all those that have beheld it, was caught in the environs of Sten-naar, in Africa, by the troops of the Pacha of Egypt. It was found along with another, the mother being shot in order to get possession of the little ones. The skin of the mother was brought to Cairo by four camels; the flesh of the animal is good to eat. Our Cameleopard, when taken, was about two months old; it was conducted to Cairo, along with its companion, partly by walking from one caravan station to another, and partly by the Nile, in a boat constructed for the purpose. When they arrived, the two animals were brought to the Pacha, who offered them as presents to the King of France, and the King of England. The Consuls of the two nations drew lots for their choice; the French Consul had the good fortune to be favoured by chance, and his choice was a lucky one, for the Cameleopard destined for the King of England is since dead.* The French Consul embarked with four Africans, to accompany the animal to Marseilles, where it performed a quarantine of 25 days, after which it was allowed to enter the city, where its arrival was welcomed with fêtes.

“The neck is that which most surprises spectators by its extreme length. Nature having destined the Cameleopard to be nourished almost exclusively upon the leaves of trees, has gifted it with a gigantic stature. The neck is not stiff, as the greater part of naturalists have described it; on the contrary it is extremely flexible and graceful. It is spotted like the rest of the body. It has often been said that this animal cannot feed off the ground, and that it must kneel while drinking. The whole of this is false—the Camelopard eats and drinks off the ground as easily as other animals, by spreading its fore legs. Its food consists, for the most part, of the leaves of trees. That at present in Paris, however, was fed at first solely on milk; at present its food consists of maize, beans, and barley, milk is its only drink. Three cows brought from Alexandria still furnish the milk for its use. This quadruped is ruminant—almost all leaves serve as food for it, but it prefers those of the acacia, an African tree. Other animals, in general, do not alarm the Cameleopard, and it looks upon the crowds that press round to admire it with pleasure and tranquillity.

“Its submission is without bounds,

only it cannot resist the desire of catching at the leaves of every tree that comes in its way, and its keepers are obliged to rein its head, which is always turning to one side or another after its natural food. It appears to seek relief for this privation by continually passing its tongue over its lips, and by sometimes pushing it out in a very remarkable manner. The Cameleopard is two years and a few months old, and will grow, it is supposed, for many years to come. Its flesh, especially when young, is excellent food, and the bones are filled with a marrow which the Hottentots look upon as exquisite. These tribes are in the frequent habit of chasing the Cameleopard, which they bring down with their poisoned arrows.”†

* This statement is not correct. The Cameleopard which fell to the lot of the English Consul was sent to Malta, there to be shipped for England. In May last the ship *Penelope* was preparing to receive it, and its arrival in England may be expected in the course of a fortnight.

† When we consider the great interest excited by the arrival of this animal in Europe, it is impossible not to feel deep regret, that the person, who was conveying one to Cape Town a few months since, suffered it to perish from exposure to the cold of a winter's night, when so near as the Fransche Hoek.—ED.

CHRISTENING.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Sunday, the 18th November, 1827, by the Rev. B. C. Goodison, A. M. Chaplain to the Forces:—

A Daughter of Mr. Isaac Da Costa, baptized Elizabeth.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived in Table Bay.

Nov. 18. ESTHER, G. Robinson, from Bombay 11th Sept. bound to London. Cargo Cotton, &c.
21. BROTHERS, John Briggs, from New Brunswick 14th August, for this Port. Cargo Timber, &c.
— PALAMBANG, D. Nash, from Bombay 16th Sept. for Greenock. Cargo Cotton, &c.—Passengers, Capt. Bowes and Eyre, H. M. 6th Regt.—Put in for water.

Sailed from Table Bay.

Nov. 15. BARBARA, J. Pearson, for London.
17. LA BELLE ALLIANCE, R. Hunter, for Calcutta.
— VESPER, W. Willie, do.
— ANNA ROBERTSON, J. Irvine, do.
21. ST. HELENA Schooner, for St. Helena.
— FREELAND, G. Batty, for the Mauritius.

Remain in Table Bay.

Eagle, Hebe, Margaret, Ellen, De Geusters, George 4th, Buckbay Packet, Eleanor, Thomas, Mary, Baron de Capellau, Kent, Good Intent, Kortenaar (74), Susanna, Caroline, Elleu, Esther, and Brothers.

Vessels in Simon's Bay.

H. M. Ships Owen Glendower, Helicon, and Espoir for Mauritius; and the French Ship Le Fils de France.

ALL Communications to be Post-paid, and to be directed to the Editor of this Paper at Mr. Bridekirk's, Heeregracht, where Subscriptions, TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE, will also be received.

TERMS:

	<i>In Town.</i>	<i>In the Country.</i>
For a Year	£1 5 0	£1 10 0
For 6 Months	12 6	15 0
For 3 Months	6 6	7 6

Printed and published for the Proprietor, by W. BRIDEKIRK, Cape Town.



THE COLONIST.

No. 2.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1827.

Price 6d.

SIR RICHD. PLASKEF being about to leave the Colony, all outstanding Accounts against him are required to be sent in on or before the 10th of December next.

22d Nov. 1827.

For FREIGHT or CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing Brig *Travis*, 185 tons. For Particulars, apply to Capt. COBB; or, at the Counting-house of, BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS.

A Sale of Butter and other produce, will be held on Saturday next, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the Stores of, A. CHIAPPINI, & Co.

A PUBLIC SALE will be held on Thursday Morning, the 6th proximo, at the Stores of the Undersigned, of a Case of assorted plated Ware; also, Gentlemen's Beaver Hats, Earthenware, Day & Martin's Blacking, Dutch and French Claret,—and Produce by the last arrivals from Algoa Bay.

A. CHIAPPINI & Co.
For private Sale,—A few Chaldrons of Walls End Coals.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

(To clear their Stores previous to the receipt of Fresh Investments from England and India.)

A PUBLIC SALE will be held, at the Stores of Messrs. NISBET & DICKSON, on SATURDAY MORNING, the 1st of December, of

300 Bags Rice, more or less damaged,
100 do. Mauritius Sugar,
10 do. Saltpetre,
20 do. Tamarinds,
20 Boxes Tea,
50 do. Cheeroots,
2 Bales 18 Punjums,
3 do. fine Baftas,
1 do. Sannahs,
1 do. Mahmoodies,
20 Pipe Packs, and Sundry empty Casks, Vats and Brewing Utensils.

And a great variety of Remnants of Consignments of British and India Manufactures. The whole of which will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

N. B. One of BAKER's Patent Mangles will also be sold at the same time.

MADEIRA WINE, per TRAVIS.

MESSRS. NISBET & DICKSON have received by the above Vessel, a Consignment of Messrs. SCOTT, LONGMAN, PENFOLD, & Co's, Old London Particular MADEIRA, in Casks of 15 Gallons each, and on sale at moderate Prices.

JUST received, per *Travis*, a general Assortment of Merchandise; the first Public Sale of which, will take place on Tuesday Morning, the 4th of December.

BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS.

ON Friday Morning; the 30th inst. a PUBLIC SALE will be held at the Stores of the Undersigned, of Brazil Coffee, Sugar, and Tobacco; Green Ginger, Tapioca, and sundry other Articles; ex *Freeland*; with the usual Variety of British and India Manufactures;—chiefly without Reserve.

THOMSON, WATSON, & Co.

THE Undersigned being still pressed for the payment of a few remaining Claims against him, will put up to the highest Bidder at Public Vendue, the whole of his remaining Stock in Trade; also, the greater part of his Furniture, to enable him to discharge the same; and as it was his intention, speedily to pay twenty shillings in the pound, still he has found it an arduous task to perform, without sacrifice, having lately sustained a serious loss in becoming security for Captain GEORGE THOMAS, late Merchant of this place, for two large sums, also a considerable Balance per Account Current in his favour, and finds by inquiry at the Sequestrator's Office, that there is not a sixpence to the pound, and has received a certificate of the same.

(Signed,) J. MURRAY, Sen.
Cape Town, 45, Strand-street,
November 27, 1827.

N. B. The Days of Sale will take place early in the ensuing month, of which Notice will be given.

In the mean time, the whole of his Stock of Ship Chandlery is for Private Sale; also his House and Stores No. 45, Strand-street, are to Let, it being a most eligible situation, particularly for the Shipping Business for these last twenty five years.

LIET.-COL. MAW being about to leave the Colony, requests all claims against him to be sent to Mr. USHER's, No. 15, Heeregracht at 12 this Day.

THE Undersigned having given up his Stores at Simon's Town, requests that no Credit may in future be given to Mr. RICHARD HOWELL, late Storekeeper, on his Account.

JOHN MURRAY.

Cape Town, Strand Street,
28th Nov. 1827.

Cape Town,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
Thursday, November 29, 1827.

IN our columns this day will be found extracts from London Papers up to the 12th of September, with the perusal of which we have been favoured. They contain the new Ministerial arrangements, together with some important intelligence concerning the situation and prospects of Greece, and South America.

The arrival of the *Pacific* from Monte Video, enables us to contradict the report given in the London Papers of a peace having been concluded between the Empire of Brazils and the Buenos Ayrean Republic. The blockade was still in force at the date of her departure; but it was frequently infringed by fast-sailing North American vessels of a small draught, which, by keeping in the shallow water towards the northern shore, baffled the blockading squadron.

We solicit the attention of our Readers to a proposition, that we submit, respecting free labour, which especially regards the District of Albany; and as the inhabitants of that District are prohibited from employing slaves, and as they presented some time since a Memorial to Government, for aid in procuring agricultural servants, we trust that the matter will prove interesting to them, and to all those who are anxious for their welfare.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

(From the Courier, of 4th September.)

After a month nearly of anxious doubts, and fears, public confidence is restored by that satisfactory arrangement of the Ministry, which we yesterday announced. The Cabinet is now composed of the following individuals:—

First Lord of the Treasury,—Lord Goderich.
Chancellor of the Exchequer,—Mr. Herries.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs,—Lord Dudley and Ward.
Secretary for the War and Colonial Departments,—Mr. Huskisson.
Secretary for the Home Department,—Marquis of Lansdown.
Master General of the Ordnance,—Marquis of Anglesea.
Lord Chancellor,—Lord Lyndhurst.
President of the Council,—Duke of Portland.
Lord Privy Seal,—Earl of Carlisle.
President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy,—Mr. C. Grant.
President of the Board of Control,—Mr. C. W. Wyon.
Secretary at War,—Lord Palmerston.
Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster,—Lord Bexley.
Master of the Mint,—Mr. Tierney.
Surveyor of the Woods and Forests,—Mr. S. Bourne.

THE TIMES, 12th September.

We received last night, Lisbon papers to the 26th ult. They seem to contain no news, unless we consider as such the freaks of the Princess Regent in changing her servants.

(From the Hamburg Papers.)

Petersburgh, Aug. 25.—His Majesty has written an autograph letter to General Beckendorff, expressing his satisfaction at the victory obtained by him over a numerous body of Persians under Hassan Khan, between the villages of Sedli and Scholti, and at various successful attacks made during the siege of Erivan.

(From the Gazette de France, dated Sept. 10.)

Paris, Sept. 9.—H. M. Ships, Trident, Breslau, and Provence, sailed on the 15th of August from Algiers, for Milo. The Scipio, destined for the same place, was, on the 19th of Aug. between Sicily and Malta. The French squadron was to be at Milo on the 25th of August at the latest. The English squadron was already in those seas. The Russian squadron has been seen passing the Strait. We may calculate that the naval forces of the three Powers would be assembled, and ready to act in the Levant, at the beginning of this month.

We already know that an intimation has been made to the Pacha of Egypt, that they would not suffer any more re-enforcements to pass, which he may wish to send to Greece: and that Russia, on its side, had signified to the Porte, that the least thing that should happen to the Ambassadors or subjects of the three Powers at Constantinople, would be the signal for the entrance of the Russian army into the Ottoman Territory. A Russian fleet is before the Bosphorus, in the Black Sea.

Madrid, Sept. 1.—The Council of State has terminated its deliberations on the general budget of the kingdom, after having recognized the impossibility of reducing the expenditure to a level with the receipts, which the Minister of Finance declared he

could not raise to a greater sum than 450 millions of reals per annum.

The Council has proposed to the King, in a consultation held yesterday, to leave to each of the ministers the care of making all possible reductions and savings in his department.

Major Gen. Monnet, who commanded the military line of Old Castle, on the frontiers of Portugal, has just been appointed General in Chief of the forces sent against the rebels. He arrived yesterday at Madrid from Zamora, after passing some hours at St. Ildefonso.

The number of the insurgents continues to increase in Catalonia.

The Royalist Volunteers, and the former officers of the Army of the Faith, come from all quarters to increase their numbers. Among the latter are several who were pardoned in May last, after taking part in the first troubles. Eight of their Chiefs, it is said, already wear the distinctive badges of General Officers.

The Guerillas become more numerous about Girona, Valencia, and even Figueras.

In the kingdom of Valencia a band of malefactors appeared at the Chartreuse of Portaceli, and demanded a contribution in money. There is no indication that this band has any political object, though it has already appeared at several places.

The whole country, however, is in a state of fermentation.

The Authorities of Galicia, have received, from the Provisional Governor of the Council of Castile, notice, that the Revolutionists assembled at Lisbon and Gibraltar, to the number of 370, intended to attempt an expedition on the coast of Caulabria; that they would embark on board six Columbian cruisers, which would show, as occasion required, with either French or English colours. In consequence, measures of precaution had been taken at Corunna, and all along the coast of Galicia. It seems that similar notice has been sent to Catalonia. In general, but little credit is given to this plan of invasion.

Some robberies, by armed men, have been committed within these few days, in the environs of St. Ildefonso.

(From the Constitutionnel.)

Cephalonia, Aug. 9.—The number of Turkish vessels which are stationed on the Western side of Peloponnesus, including those of Egypt, amounts to 27, all vessels of war; but the captains, who command them, and who are almost all Europeans, can not prevail on the Turkish Officers and their crews, to set sail and meet Lord Cochrane, whom they call in the Turkish dialect Cochréman, which means "the valiant" *par excellence*. They have besides, observed that this brave naval officer always appears alone in his vessel, or attended at most by one or two persons, and they think that this is a deception, which he practises to make them fall into his hands.

The Turks whom Redschid Pacha had left in the province of Livadia, had just retired to the town of Salone. The Greeks

have attacked them on every side; and as there is no fortification in Livadia, they have seen themselves compelled to occupy the heights in the environs of Salone which on one side rests upon the sea, and on the other is environed by precipitous mountains.

Moreover all Western Greece has again flown to arms. The information that the Powers of Europe have at last interfered in the affairs of Greece, confirmed by a circular letter, which Maurommatus, the Minister of Finance, has addressed to his countrymen, has reinvigorated the chieftains, who, till now, kept themselves safe in the mountains. They have all of them now descended into the plains. Thus in all Western Greece, there are no Turks except those, who are blockaded in the fortresses of Lepanto and Missolonghi.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.

The Porte shews such repugnance for every kind of negociation with the Ministers of the Powers who have signed the Treaty of London, that it seems even to intend to break off the intercourse with them on ordinary business.

Letter from M. EYNARD to the Greek Committee of France and Switzerland.

PARIS, Sept. 6.

"GENTLEMEN,—I take the opportunity of forwarding to you the following information:—

"Count Viario Capo D'Istria writes me, from Corfu, on the 8th of August,

"The Greeks on hearing of the signature of the Convention of the 6th of July, have recovered their hopes—the people are mad with joy: the spirits however of the Turks of Albania, are proportionally depressed.

"The steam vessel which left Zante on the 3rd of August, has brought us the official Despatches of Lord Cochrane's capture of a corvette of 24 guns, and a galliot.

"The French fleet has been signalled off Corfu: it will there join the English squadron; and at the end of August the two fleets will steer to the Archipelago. The Russian fleet, which started from Portsmouth, with a fair wind, will not be long before it makes its appearance in the Archipelago.

"The moment of the liberation of Greece is approaching, &c.

"J. G. EYNARD."

We understand that Count Capo D'Istria has been encouraged by the Courts of England, France, and Russia, to accept the Government of the Greek Republic.—(Times, Sept. 10.)

New York papers to the 16th ult. inclusive, were received at the North and South American Coffee-house, which contain some news and interesting information from Mexico and from South America. The accounts from Lima, which extend to the 24th of May, state that the Congress

assembled on the 1st of that month, and that the session was opened by a message from General Santa Cruz, as President of that Council of Government. The only notice taken in this document of the departure of the Columbian troops is, that they were removed out of the Peruvian territory in "consequence of insubordination," and the President proceeds to say, that in the whole extent of the Republic not a single foreign soldier remains, and it is the first time since the epoch of Pizarro, that Peru has enjoyed this advantage. The President observes, as respects foreign relations, that Spain alone is decidedly opposed to the acknowledgment of the Independence of Peru, that the Republic is on the most friendly terms with all the other Republics of North and South America, and that a Charge d'Affaires has been sent to Brazil as an evidence of the pacific views of the Government. The depressed state of the public credit is acknowledged, and the causes explained. The amount of the foreign debt is said to be 9,000,000 and that of the domestic 5,000,000; a sinking fund has been established. There are two mints in Peru: that of Lima will coin this year 4,000,000 and that of Cuzco 2,000,000. The state of the church has been under consideration. The army and militia are stated to be on a respectable footing, and the arsenals well supplied. The navy consists of 4 vessels. The mercantile marine is improving. On the whole the situation of the Republic is said to be satisfactory: an act of general amnesty is strongly recommended. He thus concludes:—"My responsibilities have ceased and my pure conscience tells me I have done my duty. Two worlds are spectators of your labours; your country hopes every thing from them. May the Almighty give you wisdom."

The first preliminary Junta assembled at Lima on the 15th of May, when they proceeded to the election of the officers of the Junta. Señor Valdiviesa was chosen president. A new tariff was in preparation, which it was expected would reduce the duty on furniture and other articles, at present passing 80 per cent. *ad valorem*. The conduct of Bolívar both in Peru and subsequently on his return to Columbia, is attacked with much virulence in the Lima journals, but the attacks appear to be conducted under the same influence which had nearly overthrown his estimation in Columbia, but which better sources of information prove to have been of base and malignant origin.

A curious question as regards the movements of the Mexican squadron under Commodore Porter, has arisen between the Government of the United States and the Authorities at Havannah. The station at Key West in which the squadron had taken its anchorage, is admitted to be within the territorial jurisdiction of the American Union, and the Governor and Admiral at Havannah, on this ground, as alleged, had abandoned an intention to attack the Mexican fleet in that position; but they appeal it is

understood to the Government at Washington not to violate its neutrality between Spain and the Colonies of that power, by permitting any longer the shelter of Key West to the Mexican squadron. A naval officer of rank had sailed from Pensacola with instructions, it was supposed, to adjust this affair to the strict rule of international law.

We have been kindly permitted to peruse the Catalogue of WINES sent home in charge of Mr. ABENDORF; with the names of the growers, and the prices which they brought by public auction, annexed to each lot.

This is a highly important document, and we hope that it will have its due influence on the Wine-farmers. The prices for which those Wines sold were,—

	£ s.		£ s.
4 pipes at	6 10	4 pipes at	11 19
3 —— at	7 16	27 —— at	12 0
20 —— at	8 10	12 —— at	12 5
59 —— at	9 0	18 —— at	12 10
8 —— at	9 5	9 —— at	12 15
29 —— at	9 10	11 —— at	13 0
16 —— at	9 15	4 —— at	13 5
30 —— at	10 0	6 —— at	13 10
10 —— at	10 5	6 —— at	13 15
37 —— at	10 10	4 —— at	15 0
4 —— at	10 15	1 —— at	16 10
96 —— at	11 0	2 —— at	20 0
17 —— at	11 5	3 —— at	23 15
2 hds. at		£ 27	
5 —— (Bosman's) at		30	

The Wine-farmers can not, surely, any longer deceive themselves as to the necessity of improving their Wines. The statement of prices which we have now laid before them, will, we hope, convince them that good Wine alone is worth their attention; especially as the expenses on exportation amount to as much for a pipe of bad Wine, which will produce but £6 or £7, as for a pipe of good, which will sell for seven-and-twenty.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

CHANGES.

The offices of Colonial Paymaster, Receiver General of Land Revenue, and Collector of Tithes, will be abolished from the 1st of January next.

In the Orphan Chamber four clerks will be reduced.

The reduction of the Government Printing-Office is also notified.

The Town Shambles are, in future, to be let out at a yearly rent, and the tax on cattle slaughtered, is to be discontinued: consequently the Inspector, and other officers of that establishment, will be no longer required.

For the last three months the tax of a six-dollar a muid on bread-corn, has ceased to be collected. Quere: has this saving accrued to the Public, or to the Bakers only?

POLICE REPORT.

Superintendant of Police, v. J. H. Giese, Master of the Dutch Ship Baron van der Capellan.

This was an indictment for a breach of the Port Regulations, in allowing the Supercargo to come on shore previously to the health-flag being hoisted.

The defendant admitted the fact, but pleaded his ignorance of the regulations in question, it being the first time of his entering this port. He further stated, that he did not arrive until after sun-set, and that his ship was in such a leaky state that he was under the necessity of applying for immediate assistance.

The Court decided that defendant had transgressed the second article of the Port Instructions, and sentenced him accordingly to be fined in the sum of Rds. 500, being the penalty prescribed by the 16th article.

CASE OF ASSAULT.

Ryneveld, versus Van Riet.

As this case has not yet been determined, we defer publishing any part of the proceedings.

Accident.—We regret to state, that on Saturday evening last, a boat, returning from a Dutch Vessel in this Bay, was upset, and one man was unfortunately drowned.

HALF-YEARLY INSPECTION.

Yesterday morning, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, in command of the Forces, inspected the 98th Regiment at Green Point. We understand, that His Honor seemed much pleased with the high state of discipline, attained by that fine corps, during the short time they have been embodied.

There is no greater obstacle to the prosperity of this colony than the want of free labour, and yet it is a want which seems capable of being supplied with great ease, and at no great expense.

At a certain season of the year large numbers of Chinese emigrants come down in junks to Batavia, Singapore, and other places in the Eastern Archipelago. They are commonly paupers, beings whose destitution is so complete, that they are under the necessity of contracting immediately on their arrival, with some master, in order to defray the expense of their passage—a very few piastres.

In those settlements, where they seek for employment, labour is, as compared with this colony, extremely cheap; though with reference to China, it is sufficiently productive to hold out a strong inducement for emigration. How great then would be the benefit conferred on those starving thousands, by conducting some of them to these shores, where their services would be eagerly sought after, and richly compensated!

But it is not merely manual labour that those people would supply. They would bring with them valuable experience and information. Many productions of their native soil might, we are convinced, be cultivated with advantage at the Cape. We need only name one most important article of commerce, which has lately attracted some attention in this colony. We mean silk, which is produced and manufactured to such an extent in China, and

which even derives its name in the language of ancient Rome, from the name of the people, of whom we are now treating.

But the Chinese are also skilful artisans. Even on the continent of India, in the city of Calcutta, where labour is proverbially cheap and excellent, Chinese tradesmen are to be found. Nor can it be denied, that improvements in arts, which we are entitled to call our own, may be suggested by that civilized people, and especially modifications of those arts better suited to this climate, either in economy or convenience, than the inventions of our northern climes.

These considerations produce in us the persuasion, that a moderate number of Chinese would be a desirable addition to our population. To effect this, we conceive that it would be necessary in the first place, to obtain the concurrence of the Government of the station whither they resort, and to engage some of their countrymen at present in this colony, to communicate to them the advantages which it holds out to them. It would also be requisite to pay the expenses incurred on their passage down, and to provide a vessel or vessels for their conveyance: since it would be vain to expect that they could reach this distant port, this Cape of Storms, guarded by winds violent and variable, in a junk, whose course is guided by the steady monsoon, and by eyes painted on the bows, to enable the bark to see her way through the trackless ocean.

With respect to provisions for their sustenance on the passage hither, a sufficient quantity of rice, and dried fish, their ordinary food, may be obtained at Batavia at a very trifling expense.

To the district of Albany this proposed measure seems particularly adapted. In that portion of the colony there is a great demand for labour, and there are no slave owners, with whose interests the introduction of free labourers could interfere.

The only consideration which can retard our assent to its adoption, is, that it may lessen the means of providing for that portion of our own European population which, from want of employment or a spirit either of enterprize or discontent, may be disposed to leave their native land. In answer to this, however, we would remind our readers, that the Settlements in Canada and Australia, are evidently preferred by British emigrants in general to the Cape of Good Hope, and that even were it otherwise, South Africa affords so large a field, that a moderate experiment of the nature we propose is well worth making: besides that European constitutions will not generally bear field-labour under the burning sun of South Africa, whilst the Chinese on the other hand, enjoy good health even in Batavia; so that the climate of the Cape, mild in itself, and in its sudden changes somewhat resembling their own, would be by no means unfriendly to them.

Should such an attempt be resolved on, we trust that the Government of the Colony will take measures to prevent the slightest infringement of the liberty of the Chinese labourers, beyond what is necessary for the preservation of order, and the due fulfilment of their contracts.

The orderly character of that people, and their ready submission to authority, as stated by Sir Stamford Raffles, whose opinion of them will be found in our columns, render them particularly eligible. Sir Robert Staunton, in his account of Lord Macartney's Embassy to China, mentions that they possess likewise physical powers, which fit them for enduring continued labour.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a pamphlet entitled "FORMATION OF THE SINGAPORE INSTITUTION, A.D. 1823. Malacca: printed at the Mission Press." It has afforded us much valuable information, besides the following extracts from a minute by SIR STAMFORD RAFFLES.

MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO.

From the review now taken, it will be seen how varied is the population of this Archipelago both in character and employments, and that it consists both of agricultural and commercial classes, of different ranks in the scale of each, from the wildest tribes who seek a precarious subsistence in their forests, to the civilized Javan who has drawn forth the riches of his unequalled soil, and made it the Granary of these Islands: and from the petty trader who collects the scattered produce of the interior, to the Chinese capitalist, who receives it from them, and disperses it again to more distant regions. Situated between the rich and populous Continents of China on the one hand, and India on the other, and furnishing to Europe the means of an extensive commerce, the demand for the produce of those Islands is unsailing, and that produce is only limited by the extent of the population. By means of the variety of its tribes, their intermixture and connection with each other, and the accessible nature of the Coasts, washed by the smoothest seas in the world, while large and navigable rivers open communication with the interior, the stimulus of this commerce is propagated in successive waves through the whole, and the inexhaustible resources of the Country are drawn forth in a manner and to an extent that could not otherwise have been obtained. Each is dependent on the other, and receives and communicates a portion of the general activity. Thus the savage and intractable Batta collects and furnishes the Camphor and Benjamin the spontaneous produce of his woods, the equally barbarous Dayak and wild Harafura ransacks the bowels of the earth for its Gold and its Diamonds, the inhabitant of Soolo seeks for the Pearl beneath the waters that surround

him, and others traverse the shores for the Tripang or Sea Slug, or descend into its rocky caverns for the Chinese luxury of birds' nests. Ascending from these we find the more civilized Sumatran, whose agriculture is yet rude, employed in the raising of Pepper; the native of Moluccas in the culture of the Nutmeg and the Clove; the still higher Javan and Siamese besides their abundant harvests of Rice, supplying Europe with their Coffee and Sugar; and all impelled and set in motion by the spirit of commerce. Not less varied are the people who collect this from all these different quarters, till it is finally shipped for Europe, India, and China; from the petty bartering trader who brings it from the interior to the ports and mouths of the rivers, the Malay who conveys it from port to port, the more adventurous Bugguese who sweeps the remote shores to concentrate their produce at the Emporia, to the Chinese merchant who sends his junks laden with this accumulated produce to be dispersed through the empire of China, and furnishes Europeans with the cargoes of their ships. Through the same diverging channels are again circulated the manufactures of India and Europe, and thus a constant intercourse and circulation is maintained through the whole. How much this intercourse is facilitated by the nature of the countries, broken into innumerable islands may be readily conceived, and the vastness of the field may be inferred from the extent to which its commerce has actually been carried, under every disadvantage of monopolizing policy, and of insecurity of person and property, by which the condition of the people has been depressed, and their increase prevented. When we consider that they are placed at the very threshold of China, a country overflowing with an enterprising and industrious population, anxious and eager to settle wherever security and protection is afforded, that it is this people who have chiefly contributed to maintain and support the energies of the native population, and have diffused the stimulus of their own activity wherever they have settled, and that protection only is wanted to accumulate them in any numbers, to create it may be said, a second China, the resources and means of this extraordinary Archipelago will appear without limits.

Viewed in this light, Borneo and the Eastern Islands may become to China, what America is already to the nations of Europe. The superabundant and overflowing population of China, affords an almost inexhaustible source of colonization; while the new and fertile soil of these islands offers the means of immediate and plentiful subsistence to any numbers who may settle in them. How rapidly under such circumstances these colonies may increase in population, where the climate is at least as congenial

to the Chinese as that of America to Europeans, may be readily conceived from the experience which the latter has afforded. The wealth of their mines and the strength of their own native population, added to the greater proximity of China, are advantages which were not enjoyed by America, and must contribute to accelerate the progress of colonization.—(Sir S. Raffles.)

CHINA,
And the Character of the Chinese.

But the numerous Chinese settlers who now form a considerable portion of this population, and who have given a stimulus to the industry of its inhabitants, must not be passed over in silence. In the Island of Java the number of these settlers is not less than 100,000; a similar number is to be found in Siam; in Borneo they are still more numerous, and they are to be met with in every well regulated state. The valuable Gold Mines of the latter Island have offered a powerful inducement to their establishment: they are worked almost exclusively by Chinese, and an extensive population of Dayaks, from the interior are rapidly extending cultivation in their vicinity. There seems to be no limit to the increase of Chinese on this Island, the redundancy of population in the Mother Country, the constant intercourse which exists with it, and the inducements afforded for colonization in a new soil, where, in addition to agricultural and commercial resources, the produce of gold and diamonds appears to be only proportioned to the labour employed, are such that to a speculating and industrious people like the Chinese, they must continue to operate in spite of political restrictions and partial exactions. It deserves remark that of all the inhabitants of the Archipelago, the Chinese as well from their assimilating more with the customs of Europeans than the native Mahomedans, as from their habits of obedience and submission to power, are uniformly found to be the most peaceable and improvable.—(Idem.)

It would be endless to point out the desiderata which yet remain to be supplied, or the subjects of interest which yet remain to be investigated. The origin of Bouddhism, as it may be traced in Siam and particularly Laos and other countries not yet visited by Europeans, but with which a commercial intercourse exists, is not the least of these. The objects of science are not less numerous, to say nothing of the vast field which the immense empire of China opens to the speculative mind. Through the means of her native traders who frequent these seas and are protected by our flag, we have it in our power to prosecute the most extensive researches, and to communicate as well as receive information which may be reciprocally useful and

acceptable. While as a manufacturing nation we are compelled to supply this empire with the raw produce of our territories, we can never want an interest in inquiring into the principles and means by which they are thus able to supersede us even with the advantage of our unrivalled Machinery. The Chinese mind itself, the literature and character of this extraordinary people, of whom so little is known that their place and rank in the scale of civilization is yet undetermined, are questions which have long attracted the attention of the Western world. The current of their ideas, the mould of their minds, and the whole bent and direction of their powers differ so much from our own, that an estimate of them is no easy task. We find them dispersing themselves abroad, and carrying with them a spirit of enterprize and speculation combined with an industry and prudence that makes them flourish and acquire opulence wherever they settle.—(Idem.)

AFRICA, CAPE COAST, June, 19.

“ Letters have been received from Mr. Hay, acquainting us that it was the intention of His Majesty, to abandon these settlements at the expiration of the present year, allowing to the merchants, (should they be disposed to remain,) for the purpose of keeping up a militia force, £2,000 for the first year, £1,500 for the next year, and £1000 for each succeeding year.”

FERNANDO PO.

This new Settlement has been selected by Capt. Owen, during his Surveys of the Coast of Africa. The British Government have directed £30,000 to be expended in completing certain arrangements on the island, and a vessel with artisans and settlers sailed from Plymouth in June last, in order to commence their operations. On the subject of this Colony, says a recent writer, ‘a settlement formed at Fernando Po, and a communication such as I contemplate opened up with the adjacent coasts of the continent, a most extensive and valuable trade might be carried on betwixt these and our West India colonies, mutually beneficial to each, and through both to this country. The countries from the Rio Volta to the old Calabar River, abound in provisions, (Indian corn, rice, &c.) beside live stock of all descriptions, and honey. For such supplies, indispensably necessary in our West India colonies, these colonies at present pay the United States annually above half a million of our money. These supplies, I am convinced, from very particular inquiries, could all be procured, and of the finest qualities and kinds, from this part of the coast of Africa, and at a rate cheaper than the cost of the supplies which come from the United States. In return these districts of Africa would take

rum, coffee, sugar, &c. from our colonies, which articles are at present chiefly carried to them by the foreign slave-ships. Surely this is an object for this country to look after, and to attain. It would be another and a powerful spur given to the march of African civilization.

Moreover, a considerable and an increasing trade might be opened up with the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, from whence the Northern African settlement would receive WINES and India Goods, and take back articles of colonial produce which might be raised in the tropical parts of Africa.

Fernando Po is situated within a few hours sail of those parts of the coast of Africa from whence the greatest number of negroes are exported, and the points where the captures are most frequently made; and forms, therefore, the most eligible point for a rendezvous for our cruisers, and a depot for the negroes so captured. As a depot for general trade, it is singularly well adapted, being within 36 miles of the mouth of the river Bonny (on the adjacent continent of Africa), one of the greatest outlets of the Niger, and in fact a kind of central point, commanding the coast of Africa, and the great rivers frequented for trade, from the Rio Lagos to the Rio de Gaboon inclusive. In this island the anchorage, on the north side more especially, is excellent, and there European ships might unload and take in their cargoes, instead of being obliged, as at present, to lie in the creeks on the coast, in the mouth of these rivers, for several months, while collecting their cargoes under the slow process of African trading, and there all the while surrounded with swamps and putrid effluvia.

In every point of view, and under every consideration, Fernando Po is unquestionably the most eligible spot on the whole coast of Africa, to afford the greatest command of and security to trade, and the readiest, safest, and most commanding point and opening, from which to proceed to spread knowledge and civilization into the most interesting parts of Africa. The land is high, and the proud peaks on the neighbouring continent to the east, frequently covered with snow, which must render the climate comparatively cool; and on the adjacent coast, in the territories of Duke Ephraim, the ENGLISH language is spoken, read, and written fluently by many of the natives.—(M'Queen.)

This island was formerly in the possession of Spain, but has been recently ceded by Spain to the British Government. As a colonial possession of Spain it has never been of much value, and is now very thinly, if at all, inhabited. We have not met with any satisfactory explanation of the cause of the cession, or the equivalent given for it.—*Times, 10th Sept.*

We have been favoured with the perusal of the first six numbers of the *Sphynx*, which contains a vast fund of useful information on various highly interesting subjects. Mr. Buckingham thus accounts for the name, which he has chosen to give his new weekly paper:

"But" asks the reader, why so enigmatical a name? That nothing may remain unexplained, I will answer this question with the same frankness with which I have endeavoured to anticipate every other. In the choice of a name for any new Publication, no man can tell the difficulty but he who may try the experiment. The reason is almost obvious. Every Newspaper ought to have a name expressive of its character; but as the whole range of the English language contains but few of these, they have been already all usurped, and repeated in every imaginable form. If the reader has any curiosity to see how limited is the range in this respect, he may call at Peele's Coffee House, or the Chapter, where he will find all the Papers in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales: among which are about 50 *Mecurys*, 30 *Heralds*, 20 *Chronicles*, 20 *Couriers*, and so on of the rest; leaving scarcely any choice of a really appropriate name, without adopting some already existing one, and thus wanting distinctiveness. At first the name of 'Argus' was decided on: and the motto of Lord Bacon chosen, in which he says, 'It is well to commit the beginnings of all great actions to Argus, with his hundred eyes, and the end to Briareus, with his hundred hands.' To this, however, a fatal objection was raised; for it had been used often, and not always reputably. It was indispensable that the name should be *new* as well as appropriate, and this joint consideration produced the selection of THE SPHYNX. Its novelty of application is indisputable, though its antiquity of existence reaches beyond the records of history, and is shrouded in impenetrable darkness. It was an Oracle among the Egyptians, and as such became the depository of the wisdom of the age, and gave forth in its sentences the knowledge of many. It united the purity of the virgin with the strength and firmness of the lion. Its influence was beneficent, and its reputation universal, as far as the limits of civilization then extended. To all this, I felt the SPHYNX of modern days might at least *aspire*. But what especially confirmed me in the preference of this name, was a passage in an old Arabian Physician and Traveller, Abd-el-Ateef, a native of Bagdad, who flourished in the 600th year of the Hejira, and the 203d year of our own era, and who used the following remarkable expressions:

"A sensible man inquiring of me what, of all I had seen in Egypt, had most excited my admiration, I answered the nicety of proportion in the Sphynx. The wonder is that, in a work of such colossal size, a sculptor should have been able to preserve the exact proportion of every part: seeing that Nature had presented him with no model of a similar colossus, or any at all comparable."

"It is this union of colossal dimensions with minute variety of detail, this endea-

vour to preserve the exact proportion of every part, in the order of their power to instruct and delight, which will be especially characteristic of the present Publication; and, keeping constantly in view the peculiar charm of the colossal work whose name it has thus adopted, and the importance of mingling pleasure with information in all its varied forms, every effort will be made so to blend with its sterner and graver duties the light and attractive graces of intellectual entertainment, as to produce from this happy and well proportioned union, one complete and harmonious whole," —(*Sphynx*.)

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

As this extraordinary character has come to a determination to shake himself loose from the Grand Signior, and declare his independence, which is of such high importance to the cause of the Greeks, as well as interesting to Europe, the following sketch of him, by an eye witness, may at the present moment, when he is so much the subject of conversation, be acceptable.

"I was introduced to the Pacha by the British Consul. He sat cross-legged in a corner, which appears to be the seat of honour, (Amos. 3d chapter, 2d verse), and upon a Persian carpet, resembling an English hearth-rug. On this occasion, by means of an interpreter, he entered with me into a long conversation, making many judicious inquiries respecting Great Britain, especially with regard to her resources, the strength of her army and navy. His attachment to the English is universally known; and of this there could be no stronger proof than when he inquired for Mr. Salt, the British Consul at Grand Cairo, who had proceeded to Upper Egypt in search of antiquities. He expressed a wish that he should send to the King of England all the curiosities he could collect. In the course of conversation, he alluded to the embassy of Lord Amherst, and ridiculed the idea of his Lordship's refusal to conform to the customs of the country, to accomplish the great object he had in view. In a moment he changed his conversation to that of commerce, and he has in fact as correct an idea of the prices of grain as any merchant in Mark-lane, London. Every sentiment he uttered, proved him to be possessed of a mind most miraculously acute and discerning, and it was justly observed by some of our party, when he put the several questions, that they were so pertinent, quick, and difficult to answer at the moment it was requisite, that we should have been furnished with a list of these some time previous to the interview, in order to consider the proper replies that ought to have been made to them.

"Mahomed is 57 years of age, and owes his elevation to courage, combined with talent. His intrepidity was remarkably conspicuous in the attack of Rohmanich, on the banks of the Nile, in con-

junction with a British army. The eye of this man, that criterion and index of the mind, is peculiarly piercing, and keen as that of the hawk. When he listened, he appeared to treasure up all the responses made to the different questions put to me. Although he is a stern administrator of justice, yet he is humane, and, notwithstanding tributary to the Porte, yet considers himself perfectly independent. No Pacha exists, of whose power and popularity the Grand Signior entertains a higher degree of jealousy. His knowledge of trade, in its minute branches, is altogether most astonishing. Englishmen may now travel all over Egypt in the most perfect state of security.

"As a proof of his enlightened mind, he sent for scientific persons from Europe, in consequence of which men of ability and experience in mining and other objects, went from England to Egypt, and from a prosecution of their undertaking the most important effects may be expected. The cultivation of cotton has been introduced also into his dominions.

"The right of English vessels, hitherto denied, to enter the western harbour of Alexandria, has been conceded by him, and also another—that Christians shall ride on horseback, in place of jack-asses to deride them—formerly denied to them. He is liberal in the extreme. Artisans of all countries, and under every religious denomination, may take up their abode, exercise their professions, and receive every possible protection. All encouragement is given to agricultural operations on their part. Telegraphs are erected, and a steam boat at this moment actually sails upon the Nile! In short, every thing in the way of improvement of this country, which is adopted in England, finds its way to Egypt through his meritorious exertions, and he has despatched youths to England, Italy, and other states, with the view of receiving the proper elements of education.

"In fine, let me express a hope that the growing power, vast resources, and increasing popularity of Mahomed Ali, added to the benevolent and patriotic disposition by which he is actuated, with that right estimation with which he beholds the British nation, will be duly appreciated by the Government of England, and that prudence will be exercised to preserve a proper understanding with him who governs several millions of people, since not only our political and commercial interests, but those of the Anti-quarian, Christian, and Traveller, are so deeply interested in it."—*Rae Wilson's Travels in Egypt*.

SCHOOLS IN THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The system of education which was so laudably introduced into the Ionian Islands by the liberal efforts of Lord Guildford, has been productive of the following results:—

Names of the Islands.	Inhabitants.	No of Schools.	No of Pupils.
Corfu,	48,737	3	230
Paxo,	3,970	1	40
Zante,	40,063	13	363
Cephalonia,	49,867	2	157
Ithaca,	8,200	1	87
Santa Maura,	17,425	1	75
Cerigo,	8,146	8	772
Total 176,398	29	1,733	

While to the inferior classes the blessings of education are thus dispensed, colleges have been established for the young nobility, who were absolutely destitute of all knowledge! The Greek Patois, which has hitherto been spoken in the Ionian Islands, is gradually changing into the more elegant and copious language of continental Greece. A library has also been established by Lord Guildford. Although it has existed but two years, it contains about 30,000 volumes of select authors; most of them contributed by the noble lord.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The Experimental Squadron has put into the Tagus, in consequence of the Sapphire's having sprung a leak, which made the Admiral anxious to have her state examined. The leak has been found to be of little consequence, and the whole squadron would, in a day or two, be set to sea again.—*Kelso Mail*.

Capt. W. Skipsey (1802) is nominated for the command of the Cape of Good Hope station, and will proceed with his broad pendant in H. M. Ship Boadicea, when recommissioned and refitted, to relieve Commodore Christian.—*Ibidem*.

The Thalia, for whose safety considerable apprehension was entertained, was spoken by the Lady Faversham, within sight of land.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The reduction in the Army, we are informed from good authority, will comprise the 2d regiment of Life Guards, the 6th and 7th regiments of Dragoon Guards, 16th and 17th Light Dragoons (Lancers), three battalions of Foot Guards, the second battalion of the 1st or Royals, the second battalion of the 60th regiment, the second battalion of the Rifle Corps, and the 97th, 98th, and 99th Regiments.—*Hampshire Telegraph, 8th of Aug.*

We recommend to our readers the following adophtegm, as one which should never be lost sight of in public affairs, whether we wish to discover the cause of a failure, or to ensure success :

"It rarely falls to the lot of one generation of men both to commence and to complete much that is great and good. Objects of a general and public nature require the wisdom, the patronage, and the support of many; and a union of these three things is not to be expected in a short time."

USEFUL PENANCE.—A Neapolitan curate, whose parish was miserably bare

of wood, hit upon the following plan to supply the deficiency, after advice and exhortation had failed. When persons came before him in confession, instead of prescribing a certain number of paternosters or litanies to be recited as a penance, he directed the sinner to plant a fruit or forest tree, and so abundant was the crop of iniquity, that when he died after an incumbency of 83 years, the parish was like a large orchard.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 21.

A highly interesting report has been published on the commerce, navigation, and import and export duties, of Java and Madura, during the year 1825, presented to his Excellency the Commissioner-General for our East India possessions, by J. KRUSENIUS, Director of the Revenue and Domains at Batavia. It appears from this report, that in 1825 the importations into Java and Madura amounted to the value of 14,317,190 florins, from the following countries, viz. :—

The Netherlands,	2,539,741
England,	1,980,438
France,	174,854
Hamburg,	136,682
Sweden,	12,770
Madeira,	100,000
America,	2,427,825
Cape of Good Hope,	35,175
Isle of France,	78,207
Persian Gulf,	50,034
Coast of Malabar,	44,290
Ceylon,	30,753
Coast of Coromandel,	2,560
Bengal,	591,113
Siam,	28,343
Cochin China,	467,153
China,	88,142
Manilla,	90,085
Japan,	875,405
New Holland,	35,495
Eastern Archipelago,	4,810,741

THE LIMERICK BELLS.

The remarkably fine bells of Limerick Cathedral were originally brought from Italy. They had been cast by a young native, whose name tradition has not preserved, and finished, after the toil of many years; and he prided himself upon his work. They were purchased of him by the prior of a neighbouring convent; and, with the profits of the sale, he procured a little villa, where he had the delight of hearing the chime of his bells from the convent cliff, and of growing old in the bosom of domestic happiness. This, however, was not to continue. In some of those broils, whether civil or foreign, which are the undying worm of a fallen land, the Italian was a sufferer among the many. He lost his all—and, after the passing of the storm, found himself preserved alone amidst the wreck of fortune, friends, family, and home. The convent, in which his bells had been hung, was razed to the earth, and they were carried away as plunder. The founder of them, haunted by his memories, and deserted by his hopes, became a wanderer over Europe. His hair grew grey, and his heart withered, before he again found a home or a friend. In this desolation of

spirit, he formed the resolution of seeking the place to which those treasures of his memory had been finally borne. He sailed for Ireland, and proceeded up the Shannon. The vessel anchored in the pool near Limerick, and he hired a boat for the purpose of landing. The city was now before him; and he beheld St. Mary's steeple lifting its turreted head above the smoke and mist of the Old Town. He sat in the stern, and looked fondly toward it. It was an evening so calm and beautiful, as to remind him of his own native skies, in the sweetest season of the year—the death of the spring. The broad stream appeared like one smooth mirror, and the little vessel glided through it with almost noiseless expedition. On a sudden, amidst general stillness, the bells tolled from the Cathedral. The rowers rested on their oars, and the vessel went forward with the impulse it had received. The old Italian looked towards the city, crossed his arms on his breast, and lay back in his seat. Home—happiness—early recollections—friends, family—were all in the sound, and went, with it, to his heart. When the rowers looked round, they beheld him with his face still turned towards the Cathedral, but his eyes were closed—and, when they landed, they found him cold!

CAMBRIDGE WIT.

When Dr. Jeggon, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, was Master of Bennet College, Cambridge, he punished all the undergraduates for some general offence; and because he disdained to convert the penalty money into private use, it was expended on new whitening the hall of the College. A scholar hung the following verses on the screen:—

"Dr. Jeggon, Bennet College master,
"Broke the Scholars' heads, and gave the walls a
plaster."

The doctor having perused the paper, wrote underneath, extempore:—

"Knew I but the wag that writ these verses in
bravery,
"I'd commend him for his wit, but whip him for
his knavery."

STOICAL WIT.

Zeno detected his slave in a theft, and ordered him to be flogged. The slave having in mind the dogmas of his master, and thinking to compliment him, in order to save himself from punishment, exclaimed—"It was fated that I should commit this theft." "And also that you should be flogged for it," replied Zeno.

ANECDOTE OF LORD ELDON.

Mr. John Thelwall was preparing for the press, sketches of the lives and characters of the principal lawyers of the day. So little interest was created by Mr. Scott at the time, that nobody knew any thing about him. The biographer had no resource, therefore, but to go to the fountain head. He proceeded accordingly to the Temple, and, having gained

Mr. Scott's chambers, he knocked at the white door. It was opened by a respectable looking person, who, Mr. Thelwall at once satisfied himself, was Mr. Scott's chief clerk. "I wish to see Mr. Scott," demanded the applicant.—"What is your business, sir?"—"It is rather of a peculiar nature—and I wish to see himself."—"It is absolutely necessary, then" rejoined the supposed clerk, "that you should communicate the matter to me"—"Well, then, my business is simply this—I am preparing for the press, sketches of the principal lawyers of the day—the judges, the law officers—and a few others—I wish to state nothing inaccurately; and I am come, therefore, to beg the favour, that Mr. Scott would furnish me with a few particulars of his history"—"That I can do for you, sir, with great pleasure—please to walk in." Mr. Thelwall was ushered into an inner apartment, where every question, which he thought necessary to put, was answered by the other, readily and amply. "But, sir, are you quite sure that all these particulars are correct?" asked Mr. Thelwall, in conclusion. "Perfectly," was the reply. "You probably know Mr. Scott a long time?" "Very long, sir,—I am Mr. Scott."—Mr. Thelwall, who was one of the politest young men of his age, did not fail to acknowledge the condescension of the eminent barrister in adequate terms, little dreaming how soon they were to come together in a very different relation, at the court of the Old Bailey!—(Monthly Review.)

(Continued from our former Number.)

The seed of the Mango, which scarcely ever comes to England alive, if packed in a dry state, arrives well when packed in clay. In this manner should be treated any of those seeds, the juices of which become rancid soon after gathering, such as those of Guttiferæ, Magnoliaceæ, Sterculiaceæ, &c. Acorns and Walnuts may be conveyed from hot countries much better in this way than in any other.

Advantage may also be taken of sowing woody or bony seeds or capsules in the mould of cases of living plants, whenever such are dispatched. In this way many things which never have arrived under any other circumstances, have reached England in perfect health. The *Mabolo* of the Philippines, the *Butter* and *Tallow* Tree from Sierra Leone, the *Barringtonia speciosa* of Madagascar, and many sorts of *Palms*, have been thus received in perfect health growing in the cases with other living plants.

But the best, and perhaps not the most inconvenient way of preparing valuable seeds of this description, is to sow the sorts separately in earth in little square boxes, which from their small size are so portable, that they can be protected and attended to much more conveniently than the larger sort of cases. In a small box

of this kind, the only plant of the *Cowrie Pine* which ever arrived in this country, was brought from New Zealand to the Navy Board, and presented by Sir Byam Martin to the Society.

With regard to the routes by which seeds should be conveyed, the following hint may be useful under particular circumstances:—seeds should never be allowed to cross the equator, if any better direction can be found; because the extreme humidity and heat of the equinoctial atmosphere universally proves very destructive to their vegetative powers. Thus, seeds from Persia should be dispatched by way of Constantinople, in preference to the way of India; and from the West country of North America, or from the mouth of the Columbia, over land to the opposite side of the Continent, instead of sending them round Cape Horn.

(To be continued.)

A FIGURE TO PAINT.

"Represent me in my portrait," said a gentleman to his painter, "with a book in my hand, and reading aloud. Paint my servant, also, in a corner where he cannot be seen, but in such a manner that he may hear me when I call him."

The number of capital charges for stealing in dwelling houses in England, has been diminished in consequence of the value necessary to constitute a capital offence being altered from 40s. to £5.—*Times*.

EXPORTATION OF MACHINERY.

No sooner were the old restrictions on our commerce removed, than a very active demand for British Machinery ensued, more particularly from France and the Netherlands; the exportation to which countries, during the last three years, has been truly astonishing. In the year 1825 the amount was £ 28,399: in the following year it had increased to £ 61,214; and during the last year it was £ 115,921. Within the last 3 years nearly £ 600,000 worth of machinery has left the shores of England, to be employed by the industry, and for the advantage, of the inhabitants of distant countries.—*Ibidem*.

MAILS.

Thursday, 29th November.

A Mail for Mauritius, by the *Eleanor*, to be closed to-morrow, at 2 o'clock.

The Mails for England and St. Helena, by the *Mary*, to be closed on Saturday, at 2 o'clock.

The Mail for Bombay, by the *Lady Faversham*, to be closed this day, at three o'clock.

A Mail for Calcutta, by the *Arcturus*, to be closed to-morrow.

A Mail for England, by the *Ellen*, (Pattison,) to be closed in the beginning of next week.

CHRISTENINGS.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Sunday the 25th Nov. 1827, by the Rev. GEORGE HOUGH, M. A. Colonial Chaplain:

A Son of Mr. Richard Hairbottle, baptised John William.

In the Lutheran Church, on Sunday the 25th Nov.
A Son of Friedrich Gottlieb Erich Landsberg, baptised Johan Daniel Otto.

A Son of Joseph Petrus Dusing, baptised Fredrik Willem Christian Johan.

A Daughter of Arend Nelson, baptised Magdalena Johanna Louisa.

DEATH.

Nov. 24.—John Till, aged 59 years 4 months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived in Table Bay.

Nov. 24. *Alexander Adams*, English Schooner, from St. Helena 1st Nov. for this Port, in Ballast.—Passengers, Capt. Cowell and Mr. De Fonte.

25. *Pacific*, English Brig, R. Sutherland, from Monte Video 27th Oct. for this Port, in Ballast.

25. *Lady Faversham*, Eng. Ship, G. Adler, from the Downs 15th Sept. for Bombay. Cargo, Sundries.—Passengers, for the Cape—Mrs. Oakes, Mrs. Francis, Mr. Brink, Mr. Francis, and Mr. E. Francis: for Bombay—Dr. Williams and Family, Dr. Armstrong, Mr. Chambers, and 2 Servants.

25. *Crown Prince*, Swedish Ship, A. R. Kallman, from Uddevalla 29th July, for Mauritius. General Cargo.—Put in for a market and for water.

27. *Tyne*, Eng. Ship, R. B. Cotgrave, from Portsmouth 28th August, for Bombay. General Cargo.—Passengers, Capt. Taylor and Napier, Mesdames Taylor and Child, Napier, and 2 Misses Taylor; Messrs. Parry, Hamilton, Stathe, Robertson, Goggins, Daniels, and 1 Servant.—Put in for water and refreshment.

27. *Travis*, Eng. Brig, W. Cobb, from Liverpool 1st Sept. for this Port. General Cargo.

27. *Arcturus*, J. Wilson, from the Downs 7th Sept. for Calcutta. Cargo Sundries.—Passengers, Mr. Clive, and 5 Natives. Put in for water and refreshment.

28. *Elisabeth*, English Brig, J. Thompson, from Santos, 25th Oct. for this Port. Cargo, Sugar and Coffee.—Put in for a Market.

Sailed from Table Bay.

Nov. 23. *Palambam*, Eng. Ship, D. Nash, for Greenock.

25. *Kortenaar*, Dutch 74, Capt. N. P. Blommendal for Batavia.

26. *Susanna*, Eng. Bark, R. Clappison, for Simon's Bay.

26. *Caroline*, Eng. Bark, R. L. Hare, for Van Diemen's Land.

28. *Ellen*, Eng. Brig, C. Camper, for Mauritius.

Sailed from Simon's Bay.

Nov. 25. H. M. S. *Esport*, Capt. H. F. Greville, for Mauritius.

25. *Le Fils de France*, French Ship, J. Geoffroy, for Calcutta.

Remain in Table Bay.

Margaret, Bark, for London.

De Gezusters, Dutch Ship, for Batavia.

Hebe, Brig, for Rio.

Buckbay Packet, Schooner, —

Eleanor, Brig, for Mauritius.

Thomas, Brig, for Algoa Bay.

Mary, Brig, for London.

Baron van der Capellan, Dutch Ship, Amsterdam.

Lady Faversham, Ship, for Bombay.

Kent, Brothers, *Pacific*, and *Travis*, Brigs.

Alexander Adams, St. Helena, and *Good Intent*, Schooners.

Crown Prince, Swedish Ship, for Mauritius.

Tyne, Ship, for Bombay.

Arcturus, Ship, for Calcutta.

ALL Communications to be Post-paid, and to be directed to the Editor of this Paper at Mr. Bridekirk's, Heerengracht, where Subscriptions, to be PAID IN ADVANCE, will also be received.

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THE COLONIST.

No. 3.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1827.

Price 6d.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE Brig PACIFIC, Burthen 190 Tons, R. SUTHERLAND, Commander, is now ready to take in Cargo, and has two-thirds engaged.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Capt. SUTHERLAND, or to

EWAN CHRISTIAN,
3, Wale-street.

N.B. For sale, a few Chaldrons of Coals.

MAJOR BROCK being about to leave the Colony, requests all Persons having any Claims against him, to send them to his Quarters, in the Castle.

FOR SALE, one of BROADWOOD's best PIANO FORTES, highly ornamented, &c. Price 700 Rds.—To be seen at Major Brock's Quarters, in the Castle.

To Amateurs in Botany.

MR. C. F. ECKLON respectfully announces to the Public, that he has a large Collection of Bulbs, Seeds, and rare South African Plants, which he offers at moderate prices,—it being now the best time to send them to Europe; also, Collections of dried Plants, &c.—Apply to Mr. A. AURET.

SALES AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ON TUESDAY Afternoon, the 11th of December, will be sold without Reserve, the remainder of the Investment per KENT, more or less damaged by Salt Water, consisting of Canvas, Baftas, Sannahs, Mammodies, &c. &c. &c.

STEPHEN TWYCROSS, Agent.

ON Wednesday and Friday Mornings, the 12th and 14th inst. Public Sales will be continued as usual, at the Stores of BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS.

TO-MORROW, J. T. BUCK will hold a Sale of French Silks, and a great variety of other Goods, without Reserve, to close Accounts; at the same time will be sold, to the highest Bidder, about 80 Bags of the best Java Coffee, a quantity of Patna Rice, and Mauritius Sugar.

28, Berg-street..

Sale without Reserve.

R. WATERS will expose for Sale, on Thursday Morning, 13th inst. at the Stores of MR. HOGUE, in Berg-street, a variety of Goods, which will be sold without any reservation whatever.

6th Nov. 1827.

A Sale positively without Reserve.

WILL be held at the Store of MR. HOGUE, in Berg-street, on Friday Morning, the 14th inst. of various British Manufactures, which will positively be disposed of without the least Reserve.

6th Nov. 1827.

TO LET.

THAT very desirable House and Premises, No. 8, Market-square, corner of Short-market-street, at present in the occupation of Mr. STEDWORTHY; possession will be given on the 1st January, 1828.—Inquire at the House, or at the Counting House of H. HOME & Co. Market-square.

FOR SALE, a most excellent SHOOTING PONY, warranted; with Saddle and Bridle.—To be seen at Mr. RICHARD STONE'S Livery Stables, Long-market-street.

FOR SALE, a large BOAT, complete, about 7 Tons Burthen, and in excellent repair, and will be disposed of on favorable terms.—Apply to P. HELLET, Port Office, Cape Town.

BOARD and Lodging may be had for one single Gentleman, in a respectable Family.—Apply to W. CORBITT, No. 3, Castle-street.

Cape Town,

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

Thursday, December 6, 1827.

THERE has been no arrival from England since our last; but we have been favoured with the perusal of the *Courier* of the 14th of September, later in date by two days, than any that we had previously seen, and we have laid before our readers, whatever of its contents seemed most interesting.

In the Police intelligence will be found the report of the case of assault, which we were obliged to defer last week.—The origin of that affray is already notorious, and the transgression which was the more remote cause of it, has been followed up by proceedings in the Court of Justice, and has already destroyed the peace of two families.

Though no friends to the publication of the disgusting details of such affairs, as that, to which we allude, and though we hope that our columns will not often be polluted by the necessary mention of such transactions, we feel it to be our duty to declare, that no high connections, no family interest, no private interference whatsoever, shall induce us to withhold from the Public the means of forming their own opinion of the character, and conduct of the parties; for we should be even more guilty than they, whose passions had misled them, were we so to silence or to warp the judgment of the Press, that guardian of the public morals, as well as of the public interests.

For us there is no other alternative, than firmly but with moderation to discharge our duty, or to resign the task.

In the BENGAL HURKARU for July, are given, copious extracts from the AUSTRALIAN, on the subject of new restrictions, which had been imposed upon the Press in New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land. A stamp duty of 4d. had been laid upon each newspaper, the consequence of which was the immediate ruin of one Editor.

The Calcutta Paper just now mentioned, and the JOHN BULL, have entered into a long, and angry discussion. The following passage explains the view which the HURKARU takes of the matter:

"We have yet another problem for his solution. How comes it that it is only in colonies governed absolutely by the crown without any mixture of popular influence or share in the administration or making of laws, that these struggles of the

Press and their attendant confiscations and banishments, occur? The elements of society we take to be pretty nearly assimilated in all slave colonies, and of course there are in both descriptions of colony, the absolute, and the partially constitutional, the bilious adventurers and the Radicals on the one hand, and the overwhelming majority of men "who have property and reputation to lose on the other." In both too, there are military governors ready to put down the Press even when the inhabitants testify a wish to that effect. (So says the *Bull!*) therefore not less ready to perform this painful duty when formally authorized by the Legislative bodies of colonies that possess these advantages of some share in self government: yet so inexplicable a being is man, that some how or other, Colonies with elected legislatures, by no chance ever make use of the power in their hands to destroy the Press and the jaundiced radicals. It cannot be that there are more of these desperadoes in Colonies of this class? yet the knotty point for the *Bull* to solve is, how such ruffian adventurers only seem to find their way to the colonies where they are exposed to the danger of destruction from absolute power which bears them no good will. Certain it is we heard nothing of Press struggles in the old Yankey Colonies, nor have we in Jamaica or Barbadoes. So much the contrary indeed, that although the Colonists are notoriously enough disposed in other respects, the only outrage against the Press is, that in Upper Canada which seems to have been a private mobbing for vindictive purposes, set on foot by a few privileged ruffians, because they had not the means nor the power there, as in Crown colonies to put down an obnoxious Editor by legal force.

"To conclude in sober earnestness, we would remind those who think for themselves, that it is the enemies and not the friends of the Press who have mixed up politics with the question. The real object always avowed and desired by the latter, has been the restraining of injustice and oppression and more especially of subaltern and provincial oppression through the fear of publicity and exposure, in countries where so much power must be entrusted to individuals acting remotely and alone among a conquered and inferior people, with no immediate check on their actions from independent neighbours, and where those individuals belong to one class in sole possession of the entire administration, it is not all the power of a central government, however anxious, (and none can be more so than governments in India) that can enable it to restrain evil doing and punish abuse. Official checks however ably devised, fail; because of the poverty and distance and terrors of the aggrieved; and because of the difficulty of bringing every shade of

substantial wrong into tangible and formal shape. For much of this, the Press affords a sure remedy not to be measured so much by the exposures it makes, as by the fear of those exposures which it inspires—not by what it punishes—but by what it prevents. The governor of Bombay, Mr. Elphinstone, was well aware of this, and had the candor to acknowledge it in his letter, read publicly to the Court of Proprietors, that it was not on account of the natives that he dreaded the press, as they were not likely for many a day to take any interest in political discussions; perhaps about as likely as the negroes in the old West India Colonies, or those of the Southern States of America, where the Press is free to licentiousness. Although the few Whites that live in them are in perpetual dread of insurrection, no one proposes to restrain the Press or dreams of ascribing danger to that source of Radicalism. An Editor who should spread a servile war among the Slaves, would find few subscribers and slender fare of it. That is the true touchstone of the Press question every where; and the true remedy for the crimes of Editors. Printing requires large capital and proportionate returns: if it be not supported, a newspaper must die a natural death, and it can only meet with that support while it is approved by a sufficient number of supporters. If these are forthcoming, the unavoidable inference is, that the opinions it advocates are held by many and in all communities each considerable body ought to have the means of being heard. It is then as we have before declared it to be, the most childish begging of the whole question, for one party to assume that the doctrines of the other must be wrong and ought not to be suffered to be promulgated."

This we conceive to be the true state of the matter. The restrictions laid upon the Press in colonies, where governments of an arbitrary nature exist, flow from those despotic institutions, as it were instinctively, and are their natural and necessary consequences.

For the possession of power, even when justly limited, creates in the mind of man the desire of securing, often that of increasing it. But when that power is not confined in its exercise within a proper sphere, — when the same authority (it matters not whether an individual, or a body) gives laws to the subject, and directs the execution of those laws, a dread of opposition, or of disapprobation, must arise in the government, however consistent, or conscientious may be the exercise of those unconstitutional powers, and the jealousy thus excited by the apprehension of being obliged to bear the whole and undivided blame of any unlucky, or ill-judged measure, is almost sure to show itself in some act of hostility towards the expression of public feeling.

Thus we see that the nature of such au-

thority is to seduce even the best disposed into a determination to resist the free circulation of political opinions; and we come to a conclusion, of which constant experience,—nay the very import of the terms might have previously informed us, viz. that the liberty of the Press is scarcely compatible with a system of government, where the legislative and executive authorities are one and the same: for the direct and manifest tendency of the freedom of the Press, and arbitrary power is to counteract, if not to destroy, one or the other. A most important step, however, has been gained in this Colony, namely, the independence of those who are to administer justice.

But the root of the evil lies in the nature of the government, to which several British Colonies have been subjected by the Ministry at home, not in the peculiar character of the individuals entrusted with that power. The remedy is easily discovered. Let the Crown relieve the Governors of Colonies from this overwhelming responsibility,—this excessive power, by giving to each, as it arrives at sufficient maturity, that Constitution which has been dearly purchased for them all by the wrongs of Ireland. We mean (for it is perhaps necessary to explain to our readers) such a Constitution as that enjoyed by Jamaica, which requires that acts of the Colonial Legislature shall be confirmed in England, and this is called the Irish Constitution, because such a power was for some time assumed by the English Parliament over the People and Parliament of Ireland, and retained by sowing dissents which it is now found difficult to remove. But how consoling is the thought that good has been elicited from evil so appalling, and that the cloud of sorrow, which so long hung over Ireland, has been the means of reflecting some bright beams of liberty, upon other lands, by thus exhibiting a plan of government, which contains all that the Colonies can desire.

We do not mean to dispute the legality of what is past. We do not urge the opinion of Lord Chief Justice Holt, that the election of representatives is "an original right, vested in, and inseparable from, the freehold." We do not press the corollary from that opinion, viz. that it should have been an instruction to the British Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, after this Colony had been ceded by treaty, to issue writs for the election of Representatives of His Majesty's subjects in this colony. We do not insist, as we might do under the sanction of that high authority, that to be duly represented is the inalienable right of a British Freeholder in this Colony as elsewhere. We will even admit that it may have been expedient at an earlier period of the British occupation of this settlement, to continue the then existing crude, and imperfect system; but it is now high time that

the full benefit of the Constitution should be extended to the Cape of Good Hope, and surely the difficulties of a beginning are but a poor argument for withholding a people's rights: for, whenever a beginning is made, the difficulties inseparable from it must be encountered. Should the farmer hesitate to commit the seed to the earth, until he had a positive certainty of alternate showers and sunshine, a new creation of corn would have been required almost every year, to save from starvation those who showed so little reliance upon the wisdom and goodness of the Author of Nature. So, likewise, had our ancestors deferred instituting a House of Commons until they had ascertained *a priori* that the nation was ripe for such a measure—that it contained a sufficient number of men fitted for the trust, the British Constitution would never have existed.

When the people are left to the free exercise of their own judgment, they are not likely to choose the least intelligent, or the least worthy: and, if the choice be likely to fall on those in the country, who are best qualified, more is not to be expected nor desired. Comparative intelligence, eminence in the society in which they live, and for which they are to legislate, is all that is requisite. Else how can we account for the wisdom of our laws, and the gradual improvement of our Constitution, when our legislators were for ages Barons and Burgesses, the extent of whose learning did not enable them to write their own names? A proportion, however, will assuredly not be wanting of men whose talents and information will originate useful measures, and those whose intellect is beneath that standard, though not accomplished statesmen, nor profound political economists, will yet bring common sense, and experience, to approve what is feasible, and to reject what is visionary.

In Jamaica Representatives have been elected for upwards of two centuries: Barbadoes, and other islands, have also a share in enacting their own laws. But let us compare those Colonies with this, in which we live:

Jamaica contained in 1791, 30,000* white inhabitants:—In 1823, the Cape of Good Hope contained 48,699,† nearly double the number. In 1780, *Jamaica had elected her Representatives for upwards of a hundred years. In 1828 can a House of Assembly be denied to the Cape?

But Jamaica is the largest and most populous of those islands: others legislate for themselves, which are far inferior to it in both respects. The following are their names with the number of white inhabitants in each in the year 1791, taken from Bryan Edwards' West Indies, to which we can refer our readers for much information, that is highly interesting.

* See Bryan Edwards' West Indies.

† See Thompson's Travels in South Africa.

White Inhabitants.	White Inhabitants.
Jamaica 30,000	Montserrat 1,300
Barbadoes ... 16,167	Nevis 1,000
Grenada 1,000	St. Christopher's 1,900
St. Vincent... 1,453	Virgin Isles.... 1,200
Dominica 1,236	Bahamas ... 2,000
Antigua 2,599	Bermudas 5,462

It may be argued, that the West India Islands possess more wealth than this Colony, and are, therefore, better fitted to legislate for themselves, as possessing greater independence, though so far inferior in population: We readily admit that they can bring into a foreign market property to a much larger amount; but is the poverty of this settlement a reason for keeping it poor, by denying it what would contribute so much to its prosperity? Or can any other legitimate conclusion be deduced from the admission which we have made, than that a given sum of money supplies more of our wants, or that our wants are less numerous than theirs, or that a combination of both these circumstances contributes to raise us towards an equality with them; and that further the qualification in property for Electors and Representatives should be less in this Colony than in those Islands?

But argument on this head is more than superfluous, it becomes almost mockery, when we consider, that Grenada, a French Colony, and containing ONE THOUSAND white Inhabitants, was soon after its capture admitted to the full benefit of the British Constitution.—See B. Edwards, b. 3, c. 2.

Let the people, then, of this Colony, be afforded an opportunity of exercising that inalienable right of Britons. Let them elect, as do the Canadians,—as do the Greeks of the Ionian isles,—as do the West Indians: let them elect members of a House of Assembly, who shall take care that the measure of taxation be not overflowed,—that of justice be full, and pure,—that of their rights and privileges, in general, be not diminished.

From the COURIER of the 14th of Sept.

Mr. Huskisson has written a letter to the Mayor of Liverpool, announcing that his seat in the House of Commons has become vacant, in consequence of the Seals of the Colonial Department having been confided to him by his Majesty, and also announcing his readiness, again to represent the town of Liverpool in Parliament, if his constituents should be disposed to re-elect him.

The *St. Petersburg Journal*, to the 29th instant, has been received, this morning. It gives some account of what is called the war in Georgia; but the operations described, seem to have been limited to affording facilities for emigration from the Persian to the Russian frontier.

There are a number of arrivals again this morning from the East, but they bear old dates. The *Thalia*, Biden, from Bengal, is off Dover. She sailed from Calcutta

on the 23d December, 1826, Sangur 9th January, Trincomalee 3d March, Cape 4th July, and St. Helena 24th. The *Thames*, Prahm, from Batavia, off Weymouth; sailed the 2d of April.—The *Lord Amherst*, Craigie, from China, in the Downs.

Dover, Sept. 12.—The Right Hon. J. C. Herries embarked this morning, with his family, in his Majesty's steam-packet *Crusader*, for Calais. The Danish ship *Christians Haven*, Capt. Larsen, from China, last from St. Helena, and the ship *Lonach*, Capt. Driscoll, from Bombay, for London, have passed to-day, with many other ships from the westward. The Marquis of Ormonde, and Lord Barham, with their families, embarked here yesterday, for Boulogne.

The reductions in his Majesty's army recommended to his Majesty's Ministers, by the lamented Mr. Canning, and approved by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, are in progress. Twenty-seven soldiers of the 7th Hussars—the proportion of the number of men belonging to that regiment now quartered here—have been, or are on the point of, being discharged, in pursuance of that measure.—*Extract of a letter from Brighton.*

MR. HUSKISSON.

It is with no small degree of satisfaction we perceive the correctness of our anticipations last week, that this borough would not be deprived of the valuable services of our distinguished representative, in consequence of his acceptance of the office of Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Departments, to which it is also understood will be attached the arduous post of leader in the Commons. This gratifying intelligence that Mr. Huskisson is still willing to continue his services to Liverpool, as one of its representatives, was communicated by the Right Honourable Gentleman to our worthy and respected Chief Magistrate last week, by letter. This decision of Mr. Huskisson is as honourable to himself as it will be satisfactory to all parties. To whom, indeed, we might ask, could the important commercial interests of Liverpool be more confidently entrusted than to the highly talented statesman, who has on all occasions shown himself so desirous of promoting the commercial prosperity of the nation at large? The writ for the election for this borough will not be issued until after the meeting of Parliament.—(*Liverpool Courier*.)

The import of cotton into the port of Liverpool during three days of the present week, from Monday to Wednesday, has been very large, when the late period of the season is considered. The heavy arrivals have depressed the price of the staple in a slight degree.

The Duke of Clarence came to town yesterday morning, from his seat in Bushy Park. A number of Naval Officers had audiences of his Royal Highness at the Admiralty. Sir George Cockburn, one of the Lords of the Admiralty, introduced

Mr. Cundy, the Civil Engineer, to the Royal Duke, to lay before his Royal Highness the plans of the Grand Ship Canal from London to Portsmouth, when his Royal Highness minutely inspected the plans and arrangements connected with this national undertaking, and was pleased to express the great interest he took in the concern, and, as its Patron, commanded it to be called "The Grand Imperial Ship Canal," and further commanded Mr. Cundy to consult Sir Edward Owen, and the Engineers of the Ordnance Department, as to the best situation for the entrance to the Canal at Spithead. His Royal Highness left the Admiralty about six o'clock, on his return to Bushy Park.

Accounts from Mexico were yesterday received to the 13th July. From Tampico the dates are to the 12th July. His Majesty's ship *Britomart* was lading specie for England. Two persons who had figured away at Vera Cruz as the agents of the United States Bank, had been taken up, and proved to be impostors; they had passed Bills to a large amount on that establishment, for which they had obtained dollars, and were attempting an escape from the country. The report of the negotiation of a loan in Mexico is confirmed. The first payment was to be 360,000 dollars, immediately on the loan being contracted for. The only cause of delay is ascribed to another party coming forward and offering better terms to the Finance Minister.

The *Maidstone* frigate, on being paid off at Portsmouth, will be re-commissioned for the broad-pendant of Commodore Skipsey, appointed to the command at the Cape of Good Hope.

Considerable interest was excited amongst the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Derby, upon the recent Archidiaconal Visitation of Dr. Butler. His high character for piety and learning having led them to expect something beyond the routine of commonplace sentiments generally delivered on those important occurrences, great numbers of the sacred character flocked to hear it. A Clergyman of the class usually denominated Evangelical, was appointed to preach before the Archdeacon, and our readers will perhaps be astonished to hear that his sermon occupied one hour and thirty-five minutes in its delivery. This usurpation of time on the part of the Preacher occasioned much mortification amongst the Clergy, inasmuch as it compelled the venerable Archdeacon to abridge one half of the excellent charge intended for them, and to drop that for the Churchwardens altogether. However, on giving the health of the Preacher after dinner, for that duty was not of course abridged, the Rev. Archdeacon coupled the toast with the following pleasant addition:—"The worthy Clergyman was a pupil of mine, and I have no doubt but that his life is passed in strict accordance with the doctrines enforced this morning in his sermon; and allow me, moreover, to express my ardent hope, that it may be as long."

There is a cavern at Soli, in the southern part of Java, which, though of no very great dimensions, exceeds, in beauty and sublimity, all the natural curiosities of the island. The principal entrance is from the south, towards the sea: a passage has been excavated by the hand of nature, sufficiently large to admit several persons abreast; this is about thirty feet long. At the extremity there is a sudden bend, or rather projection of the lateral rock, which, when passed, gives an unexpected and magnificent view of the interior cavern, which is upwards of 80 feet long. Stalactites, ever varying in form and colour, lend their magic effect to the scene, and reflect the light's beams from the entrance to every nook of the subterranean apartment. Near the centre is a calcareous spring, which imparts a coolness to the atmosphere, grateful in the extreme to those who have just escaped the torrid heat of the exterior. A tufa is deposited from the water, which has risen in a circular mound more than twelve feet from the surface of the place. Over this, on every side, the water pours, producing a singular and picturesque fountain. The whole area of the chamber contains two thousand four hundred square feet, and is a favourite resort of the Javanese at all seasons of the year.

(*Private Correspondence.*)

Extract of a letter from Graaff Reinet, dated November 3d, 1827.

"I returned here a few days ago from an excursion to the Orange River, having been obliged to relinquish my project of proceeding to Lattakoo, in consequence of the excessive and unparalleled dryness of the country. The Griqua territory on the other side of the river is equally barren, and the old Chief Adam Kok, and the Missionary Mr. Melville, have informed me that the whole line of country to the north, and north-eastward of Lattakoo, is in a similar state of distress.

"The political broils of the Griquas, or Bastards have not, as yet, been amicably settled. The Bergeners or Mountaineers are daily gaining the ascendancy over the party headed by Waterboer, whose force is diminishing by desertion, many of them having taken refuge at Philippopolis, the residence of old Dam (as he is emphatically called), who has remained neutral throughout the war. The Griquas are well armed, and have excellent horses. They have destroyed Lattakoo, Matteebee and his people having fled from thence to the banks of the Fall river. The Missionaries Messrs. Moffat, Hughes, and Hamilton, have retreated to Griqua Town, and are still remaining there. What must be the sufferings and privations of these poor men and their families!"

(*Correspondence.*)

IMPROVEMENT IN WINE VATS.

The Wine Farmers of this Colony are not aware, perhaps, of an economical method of constructing Vats, for the fermentation

and preservation of Wine, in large quantities, which has been lately introduced by the Italian Wine Growers.

Fermenting Vats are usually constructed of timber; and when of large size, are very expensive, and are subject at the same time to several inconveniences: the new method is to build them of good bricks and mortar, strengthened with iron hoops, and they may be made of any dimensions.

After the first year wine, made or preserved in them, is in no way deteriorated, they are always ready for use, requiring only a good washing, first with water and then with inferior wine.

They are made either open or close, and often serve the double purpose of fermenting and store vats, and they will endure for ages.

Any further information may be obtained, by referring to the Office of this Paper.

H. W. R.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR.—In reference to an advertisement in your Paper of last week, from Mr. John Murray, stating that he had given up his stores in Simon's Town, and not to give me any credit on his account, I trust you will insert, for the information of the Public, that Mr. Murray's Stores in Simon's Town, were shut in April last, and I challenge him to produce a single proof of my having obtained credit for a single article for him since that period.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

RICHARD HOWELL.

POLICE REPORT.

CASE OF ASSAULT.

Ryneveld versus Van Riet.

(Tuesday, Nov. 27.)

The Complainant stated that he had been met by the Defendant in the lane leading from Roeland-street to Boom-street, and there without previous provocation knocked down, and otherwise injured, and produced a medical certificate of the personal injuries which he had received, besides two witnesses to prove that blows were given him by the Defendant.

Defendant, on the other hand, stated, that he had in his own defence knocked down the Complainant, who had previously assaulted him; and produced witnesses in corroboration, one of whom J. H. Lerm described the situation from which he asserted, that he had beheld the affray.

The Complainant denied, that the transaction could be seen from the position described by witness Lerm, and prayed, that the Court would be pleased to examine the place described by witness.

Whereupon the Court adjourned the case to the following day, ordering the Complainant to find bail for 1000 Rds., (in addition to 5000 Rds. in which sum the parties were already bound), to keep the peace pending this investigation.

SECOND DAY.

(Thursday, Nov. 29.)

The Court received the depositions of Complainant's witnesses, eleven in number, none of whom however spoke to the facts of the present case, but recited former instances, in which the Defendant had endeavoured to provoke the Complainant.

Whereupon the Court gave notice, that it would on the following day proceed to examine the premises described by witness *Lerm*.

THIRD DAY.

(Friday, Nov. 30.)

The Court upon local inspection, not being satisfied that the situation of the places corresponded with the previous description of them given by the witness *Lerm*, decided that no ground of action had been proved by either party, and dismissed the complaint, ordering that each party should pay his own costs.

(From the *Bengal Harkaru*, July 30.)

It appears from recent information from the Mauritius that the authorities there, are rigidly enforcing the provisions of the last navigation Act. Every vessel not having a regular British Register, is seized unless she is so fortunate as to make her escape. A Company's Pass and License is no protection, and we deem it useful to state this as some vessels may be sailing under that authority out of this Port. The *Sydney Papers* mention that the Brig *Governor Phillips* formerly of this port, had narrowly escaped seizure; and they add that a Calcutta vessel had also been compelled to make a hasty exit from the Mauritius, and been sold to the King of Madagascar.

The following passage in a speech of Mr. Canning's, contains so much sound political doctrine, and so clear an exposition of the principles of his Ministry, that it will no doubt be acceptable to many of our Readers, who have not before had an opportunity of seeing it.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 1.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Mr. Canning in conclusion of a brilliant speech, said "The country is rather in a state to be left to itself than to be aided,—and I trust I am not too sanguine in my expectations when I state my belief, that the time is not far distant, when it will exhibit prosperity in a manner more unequivocal than at present. I found this opinion on her known intrinsic energies, her well-ascertained, although not now put-forth power; rather than upon those circumstances of the present time, which might lead to the expectation. Upon this subject I would prefer using the words of another than my own, which were delivered in a speech addressed to the

House, with a view to develop the internal power of the country.

But there is still another cause, even more satisfactory than these, because it is of a still more extensive and permanent nature; that constant accumulation of capital, that continual tendency to increase, the operation of which is universally seen in a greater or less proportion, whenever it is not obstructed by some mistaken or mischievous policy, but which must be conspicuous and rapid indeed in any country which has once arrived at an advanced state of commercial prosperity. Simple and obvious as this principle is, and felt and observed as it must have been, in a greater or less degree even from the earliest periods, I doubt whether it has ever been fully developed and sufficiently explained, but in the *writings of an Author* of our own times, now unfortunately no more (I mean the author of a celebrated treatise on the WEALTH OF NATIONS, whose EXTENSIVE KNOWLEDGE of detail and depth of PHILOSOPHICAL RESEARCH, will, I believe furnish the best solution to every question connected with the history of commerce, or with the systems of political economy. This accumulation of capital arises from the continual application, of a part, at least, of the profit obtained in each year to increase the total amount of capital to be employed in a similar manner and with continued profit in the year following.

The great mass of the property of the nation is thus constantly increasing at compound interest; the progress of which, in any considerable period is what at first view would appear incredible. Great have been the effects of this cause already, they must be greater in future; for its powers are augmented in proportion as they are exerted. It acts with a velocity continually accelerated, with a force continually increased.

"Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo."

It may, indeed, as we have ourselves experienced, be checked or retarded by particular circumstances—it may for a time be interrupted, or even overpowered; but, where there is a fund of productive labour and active industry, it never can be totally extinguished. In the season of the severest calamity and distress, its operations will still counteract and diminish their effects;—in the first returning interval of prosperity, it will be active to repair them. If we look to a period like the present, of continual tranquillity, the difficulty will be to imagine limits to its operation. None can be found where there exists at home any one object of skill or industry short of its utmost possible perfection; one spot of ground in the country capable of higher cultivation and improvement; or while there remains abroad any new market that can be explored, or any existing market that can be extended. From the intercourse of commerce, it will in some measure parti-

cipate in the growth of other nations, in all the possible varieties of their situations. The rude wants of countries emerging from barbarism, and the artificial and increasing demands of luxury and refinement, will equally open new sources of treasure, and new fields of exertion in every state of society, and in the remotest quarters of the globe. It is this principle which I believe, according to the uniform testimony of history and experience, maintains, on the whole in spite of the vicissitudes of fortune, and the disasters of empires, a continued course of successive improvement in the general order of the world.—(Cheers.) The words are Mr. Pitt's—the author cited is *Adam Smith* (Loud Cheers.) We hear now-a-days the applications of philosophy to politics decried as innovation—but I am content to go back to 1792, and to take the words of Mr. Pitt into my mouth, and take them as the guide and polar star of my Policy. (Mr. Canning sat down amidst loud cheers.)

The supplies voted by Parliament for the year, are

Army,	£8,194,000
Navy,	6,125,000
Ordnance,	1,694,000
Miscellaneous,	2,275,000
Interest on Exchequer Bills, ..	650,000

£18,938,000

The supplies of this year, exceed that of last year by 800,000, arising from the Army Extraordinaries and the Contingencies of £500,000 occasioned by the expedition to Portugal. The following are some of the items granted by Parliament on the 14th of May:—

Printing Acts of Parliament and other Papers,	£80,000
Printing for the Public Departments,	85,900
Expense of the Gold Coinage for 1827,	50,000
Expenses at Sierra Leone,	30,000
Expenses at New South Wales, ..	120,000
Expenses of Emigration,	20,484
For the Propagation of the Gospel in the Colonies,	16,832
For the purpose of improving the water communication between Montreal and the other Canada, ..	56,000
For Engineer's stores in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, and for tools to the new Settlement in Africa,	49,000

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

The taste for English literature is spreading on the continent to an extent beyond all former precedent. Not only is it that our literature is scattered in all directions, but English teachers are sought after with avidity, and schools in our language have not only been opened in cities, but in towns and villages. In addition to this, the *Journal des Debats* of last month mentions the departure of several youths of distinction

for the English Universities.—(*Bristol Mercury.*)

This might be expected from the mighty operations of the Press, on the continent of Europe. In Germany the Press is powerfully at work, not merely in affording translations, but in *re-printing* our popular authors. They even re-print such books as *Roscoe's Lorenzo*, &c. It is pleasing to see the language of every art and of every science at length duly appreciated. Not merely regarded as a medium of ordinary intercourse, but as a *mine* whence are extracted the means of enchanting, instructing, and improving communities.

This great change in Europe, in favour of the English language, must be attributed in a great degree to the intellectual influence of the three master-spirits Scott, Byron, and Moore.

Sir Walter Scott is, according to the foreign journals, first Lord of the ascendancy, and is every thing excepting "said or sung in the churches." His extraordinary genius has so attracted the attention of foreigners that a tour to Great Britain seems to be the *ne plus ultra* of gentlemen travellers. On historical grounds Sir Walter deserves well of his country. He has found out that facts are better than fiction; and that there is no romance like the romance of real life. He has taken his materials from authentic sources, and is generally the emanuensis of truth and history. But it is impossible to say how fine his writings are unless we visit the scenery he describes, and receive impressions over which the memory will ever after brood. This we take it is one great reason why foreigners have gone in search of the picturesque, why they have been attracted to the peaks of Ben Lomond and the milder beauties of the Greta.

As it regards our literature in general, it seems that among the French people its influence is widely extending. Indeed, there is now an action and re-action between the intellects of the two countries. It is not a matter of indifference to the people of France any longer, what are the mental pursuits of the people of England; but completely the reverse. They have the highest curiosity to know them, and ambition to imitate them; and those sentiments are the strongest in the classes who have received the best education, and the state of whose mind is the most highly improved. They know that during the last twenty years, England has enjoyed advantages of which in the turbulent state of France she has been deprived. They are eager, therefore, to observe the modes of thinking in England, and well disposed to take lessons. Among the people of little instruction and great passion, this wholesome tendency is resisted by the feelings of national hostility towards each other, which have been industriously kept alive by certain interested parties. But hostile feelings will die away with the circumstances which gave them nourishment. The ideas which are reigning with powerful efficacy in England

and preparing every man for action, will cross the channel with every visitant, whether English or French. A large proportion of the ideas of each nation will become common to both. The mode of thinking in the one will have a powerful influence upon the mode of thinking in the other.

From the DUBLIN WARDER.

The Duke of Rutland, at one of his levees, being at a loss (as probably most Kings, Princes, and Viceroys occasionally are) for something to say to every person he was bound in etiquette to notice, remarked to Sir John Hamilton that there was 'a prospect of an excellent crop: the timely rain,' observed the Duke, 'will bring every thing above ground.' 'I hope not, your Excellency!' exclaimed the courtier. His Excellency stared, whilst Sir John continued, sighing very heavily as he spoke—'yes, I hope not! for I have got *three wives* under it.'

A Counsel at Stafford Sessions asked how many of the old Gaol Acts had been abolished? 'I do not know,' said the P—r, 'but nearly a hundred have been re-Peeled.'

Jonathan's "Sea Serpent" caught at last.—A whale, which had lost its road, and passed Portsmouth bridge, on the Piscataqua River, in New Hampshire, has afforded great sport for some weeks to the good people in that part of the country, exposing himself with impunity to their musket balls, &c. He was at length harpooned on Tuesday evening last, and continued towing the two boats attached to him till Wednesday morning at seven o'clock, when he was dispatched, in the view of thousands who had flocked to see him. The *Portsmouth Advertiser* says, "the length of the whale is about fifty feet, and his breadth about sixteen feet; his head is shaped like that of the horse, and he differs from all others that have been seen by those acquainted with that species of fish. His motion was undulatory, and it is the opinion of Colonel Decatur (who captured him) that this is the very *sea serpent* which has so long been a visitor on our coast.—*American Paper.*

BOTANY BAY!

New South Wales has, in fact, but one drawback of a decidedly unpleasant nature, and even that is more ideal than substantial. It must be admitted that it is the only country in the world which you are ashamed to confess the having visited. I have made several slips of this kind before strangers, and I certainly never yet gained a friend by the disclosure; every one, through some excuse or another, endeavouring to elude the pleasure of my society. If you chance to meet with an entertaining companion in a stage-coach, who has travelled much,

and communicates liberally the observations and anecdotes he has gleaned, you are naturally induced to repay him in kind, and in frankness of heart burst forth perhaps in praise of the beauties of *Botany Bay*—when lo! the smile which played upon his face at once vanishes; he measures you over and over with a most suspicious eye; and with an anxiously inquisitive look grunts out, "What!" have you been there, Sir?" You see instantly you are committed in a disagreeable dilemma; and plainly perceive that, by reason of the awkwardness of the explanation you stammer out, his *suspicions* are now converted into *certainties*. Turning, therefore, from the disagreeable subject, you hem, look suddenly towards the window, as if you saw something worth remarking on, shrug your shoulders, and drawl forth some silly observation about—the *weather*! Your interlocutor quickly takes advantage of your eye being off him, to hitch himself gradually from you to the farthest corner of the coach; and, under pretence of fumbling after a pen-knife or tooth pick, assures himself that all his pockets are safe; behaving to you during the remainder of the journey with that sort of constrained civility which says plainer even than words, "I shall be right glad when I get rid of you!"—*Cunningham's Letters.*

THE STREAM OF LIFE.

Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat, at first, glides down the narrow channel, through the playful murmurings of the little brook, and the windings of its grassy border. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads; the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us, but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider and deeper flood, and amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated by the moving picture of enjoyment and industry which passes before us; we are excited by some short-lived success, or depressed and rendered miserable by some equally short lived disappointment. But our energy and our dependence are both in vain. The stream bears us on, and our joys and our griefs alike are left behind us; we may be shipwrecked, but we cannot anchor; our voyage may be hastened, but it cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens towards its home, till the roaring of the ocean is in our ears and the tossing of its waves is beneath our keel, and the lands lessen from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and the earth loses sight of us, and we take our last leave of earth and its inhabitants, and of our further voyage there is no witness but the Infinite and Eternal!—*Bishop Heber's Sermon.*

"I will By and By."—Sir, you may as well say that you will never do it! I am out of all patience with these "by and by" folks. An hour of the present time is worth a week of the future. Why, I know a bachelor who is as well calculated for matrimonial felicity as every virtue and every accomplishment can render him, but he has been putting off the happy time, from one year to the other, always resolving that he would marry "by and by," till the best ten years of his life are gone, and he is still "resolving," and I fear will die the same. He that would gather the roses of matrimony must wed in the May of life. If you wish only the withered leaves and the thorns, why, poor Richard says, put it off till September. "Procrastination is the thief of time." I made a visit last winter to see my old friend Jeremiah Careless. When he put my horses into the stable, he took me to his barn floor to see some fine white wheat he had just threshed. I observed to him that one of the boards of the barn was near falling, and he had better nail it.—"I will, 'by and by,'" said he. Things about the farm looked as though, "by and by" folks lived there. Next morning, the boys came running in with sad news. An unruly bull had torn off the board, and the cattle had supped and breakfasted on the white wheat, and old Brindle, the best cow in the drove, was foundered so that she died. Now, two nails, worth a penny, and five minutes of time, would have saved the life of old Brindle, and the white wheat into the bargain. Passing by my neighbour Nodwell's the other day, I saw that his wife had made a fine garden, and that the early peas were shooting above the ground. "It looks well" said I, "neighbour, but there is a hole in the fence, which you had better mend, or the hogs will ruin your garden." "I will, 'by and by,'" said he. Happening to go by there two days after, I was deafened with the cry of "Who-ee, who-ee, stu-boy, stu-boy;" a drove of hogs had come along, and, while my neighbour was taking a nap, they had crawled through the broken fence, and destroyed the labour of a week. "Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day," Poor Richard says.—*From the Desk of Poor Robert the Scribe.*

Some months ago, Mr. Morgan, late of New York, published a pamphlet, in which he disclosed the secrets of masonry. Soon after, he was seized and carried off to the confines of Canada, and has never since been heard of. The last New York Paper mentions, that Governor Clinton has issued a proclamation, offering a reward of one thousand dollars for the discovery of Morgan, if alive, and if murdered, two thousand dollars for the discovery of the offenders, and a pardon to any accomplice who shall make a full disclosure of the offenders.—*Dublin Warden.*

Gas.—A patent has been taken out for making gas from iron, which gives as vivid a light as that from coal, and is much cheaper, cleaner, and less noisome.—*Ibidem.*

To the *Dublin Warden* we owe many obligations: yet when we consider the line of politics that it pursues, and the motto which it has adopted, "Moribus antiquis stat Roma," we can not help remarking as Protestants, that had our ancestors adhered to the principle of that phrase, we should all have been *still Romans*.

Influence of the strata near the surface of the Earth, on the Atmosphere, &c.

Mr. W. A. Mackinnon, F.R.S. in a communication to that body, has deduced a new hypothesis from the effect of strata of chalk, remarked by him in the neighbourhood of Southampton and New Forest, where he had perceived a sensible difference as to humidity, or dryness, between those parts which lie over the great bed of chalk running through Hampshire, and the neighbouring counties, and the other districts, to which this bed does not extend. His remarks in this respect have been confirmed by experiments with the hygrometer, and still further by constantly observing the properties of chalk or limestone to absorb damp from the atmospheric moisture, proved by the facts, (among others) that if chalk be laid on a field as dressing, it will, at the end of some hours, become damp, even if no rain, or little dew has fallen, and that turf grass over chalk, or limestone, always looks green and healthy, while the same heat burns up turf grass over clay, alluvial substance, or gravel. From the same causes, says Mr. Mackinnon, a house built on a chalk foundation, or of chalk materials, or in which limestone or sand is used, will commonly be damp. Mr. Mackinnon hence infers, that if the stratum affect the dryness, or dampness of the atmosphere, either of these in its turn must affect the spirits, or health of the inhabitants, and consequently, that the sprightliness, and vivacity, or sedateness, not only of individuals, but even of a whole people may depend more on the substrata, than is commonly imagined.—*Sphynx.*

(Continued from our last.)

Cuttings of Fruit Trees.

These travel well in the winter season, if their lower ends are stuck into a potatoe, or lump of well tempered moist clay. They should be packed securely in small boxes among moss, or if intended to travel a great distance, and the weight is not of importance, the interstices may be filled with road drift or fine (not marine) sand, in which state, if well prepared, they will retain their vigour from December to March, and even later, especially if they are to be used as grafts.

Bulbous or Tuberous Rooted Plants.

Plants of this description are very desirable; for in almost all cases they are

objects of great beauty or interest, they are readily procured in the countries where they grow, are prepared for a voyage without trouble or difficulty, almost universally arrive in good condition, and when received, are for the most part easily cultivated. The little Scillas of Portugal, and the bulbs generally of that country and of Spain, especially the *Pancratium humile* of Cavañilles, which grows on the coast of Andalusia, the fine Lilies of Chili and Peru, the Terrestrial Orchideous plants of the North of Africa, of the Cape of Good Hope, and of New Holland, are among the most important plants which can be enumerated.

Bulbous plants are usually not to be found when out of flower; those persons therefore who have the opportunity to do so, should remove the roots to a garden when they are in flower, and take them up for packing at the proper season. If, however, such a degree of attention should be inconvenient, the plants will not be materially damaged by being taken up when in flower, and dried and packed immediately after.

Bulbs travel most securely if they are packed in paper or canvas bags, they having been previously dried till all the moisture in their outer coats is evaporated, and then in all respects treated as seeds. Dry sand is a good medium for placing them in, if opportunities should not have occurred of giving them the necessary exposure to the sun. Minute bulbs, such as those of *Ixias*, *Gladioluses*, *Oxalis*, and others of a similar kind, from the Cape of Good Hope, only require to be folded in separate little parcels, without any previous preparation. Terrestrial Orchideous plants should be transplanted when in flower, and not when their roots are in a state of rest. Scitamineous plants, and other plants with fleshy tuberous roots, not bulbs, are usually packed with moss in close chests; and they bear a voyage from India very well in such a state.

A work has been lately published, both in Italian, and French, at Milan, styled, Manners and Customs, Ancient and Modern; or, a History of the Government, Warfare, Religion, Arts, and Usages, of all Nations, taken from ancient records, with maps and plates, by a Society of Men of Letters, in 9 vols. folio, from 1816 to 1827, to be had of Rolandi, London.

The following are extracts from a critique in the Monthly Review for July 1827, and we hope that the Committee of the Public Library will consider the claims of such a work to a place in the valuable collection of which they have the charge.

"In order to form a correct estimate of this enterprise, on well established grounds, it will be necessary to cast a transitory and rapid glance over the arrangement of the materials that are contained in the work, and over the system of execution, both literary and typographical, which has been adopted by the authors. The entire work is preceded by a preliminary discourse on

the terrestrial globe, such as it was known to the ancients, and, such as it has been progressively enlarged to the view of the moderns, by the astonishing discoveries of enterprising and intrepid navigators and travellers, during a series of generations. This introduction is happily conceived, and presents to the view of the reader the entry to an immense theatre, in which he is to become the spectator of many ingenious, entertaining, and variegated scenes. The author of the introductory discourse has executed his task in the most masterly manner, and has proved his superiority in this line of literature; he has brought together, with taste and discrimination, the most prominent features of what has occupied the attention and the labours of the learned of every age, either with regard to geography, geology, or natural history in general. It is pleasing to find, as a frontispiece to the work, the emblematic figure by which the ancients typified the earth—the famous *Mater, Rhea, Berecynthia, Ops, Tellus*, seated on a throne of ivory, and surrounded by the usual insignia of her power. A topographical description is given, which is indispensable to determine the peculiar situation of each country, with well executed geographical maps, both ancient and modern, in order to place the description more immediately under the eyes of the reader, and afford him a clear and accurate idea of it. The history of the customs of every nation precedes these descriptions, beginning with those of the people of Asia, who are generally allowed to have been the primitive fathers of mankind. And as the knowledge of places would be barren and imperfect, without a knowledge of the times (since both are requisite to the proper study of history), rapid chronological sketches have been annexed to them, respecting the ascertained or probable origin of states, and the principal successive æras of them that are distinguished by great events. After this, the authors enter upon the subject matter of the work, and their first point of discussion is, the history of the government and legislation of all the nations of the earth.

Sir R. Staunton, in his account of Lord Macartney's Embassy to China, vol. 1, p. 256, speaking of Batavia, says:

"Marble and granite are brought thither from China, in vessels belonging to that country, commonly called junks, which generally sail for Batavia from the ports of the provinces of Canton and Fokien, on the southern and south-east coasts of that empire, laden chiefly with tea, porcelain, and silks. In these junks great numbers of Chinese come constantly to Batavia, with exactly the same views that attract the natives of Holland to it, the desire of accumulating wealth in a foreign land. Both generally belonged to the humbler classes of life, and were bred in similar habits of industry in their own country: but the different circumstances that attend them after their arrival in Batavia, put an end to any further resemblance between

them. The Chinese have there no way of getting forward, but by the continuance of their former exertions in a place where they are more liberally rewarded; and by a strict economy in the preservation of their gains. They have no chance of advancing by favor; nor are public offices open to their ambition: but they apply to every industrious occupation, and obtain whatever either care or labour can accomplish. They become, in town, retailers, clerks, and agents; in the country, they are farmers, and are the principal cultivators of the sugar-cane. They do at length acquire fortunes, which they value by the time and labour required to earn them. So gradual an acquisition makes no change in their disposition or mode of life. Their industry is not diminished, nor their health impaired."

Vol. 2, p. 374. The Chinese are perhaps, upon an average, better able to support moderate labour with little intermission, than many of the lower classes in Europe. They are bred in better and sounder habits; and continue longer under the direction of their parents. They are for the most part sober: they marry early; they are less exposed to the temptations of debauchery; they are less liable to contract diseases, which corrupt the springs of life; their lives are more regular and uniform."

The following specimen of the style, in which the natives of India write English, is taken from a very entertaining work entitled the "Adventures of Naufragus," which has lately made its appearance.

"On another occasion, an English gentleman, who was going on a visit for a few days to a friend at Hooghly, left his bungalow at Aleppe, in the charge of his sircar, with strict directions to write, should any thing happen. A day or two had scarcely elapsed ere a letter came from blackee, who probably wrote from the dictionary, indited verbatim as follows:

"My dear friend—We all wait you: come this day—the shutters got quite abroad, and a nullity thereabouts; last night they had very great palpitation—come directly. From your loving friend and servant,

RAMCUNNY BUTTERJEA."

"On the receipt of this important epistle, the gentleman repaired to Aleppe, and found that the shutters of his bungalow had indeed had a "very great palpitation," for a hurricane had blown them completely off the hinges; and moreover they had gone "quite abroad," or, in other words, were blown to the distance of twenty or thirty yards from the house. As for the "nullity thereabouts," he interpreted that to refer to the bare appearance of the walls."

The system in France is to grow for their post-horses, peas, tares, and oats, together. This is cut when nearly ripe, and dried, and tied up in bundles of 10 lbs. each, the grain remaining in it; and the horses have two or three, and even more of these bundles given them in the day and night, and are, for the most part, in good condition.

The number of Subscribers who have come forward to encourage this Paper in its commencement, demands our warmest thanks; nor can we omit to acknowledge the great exertions made by those who have been kind enough to become Agents for it in the Country Districts. At Stellenbosch, and the Paarl especially, the support which has met with, far exceeds what the most sanguine could have anticipated for a Journal wholly in English.

MAILS

For England, by the *Ellen*,—and for the Mauritius, by the *Crown Prince*,—will close on Saturday next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived in Table Bay.

Nov. 30. *Narcissus*, Eng. Brig. J. Watson, from Bordeaux 16th Sept. for this Port. Cargo—Brandy, Wine, &c.

Sailed from Table Bay.

Dec. 1. *Lady Faversham*, G. Adler, for Bombay.
1. *Tyne*, R. B. Cotgrave, do.
1. *Arcturus*, J. Wilson, for Calcutta.
3. *De Gezusters*, J. Ingerman, for Batavia.

Remain in Table Bay.

Ships.
Baron van der Capellan, for Amsterdam.
Crown Prince, for Mauritius.

Bark.

Margaret, for London
Brigs.

Hebe, for Rio.

Mary, for London.

Ellen, for London.

Kent, for Madras and Bengal.

Brothers, *Pacific*, *Travis*, *Elizabeth*, and *Narcissus*.

Schooners.

Conch, and *Good Intent*.

Alexander Adams, for St. Helena.

Arrived in Simon's Bay.

Nov. 26. *Orange Grove*, Schooner, A. Birch, from the Knyana 21st Nov. for Simon's Bay. Cargo—Timber.—Passenger, Mr. Aitchison.

29. *Susanna*, Bark, R. Clappison, from Table Bay 26th Nov. for Simon's Bay, with Government Stores.

Arrived in Algoa Bay.

Madeline, from the Mauritius.

CHRISTENINGS.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Sunday the 2d Dec. 1827, by the Rev. GEORGE HOUGH, M.A. Colonial Chaplain:

A Son of Mr. Thomas Dennis, baptized Thomas James.

On Monday, 3d Dec. by ditto:

A Son of Mr. Justice Kekewich, baptized Henry George.

DEATHS.

Dec. 1. John Blackman, aged 46 years.
2. Christine Sophia Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Abraham Bartholomew, aged 38 years.
A Daughter of Mr. John C. Golding, named Louisa Ann, aged 3 months and 9 days.

ALL Communications to be Post-paid, and to be directed to the Editor of this Paper at Mr. Bridekirk's, Heerengracht, where Subscriptions, TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE, will also be received.

Printed and published for the Proprietor, by W. BRIDEKIRK, Cape Town.



THE COLONIST.

No. 4.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1827.

Price 6d.

*Hon. E. I. Company's Office, New-street.
Cape Town, 13th Dec. 1827.*

NOTICE is hereby given to such Persons as may be willing to supply One Hundred and Fifty Pipes of the *best Cape Madeira Wine*, prepared with French Brandy, (Casks included,) for the use of the Inhabitants at Saint Helena; to be delivered on the Wharf (free of all Expense) for Shipment, as may be required:—That Tenders for the same, either with, or without Freight, accompanied with Samples, will be received at this Office, on Saturday the 22nd inst., until 12 o'Clock.

The Conditions of Contract may be seen on application at my Office.

W. HAWKINS,
Agent for Affairs,
H. E. I. Company.

PASSAGE to LONDON.

~~THE~~ THE superior River-built Ship ~~MADELINE~~ MADELINE, F. R. COCHLAN, R. N. Commander, has vacant Accommodations for one or two Passengers.

This Ship sails remarkably well, and carries an experienced Surgeon, and will proceed to Sea on Sunday next.

For Passage, apply at the Counting-house of NISBET & DICKSON.

TO be SOLD, by private contract a Brown HORSE, by Rhoderic Dhu: a good Hack and Shooting Horse; walks and canters well, and has temper to carry a Lady.—For particulars, inquire of Mr. BANDEKIRK, at the Printing-Office.

A Respectable Female may hear of a comfortable Situation, as Governess, in a genteel Family in Cape Town, by applying at No. 19, Berg-street.

Cape Town,

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

Thursday, December 13, 1827.

WITHIN the last week several additional appointments have transpired. The following Resident Magistrates are amongst the number:—

Mr. Wentzel, for George.
— Lind, — Swellendam.
— Le Sueur, — Worcester.
— Bergh, — Graaff-Reinet.

Four Clerks from the Secretary's Office, Messrs. Trueman, Gie, Korsten, and Roussouw, have been nominated to assist them.

The principle of providing for those who are already in the service of the Government, has been generally acted on, and could not fail to give satisfaction: for it would have been unjust in the extreme, to give any preference to others, whilst there could be found amongst the old Civil Servants individuals equally capable of performing the duties.

There may be, however, some offices for which it would be difficult to select fit and proper persons amongst those already employed, and where such is the case, the interest of individuals must yield to that of the public.

In saying thus much, we do not mean to affirm that every appointment which has yet been reported, has met with the approbation of those from whom the income attached to it is to be derived.—We are bound to notice particularly the rumoured nomination of a Private Secretary, as it is an office of no small importance to the interests of the Settlement: for a situation of such weight and responsibility can not surely be suffered to degenerate into that of a mere Scribe.

It is evidently intended that the Private Secretary should be a man possessing a considerable share of general political information, and capable of advising with the Head of the Government, on urgent occasions, where an officer, whose attention has been chiefly devoted to military affairs, might be likely to stand in need of such assistance. The neglect of this important consideration, can not fail to be as embarrassing to the Governor himself, who is so circumstanced, as it must be prejudicial to those who are subjected to his sway.

It is reasonable to suppose too, that affairs may be entrusted to the Private Secretary, involving interests of the highest importance to the public and to individuals. The person entrusted with such an office, should, therefore, be one of approved discretion, as well as integrity, and, if possible, far removed

from the influence of friends, who might exercise their power over youth, and inexperience, and to whom a previous intimation of the intentions of Government might be as useful, as it would be injurious to the Public at large.

A Rumour has reached us, that a very old and deserving public Servant, of irreproachable conduct, and character, is to be removed without any provision, though, as we understand, possessed of qualifications, which render him fully competent to fill a high and confidential situation. We hope, however, that this report will prove to be unfounded, because it would be not only an act of great injustice to the Individual, but a most impolitic step on the part of Government, since the apprehension of being thus left destitute in the evening of life would naturally damp the spirit of young men, and deter them from zealously devoting their talents to the public service.

THE CHARTER.

We are given to understand that the Charter of the New Supreme Court, was read on Monday last, at Government House, in the presence of the Heads of Departments, and other Civil Servants, of the members of the legal profession, and of some Officers of the Garrison.

The place in which the Royal Commission of Inquiry was read, must be still fresh in the recollection of many of our readers: Its contents were made public in the Court of Justice. The arrangements too can not be forgotten by those who were present; and indeed the effect of those arrangements, and of its being read in a place to which the Public had access, is sufficiently recorded by the Gazette of 26th July, 1828, which states, that "The Heads of all the Departments under Government, were present on this occasion, as well as a large concourse of people."

Now we would ask, who are more interested in this testimony of The Sovereign's anxiety for the welfare of his subjects in this Colony, than the people themselves, —the objects of his paternal care?

We do not profess to be versed in the etiquette, which is observed on such

occasions, but we do conceive, that if the precedent, which we have cited, could have been followed on this occasion, it would have been attended with good effects.

We understand, that a Farmer in the District of Stellenbosch, who has already distinguished himself by some ingenious, and highly useful improvements in the construction of wheel-carriages, has discovered a new mode of conveying Wine to Market. He proposes to enclose each leaguer in a sort of case, or outer cask, and four of these attached together, and fitted in a frame on the same principles as that of the garden-roller, may be drawn by a much smaller number of oxen than is required for conveying so many leaguers on the best constructed wheel-carriage now in use. He is expected to reach town in the prosecution of his first experiment, to-morrow, about two o'clock, and we think his endeavours to lessen the expense, and difficulty of land-carriage, deserve some mark of public approbation.

A report is in general circulation, and is, we fear but too well authenticated, that Mr. W. E. Sheppard, lately a Merchant of this town, and Executor to the Will of Mr. Thomas Mercer, deceased, has absconded with the property of the Testator Mercer, and others his Creditors, to the amount of some thousands of rix-dollars.

It appears, that some time since, a sentence was lodged for execution in the Sequestrator's Office, against Sheppard, in his capacity of Executor, which he contrived to avoid, and gained three months time to determine, whether he would administer the estate or give it up as insolvent.

On the very day that the three months expired, he left Cape Town, on a plea of business, and has ever since remained secreted in the vicinity of Mossel Bay, waiting as it was rightly conjectured by some, the arrival of his own vessel, the *City of Bourdeaux*, on board of which he embarked, and sailed on the 7th instant, as some suppose, for Gibraltar, whilst others believe that he has gone to Rio de Janeiro, to look after, and take possession of the famous traversing brig *John*, the property of the Testator Mercer, or rather of his Creditors.

From all that we have been able to ascertain, it would appear, that the *City of Bourdeaux*, having now passed the Cape, as she is reported to have been seen off this Bay on Monday last, will be a good and lawful prize to any of His Majesty's Ships of War, that may be fortunate enough to fall in with her, in as much as the Certificate of Registry, with which she last left Table Bay, is no longer in force, it having been specially endorsed for *one voyage only*, viz. "from this port to the Isle of France, and back," there not being sufficient time before her departure on that voyage, to comply with the requisites of the 6th of G. 4, ch. 110, for effecting a new registry.

The new Certificate of Registry was in the mean time being prepared and signed by the Collector and Comptroller of Customs,

and was left at the Colonial Office for the signature of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. This new Certificate, Sheppard irregularly obtained, and took with him out of town. But we are informed that the *City of Bourdeaux* is *really not registered*, nor has the old Certificate of Registry been delivered up to be cancelled, pursuant to the regulations of the Act of Parliament already mentioned.

If this statement be correct, as we have every reason to believe, we are justified in applying the words of the Act just now cited, par. 4th, "that in case any ship or vessel not being *duly registered*, and not having such Certificate of Registry as aforesaid, shall exercise any of the privileges of a British ship, the same shall be subject to forfeiture, &c. &c. &c."

ABSTRACT OF THE CHARTER.

By the Charter, a SUPREME COURT is to be constituted, to consist of a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges, who are to take rank above all others, excepting the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Commander in Chief of the Forces, and all such persons as, by law and usage in England, take place before the Chief Justice of the King's Bench.—The Chief Justice to have the custody of the Seal of the Court, with a liberty to deliver the same to any Puisne Judge for a temporary purpose. The Judges' salaries to be in lieu of all fees and advantages whatsoever. All Officers of the Court subject to be removed by the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges, or the major part of them, for any good and sufficient cause to them appearing.

In all Civil Causes three of the Judges, of whom the Chief Justice shall at all times be one, shall form a quorum, and the decision of the major part of such three Judges shall be deemed the decision of the whole Court.

The Supreme Court to judge and determine upon and according to the Laws now in force, and all such other Laws as shall at any time hereafter be made; and its jurisdiction to extend throughout the whole Colony. Appeals to be allowed directly to the King in Council, from any Judgement having the effect of a definitive sentence or final decree, in case the same shall involve directly or indirectly property, or any civil right, amounting to £1,000 sterling, with power to the Supreme Court, to direct that the Judgement shall be carried into execution, or that execution shall be suspended, pending the Appeal, on bail to answer the appeal: it is in His Majesty's power, upon a Petition, likewise to allow an Appeal in Cases of any value where he shall think fit.—The Supreme Court is to carry into execution the Judgements and Orders of the Court of Appeals.

In Criminal Cases depending in the Supreme Court, the trial shall be before one or more of the Judges, and a Jury of nine men, who shall concur in every ver-

dict to be delivered by the Foreman in open Court; and in all Criminal Cases, *viva voce* evidence, in open Court.

The Supreme Court, at all times, to be holden in Cape Town.

The Governor is directed to divide the Colony into two or more districts, and, from time to time, alter the same as may appear to him best adapted for enabling the inhabitants to resort with ease and convenience to the CIRCUIT COURTS, which are directed to be held twice at least in each year, in each district, by one of the Puisne Judges, and at such one or more places within each district, as the Governor shall from time to time direct and appoیut.

All crimes and offences to be determined by the Circuit Judge, and a Jury of nine men, as in the Supreme Court; but if nine good and lawful men do not appear, the trial shall be before the Circuit Judge and any number of the Jury who shall appear, not being less than six.

All Civil Suits and Actions in the Circuit Courts, to be tried and decided by the Judge alone, without a Jury—if the Cause of Action shall exceed or be of the value of more than £100 sterling the evidence to be taken in writing, in open Court, in the presence of the witnesses; and appeals to be allowed from the Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court, which is not to admit or receive any evidence which was not *tendered* to the Circuit Court.—When the value of the property is less than £100 in the Circuit Courts, on the application of either of the parties *before* the trial, to permit the evidence to be taken in writing, the Judge may direct the same to be taken down in open Court, in the presence of the witnesses; and if the Judge shall be of opinion that the Judgement is of such importance as to make it proper that an appeal should be permitted, he may permit an appeal to the Supreme Court.

No Judgement either in the Supreme Court or any Circuit Court, in any Criminal Case, whereby any persons shall be condemned to Death, Transportation, or Banishment from the Colony, shall be carried into execution until a Report of all the proceedings hath been laid before the Governor by the Judge presiding at such trial, nor until the Governor shall have authorized and approved the Execution of such Sentence.

Respecting the qualification of Jurors, and the mode of enforcing their attendance, and also for the extension of the Trial by Jury in Civil Cases, the Governor, with the advice of the Council of Government, are empowered by the Charter, to make such Laws as to them may seem meet, which are forthwith to be transmitted for His Majesty's approbation or disallowance.

The pleadings and proceedings of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, to be carried on in the English language, and the

Judgements and Orders to be pronounced and declared in open Court, and not otherwise.

The function or duty of Advocate and Attorney or Proctor, not to be united in one person, but to be discharged separately.

The Supreme Court is authorized to make Rules and Orders of Court, from time to time; and to revoke, alter, and renew them, as to them shall seem meet, as to the time and place of holding the Court, and forms and manners of proceeding to be observed in the Supreme and Circuit Courts respectively, and the practice thereof.

The Supreme and Circuit Courts have power to remove the Suit or Action respectively, if it shall be made to appear that such cause may be more conveniently heard or determined either in the Supreme Court or the Circuit Courts, and such allowance is to be certified by the Judge, together with the process and proceedings.

The Governor, with the advice of the Council of Government, or the major part of them, upon the proof of the misconduct of any Judge, may suspend from office, and immediately report to the Secretary of State the grounds and causes of such suspension. The King, by the advice of the Privy Council, may confirm or disallow such suspension.

WHEN the Supreme Court shall have assumed and entered upon the Exercise of their Jurisdiction, from thenceforth the Court of Civil and Criminal Justice, and the Court of Appeals, shall be abolished, and the Suits in the Court of Appeals proceeded upon in the Supreme Court.

The Charter likewise authorizes the Governor, with the advice of the Council of Government, to establish COURTS of REQUEST, and other Courts to have Jurisdiction in Civil and Criminal Cases, not to be extended to any Case wherein value shall exceed £40, or whereby any rights, in future may be bound; and, in Criminal Cases, not to extend to any crime punishable by Death, Transportation, or Banishment; and to establish Rules, Orders and Regulations, respecting the manner and form of proceedings therein, with the advice and consent of the Chief Justice.

It is further directed by the Charter, that the Governor, or Lieut.-Governor, for the time being, shall annually appoint a fit and proper person to fill the Office of Sheriff, whose duty it shall be to execute all Writs and Sentences of the Supreme Court.

The following NOTICE will, no doubt, be interesting to our Mercantile Readers.

The Order in Council of the 16th July, 1827, as far as relates to the Cape of Good Hope, declares that the ships of or belonging to His Majesty the Emperor of

all the Russias; His Majesty the King of Prussia; His Majesty as King of Hanover; His Majesty the King of Norway and Sweden; His Serene Highness the Duke of Oldenburg; the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg; the State of Columbia; the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata; the United States of Mexico,—are entitled to the privileges granted by the Laws of Navigation;—and may respectively Import from such the Dominions to which they respectively belong, into the *British Possessions abroad*, Goods, the produce of such Dominions respectively; and may export Goods from the British Possessions abroad, to be carried into any Foreign Country whatever. And by another Clause of the same Order of Council, it is declared, that it shall be lawful for Ships of or belonging to any Kingdom or State within the limits of the *East India Company's Charter*, to Import from the Dominions to which they respectively belong, Goods, the produce of such Dominions, into the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and to Export Goods from such Settlement to be carried into any Foreign Country whatever.—And His Majesty further declares, that no Foreign Country is entitled to the privileges so granted as aforesaid by the Law of Navigation, other than and except the Foreign Countries herein-before particularly mentioned. And that no Foreign Ships can or may lawfully Import into, or Export from, any of the British Possessions abroad, any Goods, except so far as the right of such Foreign Countries to which such ships may belong as herein-before declared:—Provided always that nothing herein contained, extends, or shall be construed to extend, to infringe or interfere with any Treaty or Convention subsisting between His Majesty and any Foreign State or Power.

By a Clause in the aforesaid Order, French Ships are allowed to Import into the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, from the Dominions of His Most Christian Majesty, certain Goods, such being the produce of those Dominions (chiefly Provisions) as are enumerated or referred to in the Table subjoined to the Order in Council of the 1st day of June, 1827.

(Signed) C. BLAIR,

Collector of Customs.

W. W. BIRD,

Comptroller of Customs.

Custom House, Cape Town,
12th Dec. 1827.

The Table referred to in the preceding Order.

Wheat.	Shingles.
Flour.	Red Oak staves or headings.
Biscuit.	White Oak staves or headings.
Bread.	Wood.
Meal.	Lumber.
Peas.	Wood Hoops.
Beans.	Live Stock.
Rye.	Hay and Straw.
Callavances.	Coin and Bullion.
Oats.	Diamonds.
Barley.	Salt.
Indian Corn.	Fruit and Vegetables fresh.
Rice.	Cotton Wool.

All articles subject on importation to a duty *ad valorem*, and on which articles the amount of such duty shall not at the time of importation exceed seven pounds ten shillings for every hundred pounds of the value of the same.

(From the *Sydney Gazette*, August 13.)

By the Governor Macquarie, from Port Dalrymple, we have received our files of *Hobart Town Gazette* and *Colonial Times* Newspapers. They present very little matter of interest, but the most prominent articles will be seen in our next page. The arrival of the Harvey has been announced before. The new gang of bushrangers, as a consequence of the promptitude of the Government, have all been apprehended. Many were shot in the course of the rencontres that they were exposed to with the pursuing parties. One died of his wounds; and the remainder were in a fair way of being handed over to the Sheriff with all convenient despatch—the certain antidote to bushranging. Politics appear to run pretty smooth just now in the sister Colony, which is a proof of the soundness and popularity of Colonel ARTHUR's Administration. We hasten to present our Readers with a copy of the Government Order, issued by Lieutenant-Governor ARTHUR, on the fortunate capture of the marauding horde, to which we have already alluded, and from which Van Diemen's Land had so severely suffered in years past, until the present efficient Administration came into power. The following is the Order:—

(Extract.)

“Colonial Secretary's Office, July 13, 1827. The Lieutenant Governor has the satisfaction to announce, that ten of the misguided men, who escaped into the bush, after failing in their attempt to capture the Emma Kemp cutter, have been apprehended through the activity of the parties of Military and Police sent out, under the directions of the Police Magistrate at Hobart Town, and conducted in person by James Gordon, Esq. J. P. assisted by G. W. Gunn, Esq. J. P. who has taken his station at Sorell town.

His Majesty's Attorney General (A. M. Baxter, Esq.) will be formally installed into the duties of his arduous and distinguished office this forenoon. It is thought the Supreme Court will be well attended on the occasion.

(August 17.)

Singapore is daily rising into eminence. The Chinese are emigrating in shoals from Quantong, the passage money being only six-dollars.

(From the *Australian*, July 18.)

No tidings have as yet been heard of the money last week stolen from the Treasurer's Office. Mr. Jocelyn Thomas, the Colonial Treasurer, has returned to town. A reward of fifty pounds, and a free pardon are offered, by a police advertisement, in our front page.

No less than twenty-two whales have been killed on the coast of Van Diemen's Land this season, as follows:—Messrs. Kemp and Co. 7—Mr. Lucas 7—Mr. Beethune 4—Mr. Meredith 3—and Mr. Wilson 1—and not half the season over.

The dividend for the last half year on the shares of the New South Wales Bank, it is said, is equal to nearly fourteen per

cent. per annum. The dividend being so small, probably is the reason of Bank Shares not being at so high a premium as they were a short time since.

(From the *Calcutta John Bull*, 27th Aug.)

The foundation of Fort Wellington was laid, and a new Colony established, on the 18th June, 1827, at Port Raffles, on the North Coast of New Holland, Lat. 11°. 40. South, Long. 132°. 40. East, by Capt. Sterling, of H. M. S. Success.

Dr. R. Tytler has returned to Calcutta, from his unsuccessful voyage in search of information in regard to the fate of *La Peyrouse*.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the *Colonist*.

Somerset, Nov. 24, 1827.

Sir,—Considerable alarm has been recently excited in this neighbourhood, by manifest, and indubitable symptoms of Canine Madness, which have been exhibited in a number of instances: and a most shocking case of Hydrophobia has occurred, to which it may be adviseable to give publicity, especially, as the drought, and occasional sultriness of the season, have, according to the best authorities on this subject, been somewhat favourable to the promotion of disease amongst dogs. The opinion which has been entertained by many, and supported by a highly respectable and celebrated Writer on the Cape,—“that the above-mentioned contagion is a stranger to Southern Africa,”—is, in some measure, calculated to induce a degree of indifference and neglect which might be attended with serious consequences. A knowledge, therefore, of the following facts, in addition to those, of a similar nature, which were published in the Cape Gazette some time back, may perhaps excite that attention to the Canine Species, which may lead to the timely discovery of danger, and to the ultimate prevention of the most dreadful of all maladies.

The individual who has fallen a victim in this case, was a Hottentot belonging to R. Hart, Esq. of Glen-Avon. Whilst tending the horses, at the Cattle Farm on Bush-Berg, on the 7th of October, he observed one of his dogs, which seemed to be distempered, attacking some others; and immediately ran to separate them. When, on his attempting to strike the rabid animal, it instantly bit him in the right-hand, a little below the second joint of the thumb. The principal wound, which was in the inner-part of the hand, was upwards of an inch in length; and there were two or three other smaller ones, on the back of the hand. When the boy made the circumstance known, which was not until the third day after it had occurred, he was immediately sent to Dr. Younger, by whom the parts affected were repeatedly washed with a strong alkali. On Friday, Nov. 2, Mr. Hart particularly examined the wounds, which appeared to be healed. But upon being in-

terrogated, the Hottentot stated, that he felt a kind of soreness in and about the principal cicatrix; which, however, he only experienced when pressing the wounded tendon against any other object. This was the first, of his being to complain, in any way whatever, since the accident happened.

On Sunday the 4th ult. he was observed, by his friends, to be unusually drowsy, and had a dullness in his mien, approaching to sullenness. He kept aloof from his associates, and seemed desirous of solitude;—said very little to any one; but when he did speak, he expressed himself, as being sick. He sighed much; was somewhat restless; and evidently laboured under great depression of spirit. Whilst on his way home in the evening, it appears that he was seized with a kind of convulsive fit; and from that time became very unwell. He remained in his house during the whole of Monday and Tuesday, and was altogether unfit for any kind of service. It being reported to Mr. Hart, by the Superintendent of his farm, on the 6th ult. that the boy appeared to be very ill, he proceeded to the place himself, early the following morning, in order to see him. When he arrived, the deceased was lying before the door of his hut; but on perceiving his master, he immediately arose and accosted him in the usual manner. To the various questions which Mr. H. proposed, he gave the most rational and direct answers; and was evidently in a state of perfect sensibility. The servants who were about him stated, that he had been exceedingly restless, and had slept little, if any during the preceding night. He himself stated that having a few minutes previously endeavoured to drink a little water, it had instantly excited vomiting;—and that he felt a shooting pain in his right arm, from the hand upwards. He, however, would not hear of its originating in the bite of his dog. Being asked if he was thirsty, he replied in the affirmative, saying, “yes, exceedingly thirsty.” Water was, therefore, brought, but the moment it was presented to him, he was seized with violent and most distressing spasms, which were evidently accompanied by great horror of mind. Mr. H. having no longer any doubt as to the existence of Hydrophobia, had the man brought to Somerset without delay, in order that he might be examined by the District Surgeon. He suffered extremely from an exposure to the wind on his way hither. On his arrival, water was again offered to him; but he screamed, and shrank back from it, with the utmost dread. It was then taken out of his sight, and put in motion outside the walls, but within hearing, when the mere sound produced the very same effect. He was apprehensive of the approach of death, and declared to some of his relatives, that he should certainly die on the morrow.

It now became more and more evident hourly, that the disease was making rapid advances; but it did not in the least impair his mental faculties. Although he had various kinds of food at his command, he took little, if any nourishment, after the 4th.

Nevertheless, he constantly expressed himself as being both hungry and thirsty. About sun-set on Wednesday, Mr. H. (whose kind attention to the sufferer, was unremitting to the last,) gave him some meat, agreeably to his wish. He laid hold of it with eagerness, but the pain occasioned by deglutition, was apparently very great; and such as altogether prevented his allaying the cravings of appetite. He subsequently desired a little bread and butter; but the sight of the latter excited strong spasmodick affections, similar to those produced by the appearance of liquids, as did also anything white. Hence, upon perceiving a white linen cloth which was lying on the table, he shuddered, and earnestly entreated that it might be removed out of the room. In looking round, he cast his eye upon basiu likewise, which happened to have been placed not far from him, and on observing water in it, he cried out “O do take all these things away, or I shall die, I shall die! He was then asked if he would take a glass of wine, to which he assented. He therefore took the glass in his hand, and made an effort, but was obliged to pause. He held it behind him—thus keeping it out of sight for a few moments; saying, “Now let me try to forget:—wait a little, until the terror is gone from my heart. Stop: stop:—it will be gone directly. Yes, now; hold my nostrils, that I may not feel the smell.” His request being complied with, he closed his eyes, and endeavoured to bring up the glass. But no sooner did he attempt to force it to his mouth, than he shook from head to foot; and exclaimed, “Nay; I would, but I cannot do it.” He tried again and again; but all to no purpose. Another experiment was then resorted to, which succeeded. A few drops of wine and water were poured upon a sponge, which he took and put into his mouth; and with great difficulty sucked out the contents. This was done two or three times; but happening to see a drop or two fall from the sponge, he was not able to continue the use of it any longer.

Respiration now became so difficult, and irregular, as occasionally to produce symptoms, indicative of a temporary closure of the Glottis. He complained much of a something in his head; and sometimes fancied himself blind, and at other times deaf. If a gust of wind blew in his face, he appeared to be nearly suffocated. Hence, when in the open air, he would fold his arms, and walk or run with his back to the breeze. He repeatedly begged that something might be given to him, which would throw him into a sleep: “then,” said he, “you may give me any thing you please; and do with me whatever you like.” One hundred and twenty drops of Laudanum were, therefore, administered, at two different times. He took it in the same way as the wine and water—out of a sponge. This however, had not the least effect. He took the second dose about 11 P. M. and being informed that it would soon produce sleep, he went and lay down with apparent satis-

faction—arising, doubtless, from the hope of relief.

He was then committed to the care of two men; but the horrent symptoms of his malady, operated upon their minds so powerfully, as to un-nerve, and render them altogether inadequate to the task; so that about midnight, the patient effected his escape, and fled into a neighbouring kloof. Several persons were immediately dispatched in search of him; and when found, he appeared to be almost exhausted. On his return he walked a short distance, assisted by Mr. H. and the servants, who supported him on each side: but such was his debility, and the dreadful spasms which every blast of wind brought on, that it became absolutely necessary at last, to carry him. He had spit much during the day, but now foamed at the mouth, and ground his teeth in a most appalling manner. His pulse was so low as to be scarcely discernible; and his lower extremities so weak, as not to be able to support him many minutes together. He complained of a burning heat throughout the system; and was violently convulsed every five or ten minutes. On one occasion, he made a sudden leap into the air, and fell prostrate on the ground: and all around were induced to conclude that he was dead. Nevertheless, even at this period, he was perfectly sensible; and when questioned, his replies were direct and explicit. Observing his master on the advance towards him, while laid on the ground, he (notwithstanding the darkness of the night) instantly recognised and hailed him. Being brought into the house again his pulse returned; and priapism, grinding of the teeth, and an excessive issue of saliva from each side of the mouth, now constituted the most prominent features of the disease.

About 4 o'clock, A.M. of the 8th ult. arrangements were made for binding him down, in the event of his becoming furious; to this, however, he manifested no inclination whatever, but continued to lie tolerably quiet (although in dreadful agony) until about a quarter past eight o'clock, A.M. when his sufferings terminated in death,—on the thirty-second day after receiving the deadly wound! A few minutes previously to his exit, he sprang from his bedstead to the floor, and there breathed his last, with his face on the ground. Upon our examination of the corpse, we could perceive nothing of an extraordinary nature in its appearance, excepting about the neck; the glands of which, were much swelled.

Should you deem the above worthy of a place in your columns, and likely to be of service to the public, you are at liberty to insert it.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
S. KAY.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR,—I perceived lately, in the *Verzamelaar*, an Inquiry couched in the following terms:—"Since many Changes amongst the Government Servants are now taking place, it would be desirable to know, what

is to become of the Wardmasters, who serve gratis, without any prospect of advantage."

It would be very advantageous to reduce those offices, and to compensate the efficient Wardmasters, in order thereby to have the power of compelling them to fulfil their duties without partiality.

By inserting these few lines you will oblige.

AN OBSERVER.

SIR THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES.

Sir T. S. Raffles was born on board the ship *Ann*, at sea, off the island of Jamaica, July 6th, 1781. Of a character possessing so much interest as this distinguished individual, it would be desirable to give a full length portrait; but the space allotted to this article will not admit of more than a mere sketch.

At an early age Sir S. was admitted on the establishment of the East India House, where his talents and industry obtained for him the marked favour of the Directors. He received an appointment in 1805, as Assistant-Secretary to the Government in Prince of Wales's Island, and became critically acquainted with the Malay and other languages of the Eastern Archipelago. In 1817, he was nominated to Bencoolen, in Sumatra, as Lieutenant-Governor, and received the honour of knighthood from His Majesty.

In commercial matters, Sir S. was well qualified to act. Of all his measures that of establishing the free port of Singapore, at the extremity of the Malayan peninsula, is perhaps the most important. Amidst commercial affairs he was not unmindful of the claims of science. Natural history, in its various departments of Botany, Zoology, Entomology, &c. was greatly enriched by his researches. "His disinterested promotion of every branch of natural history, his sacrifice of his fortune and his time to collections in this department of knowledge; the readiness with which he laid them open to scientific men, claim the highest admiration."

He also appears to have been a man of unquestionable benevolence, and to have been influenced by an enlightened policy. This he evinced by avowing and acting upon the opinion that the relation between colonies and those which are in common parlance called *their parent states*, implies more than mere exaction by the latter and obedience from the former. He considered it to be the first duty of Governors to cultivate and improve, as well as to defend, the people who were subjected to their authority. He examined the Malay character, that he might improve it; and accordingly when he had obtained the Government of Java, he essayed nothing less, than, its reformation. The practices and principles which he sought to extirpate, were cruelty, tyranny, fraud and ignorance; those which it appears to

* Sir Humphrey Davy.

have been his wish to introduce, were knowledge and justice,—by the efficient administration of equal laws, the recognition of personal and relative rights, the total abolition of bond service and slavery, and by education. Sir Stamford was at all times the generous defender of injured merit, and the sincere friend of rising talent and modest genius. In making civil appointments he always had an eye to the suitableness of the candidate for the place, rather than the mere creation of provision for a stupid applicant. Every good man was welcome to him, but to the tale-bearer and the gossip he was a sworn enemy.

His domestic afflictions were many but the habitual piety of his mind enabled him to acquiesce with fortitude in all the dispensations of Providence. After the loss of many of his children, he embarked for England in 1825, in the *Fame*. The vessel having caught fire, he lost the whole of his property, and all his vast stores of scientific research. But neither misfortune nor pecuniary losses damped the ardour of his mind in the pursuit of knowledge. Having lost one splendid collection by fire, he instantly commenced the formation of another; and having brought this to Europe, he made it not private but public property, and placed it entirely at the disposal of a new Association for the promotion of Zoology, of which he had been chosen President by acclamation."

This public-spirited man died at his residence near London, in the month of July, 1826, by a fit of appoplexy.

The following works were written by Sir Stamford Raffles.—"The History of Java," 2 vols. 4to.—"Finlayson's Mission to Siam, with Memoirs of the Author." 1 vol. 8vo. He is also known to have left some literary MSS. of importance.

Port Elizabeth, Nov. 15th, 1827.

MY DEAR SIR,—At the request of the whole of the Officers and Ladies belonging to the Detachment under my Command, I beg leave to convey to you their high sense of grateful feeling, for the kindness which they individually experienced from you during their voyage from Table Bay; at the same time, permit me to assure you, that your affectionate, tender, and liberal conduct towards the Soldiers' Wives and Children, is equally felt by us; and, with every good wish for your prosperity, welfare, and happiness, I remain,

My dear Sir,
Very truly and sincerely yours,

A. FREND,
Captain 55th Regt.
Commanding.

To Captain ROZ,
Commanding the Ship *John Munro*.

To Capt. FREND, Commanding Detachment,
H. M. 55th Regiment.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your very kind letter of this date; and in reply, beg leave

to say, that it conveys more expressions of gratitude than I ever merited, or expected to receive.—At the same time, permit me to say, that I sensibly feel the honor you have all done me, and only regret that it was not in my power to render you so comfortable as I could have wished.—Sincerely wishing the Officers and Ladies; Men, Women and Children, who came round in the *John Munro*, from Table Bay to this place, every happiness which this life can afford, and with grateful thanks for their expressions of kindness towards me,

Believe me to remain,

My dear Sir,
Yours, very Sincerely,
RICHARD A. J. ROE,
Commanding Ship *John Munro*.

Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay,
15th November, 1827.

(From a Correspondent.)

In directing our attention for a single moment to the state of the continent of Europe, it is delightful to witness the progress of science and the arts, and the struggles among the different states, for intellectual superiority. All this change has been effected by the vast extension of the art of Printing. The Press has gained an influence throughout the whole frame of society, which no power of man can diminish or overthrow. The circulation of newspapers and periodicals would have contributed more to have preserved the freedom of the ancient republics than all the institutions of their legislators. This will probably be illustrated by the learned Barrister who is writing an Essay on the Cape of Good Hope. Completely at the mercy of their orators, and the dupes of every report circulated by falsehood, the citizens of Greece had nothing lasting and recorded to guide them. Impelled by the breath of the last speaker, they were sensible to each impression, but no impression was permanent. A city has ever a tendency to democracy; the quick transmission of sentiment gives to the expression of its feelings a perpetually *Representative* form, and embodies opinion in no questionable shape. It is only by an overwhelming force that the movement of the popular mind can there be disregarded or repressed. Public Journals communicate to a whole country the advantage which was formerly peculiar to a city, and spread the same impulse from province to province with as much rapidity, and more precision, than it could formerly have been circulated from one quarter of a large town to another. But the power of the public journals consists not only in the rapidity of the transmission but in the reiteration of public feeling. Burke, 30 years ago, had the sagacity to perceive, that they who can gain the public ear from day to day, must in the end, become the masters of public opinion. In some instances it is to be regretted, that the conductors of journals are not sufficiently aware of the extent of the *good* they could confer by a proper direction of their efforts to the world at large.

But even at present they are the main fulcrum and support of liberty. It is through their medium the House of Commons exerts its healthiest action upon the people at large, and is again re-acted upon from without, and is made accessible throughout its recesses to the light and ventilation of free discussion.

LITERARY NOTICES

From the *Foreign Quarterly Review* for July, 1827.

France.—Whatever may be said or written of Buonaparte, he was not unmindful of the interests of general knowledge. With his armed multitude came astronomers, chemists, geologists, botanists, geographers, antiquaries, professors, in short, in every branch of philosophy, who, under his guidance and protection, turned themselves each to his favorite pursuit.

During the last quarter there have issued from the Paris Press the following new works:

Mathematics and Chemistry	7
Theology	8
Medicine and Surgery	16
History, and Voyages	58
Law	9
Natural Science	26
Fine Arts	29
Miscellaneous	137

The farther we push our inquiries on the subject of the Press in France, the more we have been surprised at the prodigious number of *periodical* publications. There are upwards of fifty of these emanating every month from the Paris Press.

A new journal in the Arabic language has been announced at Paris, under the editorship of M. Garcin de Tassy and M. Babinet; intended as a medium for diffusing the lights and civilization of Europe over the less-favoured regions of the East.

The important science of Statistics is receiving every day fresh accessions. Buchon's *Atlas des deux Amériques*; Bailleul's *Bibliomappe*, which contains the fundamental principles of Geography, Statistics, Chronology, and History; the Marquis de Chabrol's *Tables Statistiques du Département de la Seine*; and the *Situation Progressive des forces de la France*, by the Baron Charles Dupin, hold the first rank among the works suitable to the present period, when so much anxiety is evinced to have a perfect knowledge of the nations forming the great human family. These nations, so long divided and embittered against each other, begin at last to perceive, that their true interests are common to them all; and that, in politics as in morals, the good or evil effected recoils upon the authors. The nation which in its foreign policy and in its commercial relations, employs its power and influence for the happiness of other nations, adopts the system most adapted to render its own condition happy and flourishing.

The third volume of the *Recueil des*

Mémoires de la Société de Géographie is in the Press. It entirely consists of the important work of M. Bruguière, on the Chains of the European Mountains, to which the Prize of the Society was awarded in 1826.

The Society of *Christian Morality* held its annual Meeting at Paris, in April last. Great in its objects, although feeble in its resources, this Society has already deserved well of humanity. It was this Society that first awakened in France a sympathy for the oppressed Greeks: it was it that diffused and deepened a detestation of the Slave Trade, and contributed to the improved legislative enactments on that subject; and every year its resources are increasing and its usefulness extending. The *Duc de Broglie* presided, and opened the meeting in a speech remarkable for its power and simplicity.

M. de Ferussac, Editor of the *Bulletin des Sciences*, has just finished a work presenting the complete Statistics of all the Journals of the civilized world, from the Invention of Printing to 1826; including also the learned and literary Societies of all parts of the globe.

The study of the *old Medical* writers, for some time past, has been much on the increase. Besides a collection of the Greek writers, begun in Leipzig in 1821, and which has already reached its sixteenth volume, a society in Paris has undertaken a similar enterprise, but embracing a wider range, as it not only includes the Greek and Latin writers, but also the Arabic, those classed under the denomination *Latino-barbari*, and a selection of the principal modern works which have been written in Latin; the whole to form a collection of one hundred volumes.

The scientific world has lately sustained an immense loss in M. de la Place, so long considered as at the head of modern science. The labours of this illustrious geometer, during his long and brilliant career, will no doubt soon meet with an historian. Did our limits permit, we should be happy to give copious extracts from the discourses pronounced at his funeral, characterising his principal discoveries and the leading traits of his genius. It was observed, that during half a century the *Mémoirs of the Academy of Sciences* had been enriched by his numerous and important contributions, containing all those remarkable inventions and applications of a fertile analysis which have so prodigiously extended our knowledge of the planetary system, together with the doctrine of probabilities, so much indebted to his subtle genius. There also we find recorded, the great result of his indefatigable labours, the certainty of the *Stability of the Solar System*,—that last seal of Eternal Wisdom to its glorious work—a result, the noblest attainable by human intelligence.

Austria.

In general, every village in Hungary has its schoolmaster, (vide Magda, *Statistique et Geographie de la Hongrie*,) and it is very rare to meet with a Catholic or Protestant peasant unable to read. After this we may be able to estimate the accuracy of a statement recently emitted by a high authority—the Edinburgh Review—that almost all the inhabitants of Hungary, Transylvania, and Croatia, can neither read nor write. *Vide Revue Encycl. Mars. 1827.*

Beethoven, the celebrated composer, died at Vienna, on the 26th March.

Bavaria.

Senefelder, the inventor of Lithography, has discovered a new mode of printing from paintings, which has all the qualities of those executed in oil. He has termed it *Mosaic Printing*, and it is remarkable for its beauty, lightness, and durability.

Denmark.

On the 28th of January last, being the anniversary of the birth of the King, a Society was formed at Copenhagen for the purpose of encouraging the composition and publication of literary and historical works of merit in the Danish language, and for rewarding writers in these branches who deserve well of an enlightened public.

Greece.

A great number of Georgian and Armenian MSS. have been discovered in the Convent of Gelaeth. Thama, one of the kings of Georgia, had sent thirty young men to Greece for the purpose of translating their most remarkable works, and it is hoped that among these MSS. may be found some of the celebrated treatises which have been lost.

Hanover and minor German States.

Professor Trommel, of Carlsruhe intends publishing Fifty Plates to Virgil's *Eneid*. In these he will give a reduced copy of the designs of the Duchess of Devonshire, representing the remarkable places described by Virgil. Many of the less important, however, he will replace by others of a more interesting description. The first Number (in 8vo. and small and large 4to.) has appeared, containing the Site of Troy, two Views of Carthage, Zakhynthos, Scylla, and the Coast of Italy.

A German Translation of the Works of our celebrated Botanist, Mr. Robert Brown, has recently appeared at Smalcald, in 2 vols. 8vo.

The first idea of annual meetings of men cultivating the same arts and sciences appears to have arisen and been carried into execution in Switzerland. In that country, naturalists, musicians, philanthropists, &c. meet annually, for the purpose of exchanging their ideas, and strengthening the friendly ties that may have already been formed; thus

supplying the want of a great capital, which in some other countries becomes the centre of civilization. Within these few years the example of Switzerland has been followed by Germany in this respect, as her medical men and naturalists have deeply felt the utility of such meetings in a country divided like theirs into so many small states, which are not always in the best union among themselves. The first meeting was held at Dresden in Sept. last: about 120 members were present from Saxony, Prussia, and the smaller German states; but there were none present from Austria

Netherlands.

The Advocate Ryke, of Brussels, has printed his Prize Essay, on the state of Legislation and the Law Courts in the eastern parts of the Netherlands, before the invasion of the French, and on the changes introduced by them in these departments during their government.

The third volume of the Memoirs of the Second Class of the Netherlands' Institute, contains, among others, an Essay on the Influence which the Literature of Italy, Spain, and Germany, has had on the Language and Literature of the Low Countries, from the commencement of the fifteenth century to the present time.

Tollens, a merchant of Rotterdam, is the favorite poet of the Dutch people. His poems are in every one's hand. The last edition, although published at a very high price, had 10,000 subscribers. His last poem, *Nova Zembla*, is one of his best.

The celebrated Dutch Naturalist, Dr. Blume, has lately arrived in Europe, after a residence in Java of nine years. He has brought with him an immense collection of objects of natural history, and intends publishing an extensive work on the Botany of the Dutch East India Possessions. As precursory to this work he published at Batavia, a View of the Vegetable Kingdom of Java, in Fifteen Parts.

The Third Class, (for History, Philosophy, and Ancient Literature,) of the Royal Institute of the Netherlands, has offered a prize of 300 florins, for the best reply to the question—(in the German, Dutch, English, or Latin languages,)—“How has the philosophical spirit of the Greeks displayed itself in their language and mythology, and how far does the study of these tend to a true and sound philosophy?”

Italy.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of the Georgofili, at Florence, Dr. Guishi read an interesting memoir on the propriety of applying the principles of freedom adopted in the liberal arts, to some others, and particularly to the profession of the law. A memoir was also read on the necessity of giving females an education suited to their condition, and conformable to the diffusion of knowledge.

Professor Brocchi, so well known by his numerous works in Geology and Conchology, and who was employed for five years in travelling through Africa, at the charge of the Pacha of Egypt, as director of a company of European miners, has died, just as he was on the point of returning to Europe with the result of his various researches.

Volta, one of the most distinguished names in modern science, and director of the philosophical faculty of the University of Pavia, died recently at Como, in the eighty-second year of his age.

A New Edition of Forcellini's Latin Lexicon, in 4 vols. 4to. with very considerable additions, is announced for publication at Padua.

Professor Seyffarth, of Leipzig, who is now at Naples, deciphered, during his three months' stay at Rome, a great number of Egyptian Antiquities, found in the Vatican, the Capitol, the Propaganda, and the Villa Albani. Besides the thirteen Roman Obelisks, he examined the statues and papyri in Rome. The latter are chiefly historical, and relate to the History of Egypt, from Meno down to the Romans. Professor Seyffarth found the Old and New Testaments in the Sesiatic dialect, the Pentateuch in the Memphitic dialect, the Acts of the Council of Nice in Coptic, together with a Mexican MS. in Hieroglyphics, with the Mexican Zodiac, thus leaving no longer any doubt as to the connexion of Mexico with Egypt, in ancient times, and confirming the harmony of their mythological systems.

Poland.

A French Translation of the Talmud is preparing at Warsaw, by a Society of learned Israelites, accompanied with a comparison of the Jerusalem and Babylonian Talmuds, and a running Commentary.

Prussia.

A work is announced to appear at Leipzig, entitled “Annals of the Periodical Literature of Germany, including also the principal Foreign Journals.”

The Berlin Gazette, edited by M. Spener, and which has 11,000 subscribers, has been sold, with the steam engine, to Dr. Spiker, the well-known traveller in England, for 11,000 rix-dollars.

Professor Ritter, of Berlin, intends publishing a History of Philosophy, in 6 or 8 vols., of which the first volume will appear in 1829.

Much excitement has lately prevailed in Germany respecting a new Literary Journal, recently commenced at Berlin, by a Society of the most eminent Literati. The French “Journal des Savans” has been taken for a model, and only works of first-rate importance are noticed. To each review the writer's name is attached. A Number is published every three days; or a Part, of ten sheets, monthly. The Society is divi-

ded into three classes; the first embraces Philosophy, Theology, Law, and Political Economy; the second is for the Physical Sciences, Mathematics, and Medicine; and the third devoted to History and the Fine Arts.

Russia.

The blind poet, Koslow, has received 2000 rubles from the Emperor Nicholas, and a ring from the Empress, for his translation of Lord Byron's *Bride of Abydos*.

The University Library of St. Petersburg consists of 60,000 volumes; and that of Moscow, since the burning, contains already 34,000 volumes. The rich anatomical cabinet, which the deceased Emperor Alexander purchased of the privy councillor, Professor Loder, for 10,000 rubles, belongs now to the University of Moscow. Through the exertions of Prince Galitzin, an Economical Society and a School for the Education of future Agriculturists have been recently established at Moscow. The branches of instruction are the following:—The Russian language, arithmetic, geography, statistics, rural architecture, surveying, book-keeping, agricultural chemistry, botany, the physiology of plants, the management of woods and forests, technology, farming, and the veterinary art. The course lasts five years. The Society publishes a Journal in the Russian language, which has already accomplished much good.

The Pharmaceutical School of St. Petersburg, which has existed since 1822, has recently, thanks to the generous patronage of the Minister of the Interior, been endowed with a botanical garden, which will soon rival the finest and most complete of the kind in Europe. It was planned by F. Fischer, one of the greatest botanists in Russia, who is now director, and is the same who arranged the fine garden at Varinka, in the neighbourhood of Moscow. The garden at St. Petersburg already reckons upwards of 11,000 species and 80,000 single plants.

Switzerland.

After long debates in a sitting of the Great Council of Lucern, on the 28th and 29th of Dec. last, it was decided by a majority of voices, to permit the reformed worship in that city.

The work entitled *Collectio Inscriptionum Selectarum Latinarum Amplissima*, by Professor Orell, of Zurich, is just sent to press. It contains 5,000 Inscriptions on Stone, and will only cost 30s.

Henry Pestalozzi, the author of a New System of Education, died at Newhoff, near Brugg, in Switzerland, on the 17th Feb. He was born at Zurich, on the 12th Jan. 1745. One of his most popular works is *Lieuhard und Gertrud*, a species of moral romance which has been translated into almost all languages.

The Tübingische Literatur-Blatt, for 1827, commences with an Essay entitled "Walter Scott and his Times."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

(Translated.)

Elia, your teeth in days of yore,
If I remember right, were four;
And two of these one cough o'erthrew,
A second cough the other two.—
Now take your fill, and cough away
Securely thro' the livelong day!
No future cough has aught to fear,
That can impede its glad career. UMBRA.

The Inhabitants of New South Wales, have obtained a suspension of the new stamp duty of 4 pence on each Newspaper, mentioned in our last number.

Having nearly ruined by superior influence and address, the credit of Demaratus, and assured the Spartans of the determined intention of Athens to humble them, Cleomenes proposed that Hippias should be invited to join their army. That illustrious exile, he said, had many partisans, who might be able, with the aid of Sparta, and her associates, to restore him to power. On this occasion that spirit of freedom, which prevailed in Greece, was signally, and nobly manifested. At a meeting of the allies, Sosicles, one of the deputies from Corinth, delivered a manly speech, which had an instantaneous effect. He could as soon suppose that the ordinary laws of nature would be reversed, as that the Spartans, who had banished tyranny from their state, would endeavour to establish in other parts of Greece, that iniquitous and disgraceful mode of government. To expect such conduct from them, would, he thought, be a libel on their character. But if they should so far deviate from their own principles, he was convinced, that the Corinthians would not support them in such glaring injustice; for they had suffered so severely from arbitrary rule, that they remembered it with horror. The major part of the assembly, animated by his zeal, voted against the reception, and encouragement of Hippias.—(Russell's *Ancient Europe*.)

When upon the great question which government supported, Sir Robert Walpole was left in a minority, whereby his administration was terminated,—The teller for the Noes, as he went up to report the numbers of the division, vociferated "Hoo hoop,"—"Hoo hoop!"—intending to apprise the house that "at length the old fox was run down."—The Earl of Bridgewater's Family Anecdotes.

Sir Richard Jebb being called to see a patient, was provoked at the eternal question "What may I eat?"—"Now you are here," said the lady, "I shall be obliged to you, Sir Richard, if you will tell me how I must live, what I may eat, and what not."—"My directions as to that point," replied Sir Richard, "will be few and simple. You must not eat the poker, shovel, or tongs, for they are hard of digestion; nor the bellows, because they are windy; but any thing else you please."—Ib.

MAHS

For England, by the *Ellen* and *Madeline*, will be closed on Saturday next.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived in Table Bay.

Dec. 8. *John Munro*, English Ship, R. Roe, from Algoa Bay 25th Nov. for this Port. Cargo—Colonial Produce. Passengers, Captain Ormond, Lieutenants Matthews and Sparks, 107 rank and file, 11 women, and 26 children.

9. *Madeline*, English Ship, F. R. Coghlan, from Mauritius 9th Nov. and Algoa Bay 2d Dec. for London. Cargo—Sugar. Passengers, Mrs. Sergeant, Capt. St. John, Lieutenants Sergeant and Robinson, Cape Corps, Capt. Cochrane, 87th Regt.; Mr. Parker, and 6 Servants. Bring a Mail. Put in for water and refreshments.

10. *Walworth Castle*, Eng. Brig. G. Sinclair, from Batavia 30th Oct. for Cowes. Cargo—Coffee. Put in for water.

10. *Kate*, English Schooner, D. Watt, from the Knysna 3d Dec. for this Port. Cargo—Timber.

11. *Sarah Anne*, Eng. Bark, J. Phillips, from St. Helena 12th Sept. Whaling. Cargo—Oil. Put in for refreshments.

12. *Usk*, Eng. Brig, L. Long, from Algoa Bay 8th Dec. for this Port. Cargo—Colonial Produce. Passengers, Mr. Silberbauer and Family; Misses Peterson, Baudoss, and Macstead; Messrs. John and James Kachelhofer; a Serjeant of Artillery and Wife; and a Slave Boy.

Sailed from Table Bay.

6 Dec. *Mary*, Eng. Brig, J. Laird, for London.

7. *Kent*, Eng. Brig, J. Craw, for Madras and Bengal.

7. *Hebe*, Eng. Brig, T. Foreman, for Rio Janeiro.

Remain in Table Bay.

Ships.

Baron van der Capellan, for Amsterdam. *Crown Prince*, for Hamburg.

John Munro, for the Knysna.

Madeline, for London.

Barks.

Margaret, for London.

Sarah Anne, Whaling.

Brigs.

Ellen, for London.

Walworth Castle, for Cowes and Holland.

Brothers, *Pacific*, *Travis*, *Elizabeth*, and *Narcissus*.

Schooners.

Conch, *Good Intent*, and *Kate*.

Alexander Adams, for St. Helena.

MARRIAGES.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Wednesday 12th Dec. 1827, by the Reverend GEORGE HOUGH, M.A. Colonial Chaplain:

By SPECIAL LICENCE, Charles Griffith, Esq. to Mrs. Maria Cornelia Wilhelmina, (Widow of the late James Fichat, Esq.)

Mr. William Leonard Holmes, to Emma Horatia Harrison.

CHRISTENINGS.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Sunday the 9th Dec. 1827, by the Rev. GEORGE HOUGH, M.A. Colonial Chaplain:

A Son of Mr. William Pitt, baptized Charles Henry. A Daughter of Catherine Hendricks, (free person,) baptized Susannah.

An Adult, (free person,) baptized Rachel Josephine.

ALL Communications to be Post-paid, and to be directed to the Editor of this Paper at Mr. Bridekirk's, Heeregracht, where Subscriptions, TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE, will also be received.

TERMS:

	In Town.	In the Country.
For a Year	£1 5 0	£1 10 0
For 6 Months	12 6	15 0
For 3 Months	6 6	7 6

Printed and published for the Proprietor by W. BRIDEKIRK, Cape Town.



THE COLONIST.

No. 5.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1827.

Price 6d.

In a few Days will be published,
A FRAGMENT OF CHURCH HISTORY at the CAPE of Good HOPE.

Logierian System OF TEACHING THE PIANO FORTE.

E. K. GREEN and J. LOGIER, in returning their thanks to the Public, for the patronage they have already met with since the Logierian System has been established by them in this Colony, beg leave to mention that it is their intention to open a new Class immediately after the Christmas Holidays, and particularly invite those Friends who wish to take advantage of this favorable opportunity of having their Children well grounded in the Theory and Practice of Music, to make an early application.

Music Academy,
45, Bree-street, 18th Dec. 1827.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those Persons indebted to the late Firm of PETER REDELINGHUYSEN, Jun. & Co. are for the last time warned, that unless their Accounts be discharged on or before the 31st inst. or 2d Jan. next, they will be handed over to their Attorney for immediate prosecution, without the least distinction.

PET. REDELINGHUYSEN, Jun.
Widow FRED. VAN RENEN.
Cape Town, 17th Dec. 1827.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Undersigned do hereby acquaint the Public, that they intend continuing the Post Waggon twice a Week, between Cape Town and this Place, with the beginning of the next Year,—whereof the Particulars will be notified in due time hereafter.

W. D. HOFFMAN.
J. G. FAURE.
C. J. FICK.

Stellenbosch, 15th Dec. 1827.

THIS MORNING, Public SALES will be continued at the Stores of the Undersigned, when will be sold, without reserve, a Quantity of Articles to close Accounts;—at the same time, a splendid Assortment of plated Ware will be sold to the highest Bidders.

BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS.

PUBLIC SALE,
ON Saturday next, the 22d inst. at 12 o'Clock precisely, of Butter, Soap, and other Produce, from Port Elizabeth, per *Usk*, at the Store in Berg-street.

A. CHIAPPINI & Co.

19 Dec. 1827.

FOR SALE,
A Handsome commodious CHARIOT, nearly new; and a covered Horse-Waggon.

Inquire of Mr. HOGSFLESH, Coach-maker, near the Castle.

TO BUILDERS.

FOR SALE, on reasonable Terms, Baltic Deals, from 6 to 16 feet.—Enquire of EWAN CHRISTIAN.

TO SHOE-MAKERS.

FOR SALE, a few Half-hides Sole Leather. Enquire of

EWAN CHRISTIAN.

SALE OF FURNITURE.

MRS. CHARLES GRIFFITH being about to leave Cape Town for the Interior, will cause to be sold by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 24th instant, at her Cottage situated at Green Point, Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Culinary Requisites and Garden Implements, and sundry other valuable Articles; also, a Market Cart and Harness, almost new, a neat covered Cart on Springs, with Harness complete, and an excellent steady Horse.

It being the intention of Mrs. GRIFFITH to sell the above-named neat and pleasantly-situated Cottage, at Green Point, by Private Contract, if not disposed of before next Monday, the same will be put up to Auction. For Particulars, apply to

W. LIESCHING, q. q.

WANTED.

A CLERK, who writes well and expeditiously. References as to Character will be required.—Application to be made by letter, addressed to J. P. at the Printer's.

TRAVELLING HORSES.

SOME strong Travelling Horses for Sale.
ED. SEIDENSTICKER,
No. 16, Boom-street.

Cape Town,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

Thursday, December 20, 1827.

We have been honoured with the following *autograph* communication, which being addressed to us officially, and followed up by public and earnest inquiries regarding its effects, we feel it incumbent on us to lay before our readers:

"To the Editor of *The Colonist* Newspaper,
at Mr. Briderkirk's,
Heeregracht.

Sir Richard Plasket begs leave to discontinue his Subscription to the *Colonist* Newspaper.

Thursday 13th Dec. 1827."

It is only necessary to add, that the kind intention, which doubtless dictated the foregoing note, has been fully answered, for we have had in consequence of it a large increase to the number of our Subscribers.

We have just now learned that the *Samarang* has arrived in Simon's Bay with Despatches from the Mauritius. It is currently reported that they notify Sir LOWRY COLE's acceptance of the Government of this Colony. We hope that their contents will appear in to-morrow's Gazette; unless indeed it be the wish of Government not to diminish by any previous intimation, the delight and surprize, which we are likely to manifest on Sir LOWRY COLE's arrival.

But sudden and excessive joy are sometimes attended with dreadful consequences: We have therefore presumed to hint at what is not unlikely to occur, lest many of our Fellow-colonists should be reduced to the same deplorable state, as an individual who is reported to have entertained for some time apprehensions of losing his appointment, and on receiving last week a letter confirming him in his situation, and notifying an addition to his income of two hundred pounds a year, is said to have lost his reason.

We have been led to reflect a little on

the subject of keeping secrets, and the result is, that we are fully confirmed in the general opinion, that there are two modes of doing it: the one is by not mentioning the subject to any body, the other and the more general way is by telling it to every body as a *profound secret*.

But this is not all: there are likewise two modes of making things public. The one is simple, and candid: the other is affecting to envelope them in mystery, which by a sort of political refraction both magnifies objects to the public eye, and renders them visible, where they would otherwise have remained unseen, or unnoticed.

We can not conceive it to be within the bounds of probability, that after having enumerated several important appointments, without appearing to give umbrage, and indeed without imagining it.—It is, we repeat, beyond the power of credulity itself to believe, that the mention of four appointments so much less interesting as a public concern, should have the effect of *disappointing* those persons whom we named. Yet such is the rumour.

Mr. NAUDE, inventor of the new mode of conveying wine to market, deserves, as we have already declared our conviction, some mark of public favour. We hope to learn that a subscription for that purpose will have been set on foot at the Commercial Exchange, in the course of this week. The sum should be limited to one or two rix-dollars, and the nature of the present need not be decided on until the number of subscribers shall have been ascertained; but we trust that, in order to mark the distinction between public servants, and public benefactors, something else than a *gold snuff-box* will be chosen.

We lay before our readers a translation of a letter which appeared in the Government Gazette of the Mauritius. The sentiments which it expresses do not in every respect accord with our own; but the information afforded by it, respecting the state of that island,—the handsome compliment which it contains to the Government of that Colony, for certainly some share of the tranquillity which it testifies must be attributed to their rulers,—and above all, the bare insertion in a Government Gazette, of a letter written in so bold a style, will render it an object of some interest here.

This proof of liberal and enlightened policy on the part of Sir LOWRY COLE, must be cheering to the inhabitants of the

Cape, at the present moment. And indeed we believe that His Excellency has his reward in the affections of those whom he was appointed to govern.

The *Courier de Maurice*, an independent paper, appears to have adopted Irish Harps as an ornament, in compliment to Sir LOWRY, who is brother to the Earl of Enniskillen, in Ireland.

Should Sir LOWRY COLE be appointed to this Government, we hope that he will experience the same harmony and the same affection from the people of this Settlement also. But this of course includes his continuing to deserve it: and at the present day, when the people seem inclined to think only of what may ensure their future prosperity, with a Press at liberty to express their wishes and their opinions, and a Government disposed to follow that which, to use the words of immortal Canning, "ought to be their guide," there is little difficulty—there is no danger—for a well-organized and a well-disposed administration.

The *Achilles* and *Constitution* had arrived at the Mauritius from the Cape.

We regret to learn that the *Tweed*, on her passage out, having touched at St. Jago, lost, by brain fever, contracted on shore, the Surgeon, five Midshipmen, and the School-master. The disease was not however accompanied by any infection.

(From the *Morning Chronicle*, 10th Sept.

A Correspondent, to whom we are indebted for a very pleasant and instructive account of a Trip to the Isle of Sheppy (in another column), asks "What, in the name of folly, could have induced the Noble individual, lately at the head of the Admiralty, to construct the finest Dock-yard in England, or, perhaps, in Europe, in the centre of a pestilent marsh, where multitudes are carried off yearly by the remittent and intermittent fevers, arising from its noxious miasma; diseases which are indeed so fatally prevalent, that few individuals on the Island are above a twelvemonth totally free from these attacks, unless great care be taken of their persons?" We profess our utter inability to answer his question, and it would astonish us not a little if the Noble Lord alluded to ever gave himself any concern about the matter.

If the situation of Sheerness be not only pestilential, but liable to the other objections mentioned by our Correspondent, Lord MELVILLE ought to be called to some account for his conduct.

It may be true, as our Correspondent states, that the three millions expended at Sheerness has been a more useless waste of money than the sums expended on the Caledonian Canal; but though the public may have been too quiescent in the case of Sheerness, we doubt whether they have

been too loud in their complaints against the Caledonian Canal.

The Report to the LORD LIEUTENANT of Ireland, on the subject of the Richmond Penitentiary, Dublin, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 14th of May, 1827, has just been distributed. Our readers may recollect the paragraphs which appeared in the late *Etoile* Newspaper, respecting the singular means adopted in this Penitentiary, to manufacture Catholics into Protestants.—*Ibidem.*

(From the *New Monthly Magazine*.)

Lord William Bentinck is appointed Governor-General of India. It was scarcely possible to find an individual better suited for the office. As a contemporary has remarked:—"We take Lord William Bentinck's former life and conduct as a guarantee for his future administration. Passing by his general courage and military skill, qualities shared with him, though in an unequal degree, by many hundreds of his comrades, we must proceed at once to those special faculties and qualifications which, in our opinion, render him peculiarly fit for the trust about to be reposed in him: these are, strong natural sense, great coolness in planning, and extraordinary perseverance, almost a dogged pertinacity, in the accomplishment of his object. These qualities were amply developed during his Lordship's ministry and command in Sicily: that the good effects of his measures for improving that beautiful country have not been permanent, was not his fault; it was one of the many crimes of that nefarious system, for which the memory of another will be responsible to posterity.

Letters from the manufacturing districts give favourable accounts of the state of trade generally. At Manchester business continues brisk, and the prices very steady. The orders for the autumn trade are very extensive, and both masters and journeymen are satisfied with present appearances. Orders are also coming in more freely in the silk trade, and the letters from Macclesfield and its neighbourhood represent the state of the manufactures to be under gradual improvement there.

It is reported that the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in acknowledgement of the services of the late Marquis of Hastings, have, almost unanimously, voted to his son a sum of 20,000*l.* to enable him to enter on his title with suitable splendour. If this be true, it must be hailed as a tardy acknowledgment of justice to the memory of one of the best Governor-Generals of India that ever put foot in the country. Their high mightinesses of Leadenhall-street have, perhaps, had some compunctions recollections of their conduct towards the Marquis of Hastings.

One of the last acts of Mr. Canning was, an inquiry into the best mode of retrenching

the expenditure of the country 1,500,000*l.*, with a determination to effect it at all hazards.

The recorder of Ipswich, addressing the Grand Jury lately upon Mr. Peel's new acts, held in his hand a thin volume of not more than sixty pages, which contained five acts. The first repealed almost all the Acts relating to the Benefit of Clergy and Larceny: it repealed the whole or most material parts of 137 Acts. The first of these repealed Acts was dated 1207, and the last 1827—the one in the 9th year of Henry III. and the other in the 7th year of George IV. The new Acts followed:—That relating to Larceny, &c. observed the learned gentleman, is a most important statute, comprehending almost every thing necessary for the practice of the Court. The distinction between Grand and Petty Larceny was now abolished, and many very important improvements were introduced; so that now the several offences are distinctly defined, and the degrees of punishment accurately pointed out. Previous to these new Acts, much uncertainty existed as to the crime of burglary, what should, and what should not be considered as part of a dwelling-house; whether a stable fifty yards, or a shed or out-house twenty yards distant from it, should or should not be so considered. But now it is distinctly stated, that to constitute a burglary, the robbery must be committed in a dwelling-house, or in a building immediately communicating with a dwelling-house by a covered and enclosed passage. If the offence be not committed in a dwelling-house, it is larceny. Another Act is for improving the administration of justice in criminal cases; the progress of trial by which is much simplified. The practice formerly was, when an unhappy prisoner was arraigned, he was called on to plead guilty, or not guilty. If he answered Not Guilty, he was asked, "How will you be tried?" The gaoler then generally whispered to him, and directed him to say—"By God and my country." Then the Town Clerk or Clerk of the Peace said, "God send you a good deliverance!" All this idle ceremony, he had almost said mummary, was now happily done away, and the trial at once commenced. Formerly, if a prisoner refused to plead and stood mute, he was remanded to the prison, and the punishment was of the most revolting and cruel nature till he died, or till he answered. Now, the trial of a person standing mute, proceeds as if he had pleaded not guilty. The learned Recorder then passed a most deserved encomium on Mr. Peel, for his perseverance in effecting this desirable alteration.

The death of Mr. Canning has caused a considerable sensation in France. One or two of the Journals have paid handsome tributes to his memory. Charles Dupin has proposed a public subscription to strike a medal in honour of the departed minister, on one side of which these words are to be engraved, "Civil and Religious Liberty throughout the Universe," whilst the re-

verse is to bear his effigy, with this inscription, "In the name of Nations, the French People to George Canning." Mr. Dupin also proposed that two of these medals, struck in gold, be presented, one to the widow of the illustrious statesman, and the other to the "magnanimous Monarch who gave a great example to Sovereigns, by selecting, to direct the affairs of his empire, a friend to nations and their liberties." And money was actually collecting for that purpose. The French Censors have suppressed the phrase in mercantile lists, "Les brutes Bourbons sont en baisse, &c. or, "The raw Bourbons (sugars) are falling." They see insults and dangers even in these trade phrases. What a miserable compound is ignorance and despotic will pulling together!

IRELAND.

At a recent meeting in Dublin, Mr. O'Connell alluded to the principle laid down in the resolution of a late meeting of the Dissenters in London, Lord Milton in the chair. The Catholics, he said, should take up that principle; they should assert the broad principles of civil and religious liberty, and the right of every human being to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. They ought to cast away the expression "Catholic Emancipation," and adopt "Civil and Religious Liberty to all." Mr. O'Connell concluded by proposing a resolution, pledging the meeting completely to identify their cause with that of the Protestant Dissenters; which was carried with unanimity and applause.

We find appended to the New Monthly Magazine for Sept. the following notice:—"On the third or fourth Saturday in the present month, September, 1827, will be published the first Number of *The Ark*, a new Weekly Newspaper, intended for circulation on Saturdays, and designed as a wholesome corrective and substitute for those 'vehicles of slander, sedition, and blasphemy,' which appear upon the Sabbath, and disgrace and corrupt the community by which they are supported.

"How should England prosper, when such things as these
Presume to lay their hands upon the Ark
Of her magnificent and awful cause?" COWPER.

(Extract from an Article in the Oriental Herald.)

"By the way, are the English aware that the Dutch Government at the Cape had formed a plan for abolishing slavery, and for raising the aborigines to a level with the European intruders, as early as the year 1803? and that this plan was defeated by their capture in 1806? I am sure Mr. Barrow was not, when he published his mass of libels on the Cape Dutch. Such is the fact: a law prohibiting the landing of any slave was promulgated by the Dutch in 1803. From that date, every human being landed at the Cape was, according to Dutch law, a free person. Many similar schemes were in embryo when benevolent England stepped in. Oh, how I hate hypocrisy!

"The third defect is contained in a quotation from Vaillant, stating that a 'Cape Colonist never grants freedom to children born from him and his female slaves.' This looks shocking to benevolent England. At the Cape its aspect is less horrid, because the Dutch law secures not only the freedom of such children, but of the mothers of such children. If a female slave has a child by her master, by the Cape Dutch law she is free, her child is free, and all her future children are free. Is it the same in English colonies?

"The next defect is contained in a quotation from Barrow, who observes, that 'there exists so little affection between relations, that one scarcely sees two brothers converse together; and how can it be otherwise,' he continues, 'when his brothers and sisters are considered as the vilest of his property?' I have shown that the cause of this phenomenon does not and cannot exist, and I know from experience and observation that the phenomenon itself exists only in Mr. Barrow's brain, or, more correctly, in his spleen. Being in office and addicted to scribbling, he had recommended an 'iron-rod' for this wretched colony, and to justify his prescription, he represented the people as destitute of natural affection. The present enemies of the settlement have adopted a different argument for the use of the iron-rod, and the Commissioners of Inquiry have sanctioned it in their thin ambiguous report. The institution of Juries would be dangerous, they say, because 'the attachment existing between relations, and arising from family connections, is stronger and farther extended in this colony than perhaps in any other country in the world.' Both parties, you see, are twisting the same rope, but at different ends."

J. F.

We solicit the attention of our Mercantile Readers, to the subject of salt as an article of export to the Brazils. Some information on this head, is contained in our extracts from the Hobart's Town Gazette, and we trust that Government will see the importance of affording encouragement, where it may be productive of so much good.

(From the Hobart Town Gazette, June 9.)

The heavy duties on the introduction of salt into the Brazils, it is generally expected, will be repealed. Two-pence a-pound has hitherto been levied before it could pass into the mining districts, and individuals were prohibited from selling it lest they should injure the monopoly of a company. The consequence of this was, that the salt to cure an ox cost 8 times the price of the animal itself, and cattle were usually killed for their hides alone. We in Van Diemen's Land have not yet been very successful in the manufacture of salt, but the salted meat now required from the settlers for the supply of the Commissariat, will doubtless afford such a spur to industry, as will speedily bring

the process to perfection. The abundance of fuel induces the manufacturers to hasten the evaporation more than is proper, but bay salt, or that produced by the action of the sun alone, is always considered best for curing provisions. There are many eligible situations on the coast where a small embankment might be made to admit the sea at high-water by a flood-gate, and retain it to evaporate. Excellent salt might thus be procured at a trifling expense in immense quantities. Various appearances throughout the island have induced gentlemen acquainted with mineralogy to conclude that rock salt must exist in many parts. It is the admixture of this from the mines of Northwich and Nantwich in Cheshire with the bay salt of Liverpool which gives the salt from that part such a preference for the curing of meat. Meantime, however, the lakes of salt at Kangaroo island afford an excellent speculation for the investment of a small capital, and it becomes a question whether sugar or tobacco could not be obtained from the Brazils at greater advantage in exchange for salt from Van Diemen's Land than even for its wheat.

Some of the farmers in America, who like us find it difficult to milk their half tamed cows, adopt a method which saves them much trouble. They introduce a piece of straw into the orifice of each teat, when the milk flows in an uninterrupted stream until the udder is completely emptied. It is well known that the numerous milk tubes or canals communicating with each other, terminate at the extremity of the teat, and the milk is retained by a power similar to that of a sphincter muscle. The straw or any tube being introduced, removes the contraction mechanically, and allows the milk to flow freely.

Beef or mutton continues to be retailed in town at 5d. a pound, fresh pork 9d. sterling. Butter is sold at 4s. a pound, salt do. 2s. 6d.

A deputation from the Mechanic's Institution, waited yesterday on the Lieutenant Governor. The gentlemen present availed themselves of the opportunity to explain the views and objects of the society generally, of which his Excellency was pleased to approve, and promised so laudable an institution every support and patronage in his power.

(June 16.)

SWAN RIVER.

We are this week enabled to present our readers with some interesting particulars of the late expedition to this river. The early part of the voyage from Hobart Town proved stormy and adverse, which obliged Captain Stirling to abandon the tender. The arrival of the ship on the western coast must of course have been

acceptable to all parties, affording a seasonable relief from more than a month's continuance of boisterous winds. The climate was there mild and serene. After some research a good anchorage was found for the ship, when Captain Stirling turned his attention to explore the interior. He penetrated to the summit of the first chain of mountains 50 miles from the sea. The country was found to abound in natural attractions. Mr. Frazer, the botanist at Sydney, who accompanied the expedition, considered the soil remarkably rich. It was well watered with fresh water streams and mineral springs. The natives, who appeared to differ in nothing from the other tribes of New Holland, were frequently met with, and though furnished with spears were peaceable and friendly. They were surprised to see persons with white skins, and could scarcely believe that the colour was real. After a tour of ten days the party returned to the vessel, and Capt. Stirling resumed his survey of the coast. An excellent and commodious harbour was discovered about 6 miles from the mouth of the river. In one part of the shore they found a romantic limestone cliff, several hundred feet high, the face of which presented spacious and magnificent caverns, hung with stalactites, of the purest and most beautiful kind. From some of them there flowed chalybeate and saline springs, nothing inferior in virtue to the most celebrated spas in England. The coast throughout was rich in mineral resources, among them were found ores of iron, lead, copper, zinc, silver, alabaster, and lime, specimens of which we believe have been brought to Sydney and analysed. Granite and other primitive rocks affording excellent building stone were plentiful.

For ourselves we feel much gratified that England should thus explore and appropriate to itself the various resources of this wonderful country. Doubtless a spot like Swan River affording an excellent harbour and plenty of fresh water, possessing a fertile soil and enjoying, in the midst of enchanting scenery, a delightful climate, will speedily be occupied and colonized. The Success landed on a small island a cow in calf, two ewes, and a lamb and some goats. Several gardens in favourable situations, were formed and well stocked with seeds and plants. An English settlement may therefore be said to be already formed, and its attractions being thus happily developed, we doubt not, will speedily draw numbers to enjoy them.

We were not aware last week of the great success and extent of the salt manufacture at Bruny island. That establishment has for some time produced from a ton and a-half to two tons a week of very excellent marine salt, great part of which to our knowledge has been

retailed to the inhabitants, as if coming from Leith or Liverpool. It is made exactly on the improved principle adopted at home, and is thoroughly cleared of the magnesia and other impurities. It ought to be known that the salt forms itself into larger or smaller crystals, in proportion to the time occupied in evaporation, but that circumstance does not in the least affect its purity or strength. The colonial made salt has long been used at the King's store in the salting of meat, and experience has proved its success so completely, that little if any else is now employed, and from the moderate price at which an article so bulky, and in such general use can be supplied in the colony, it has for some time ceased to be an article of import from England.

The Mariner, Nosworthy, from Cork 14th of January, with male prisoners, arrived at Sydney 23rd of May, conveying official intelligence of the lamented death of the Duke of York. She touched at the Cape of Good Hope 28th of March. An order from the Home Government had silenced the opposition paper there.

The Elizabeth, Collins, from Sydney to the Isle of France, touches at Timor to take in a cargo of horses.

Captain Stirling of the Success, has sailed in company of the Marquis of Lansdown, the Mary Elizabeth, and the Amity, with 30 soldiers, 20 prisoners, 9 months' provisions, cows, sheep and poultry to form a settlement at Port Essington on the north coast of New Holland.

We regret to state, that the Lady Nelson, which had been despatched from Melville island to Timor for fresh provisions, has been cut off by pirates belonging to the island of Babba, and every soul on board, it is feared, has been massacred. The hull of the vessel has since been met with at sea.

We regret to learn, that the report of the Reverend Mr. Marsden, who lately visited New Zealand in the Rainbow, is of the most unfavourable description. There was not the least hope of re-establishing the mission at Wesleydale, and the whole island is described as being in a lamentable state of warfare and desolation.

The Company's establishment at Port Stephen goes on prosperously, and Mr. Dawson the agent, is fortunate enough to derive considerable service from the labour of the native blacks.

The castor oil plant, (palma Christi) thrives very well in this island, and the valuable medicine which it produces is easily obtained. The ripe seeds being cleared from the husk are bruised in a mortar and then boiled in water; the oil then rises on the surface, fit for use.

An interesting trial took place at Sydney on the 18th ultimo, before Chief

Justice Forbes, and Mr. Justice Stephen, of Lieutenant Lowe of the 40th regiment, charged with the murder of a native named Jackey, on the 11th of August last. Some of the witnesses prevaricated in their evidence, and one of them by his own admission convicted himself of perjury. The native who, it appeared, was shot, had himself committed murder before his death, but the circumstances were not clearly elucidated on the trial. Mr. Lowe was acquitted.

Radama, the powerful chief of Madagascar, has lately sent a number of young men, natives of that island, to the Cape of Good Hope for the purpose of being instructed in the useful sciences. *This is news indeed.*—ED. COL.

PORT LOUIS. (ON THE COLONY.)

At a moment, when the Colony is attacked before the British Senate, on its general character, when, in order to find it guilty, every means are made use of, that wickedness and calumny combined can invent, when the taverns of London are searched for instruments to promote perfidious designs: may it be permitted for a colonist, who has assisted in the transactions of the colony, who has borne his part in them, who has even been their victim, to raise his voice in order to efface from the mind of every loyal Briton, the false impressions, which may have been received, of the general character of the inhabitants of the Mauritius? Societies, like individuals, are judged by facts, and from those facts taken together the general character is deduced: for the artist, who wishes to paint a portrait, does not content himself with preserving a single peculiarity, he takes it entire, if he wishes to produce a likeness. The same rule must be observed, when one attempts to describe the manners of a country.

Doubtless we are not perfect: perfection is not of this world; but in our situation, and such as we are, we ought not to bring a blush in the cheek of our adopted country. Was our isle sullied by impiety, even at a time when it was considered less a crime than a boast? What are the public offences which have dishonored our character? What are the enormous vices which the Mauritius has to blush for? What are the crimes, which have had the effect of exasperating against her a formidable coalition, which has recourse to recruiting auxiliaries even in foreign countries, after having put in array whatever was opposed to us in the streets of London, and in the other large towns of England? Can it have been a real league formed against her future well-being and prosperity? Can this league have been fostered by an unworthy jealousy on the part of the other colonies of His Majesty, and can pecuniary interest have been able to silence in the heart of the ancient British colonists, what they owe to those, who are members of their family by adop-

tion: or can we have been destined to form the subject of his maiden speech for an orator, who, desiring to gain himself a name, wished to make use of us, as a young surgeon mangles a dead body, in order to gain sufficient skill to practise on the living? Whatever be the motives of those outrageous impostures, which the public meetings and the public papers have long continued to re-echo, it is for our interest and for our honor to destroy all the unfavorable impressions, which might cause to be renewed incessantly those accusations, which, notwithstanding their being notoriously false, still continue to agitate the public mind.

We repeat, in order to know a people, and to know them well, it is necessary to take the aggregate of what constitutes their society, their character, their manners in general; as in order to paint a figure well, it is necessary to take all its peculiar traits.

What are the distinguishing characteristics of a society in harmony with the actual institutions, opinions, and general laws of modern civilization?—Gentleness of manners, piety, beneficence, hospitality, frankness, respect for religion, love of their Sovereign, obedience to the laws, and other public virtues: such are the signs, by which we recognise a well regulated society, and a people essentially good.

If before attacking the Mauritius, the authors of those calumnies had made it the place of their abode, they would have been cautious of taking up accusations, which might have placed its existence in jeopardy, if it had not had within it one of those personages worthy of the most illustrious times, who in his capacity of Governor, after having gained general esteem and affection by his openness of heart, and other high qualities, has borne testimony to that of which he was convinced.

(To be continued.)

DOMESTIC NEWS.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Among the visitors at the Examination of the pupils of the Rev. Edward Judge, were noticed Sir John Wylde, Mr. Justice Kekewich, Rev. Mr. Faure, Rev. Mr. Wright, Rev. Mr. Goodison, Rev. Mr. Adamson, D. Denysen, Esq. P. B. Borcherds, Esq. W. Wilberforce Bird, Esq. Colonel Cary, &c. &c.

The senior class was first examined in Dalzel's *Exempla Graeca Minora*, and shewed great improvement to those who had the pleasure of witnessing the examination last year.

Their proficiency in Latin construing was then evinced, by their translating several passages in the 6th Book of Virgil's *Aeneid*, with great correctness and elegance.

The junior classes, also, went through their construing in the *Delectus* remarkably well.

The more advanced scholars then demonstrated several propositions from Euclid, and showed their knowledge of the principles of Algebra, by solving several questions.

When the examination had been concluded, Sir John Wylde rose, and said, that as a father and the head of a family, he could not but have felt great interest in what had passed. He had been particularly attentive, and was glad to observe the advancement of the pupils under the care and superintendence of Mr. Judge. He thought great credit due to the master, whose scholars promised so well. He begged his young friends there assembled to acknowledge this care taken of them, and suitably to return it by attending to the instructions of their teacher. He begged a list of the pupils' names, for the purpose of marking their gradual improvement for the future, and because he wished it to be considered that he took a particular interest in every individual of the school. He would again thank Mr. Judge for the great pleasure which he had experienced, and in conclusion repeated his admonitions to the scholars, beseeching them to proceed in the course which they had so happily begun, thus delighting their parents, and qualifying themselves to become ornaments of Society.

The Rev. Mr. Judge begged to return his thanks, and said the sentiments just expressed sufficiently remunerated him for many of the troubles and anxieties which he had experienced.

The prizes were then distributed by Sir John Wylde, to those boys who had shewn the greatest proficiency, with a suitable address to each, in the following order:

- 1st Prize, F. J. L. Stoll.
- 2d — William Guybon Atherstone.
- 3d — Michael Tobias Jurgens.
- 4th — Benedictus Auret.
- 5th — Robert Manners Sparks.

MUSICAL EXAMINATION.

An examination of Messrs. GREEN & LOGIER'S Pupils, was held on Saturday last, at the Musical Academy in Bree-street.

The younger pupils, who were stated to have received but nine months' instruction, played some of Logier's lessons, and wrote exercises in the theory of music, consisting of sharp and flat scales, major and minor keys, enharmonic changes, common chords, and supplied the fundamental bass with common chord to a melody given by one of the company.

The elder class harmonized several airs given by two teachers of the piano, who were present, at the same time adding the fundamental sevenths, the several dissonances, and inverted bass, and then played at sight the airs as written on the board; after which, they performed on the piano, several duetts and trios, and Handel's occasional Overture, in which they were accompanied on the flute, violin, and bass. The whole concluded with Mr. Logier's playing Kalkbrenner's difficult Rondo called "Gage d'Amitié."

The company assembled, who were numerous and respectable, seemed highly pleased with the proficiency evinced by the pupils.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR.—The distressed state of this Colony, and the reasons of it are the subjects of daily conversation. Although it cannot be denied that the reasons commonly assigned are heavy taxes, and the great disproportion between our export and our import trade, still another and a greater obstacle than either exists in the want of public confidence, which alone bids fair to put an end to all mercantile transactions in this Colony, on any other terms than for ready-money.

This want of confidence arises chiefly from the vast number of Bankruptcies that take place here, a number truly astonishing, when compared with the population of the Cape.

The severity of the Bankrupt Laws in France, and Prussia, must be the principal cause of the rare occurrence of a necessity for enforcing them.

The following is an abstract of the Prussian Laws on this head:

Classes in which the Bankrupts are placed after the Prussian Law; Punishment, &c.

1st, *Fraudulent Bankrupts*, who conceal their property in order to deceive their Creditors,—shall be exposed publicly, be declared to be without honor, and be punished with 5 to 10 years, or even perpetual imprisonment in the fortress or the house of correction.

2nd, *Wanton Bankrupts*, who lose the means of payment by extravagant and culpable expenses. These are rendered incapable of bearing any office or post of honor under government; lose all mercantile rights, and are condemned for 3 to 6 years punishment in the house of correction.

3rd, *Negligent Bankrupts*.—He who, at a time when he knows that his property is no longer sufficient for the payment of his debts, but still hoping that it will improve, involves himself in new debts, concealing the state of his circumstances, and who increases by that the loss of his Creditors, shall be considered as a careless Bankrupt;—also if he is not regular in keeping his books, and does not draw a balance annually, he loses all commercial rights; is therefore not allowed to traffic without special permission, and is punished according to the amount of loss of his Creditors, with 1 to 3 years imprisonment in the house of correction or in the fortress.

4th, *Imprudent Bankrupts*.—He that, without consent of his Creditors, enters into hazardous speculations, by whose failure others are involved in disadvantage and loss, shall be punished as an imprudent Bankrupt with the loss of the right of trading, and imprisonment for 6 months to 2 years.

But merchants who have been rendered unable to pay by misfortunes, are not to be considered as culpable Bankrupts.

Should these observations have the effect of attracting more particularly the attention of the Supreme Court, to the

state of the existing laws on this subject, and their administration, I shall congratulate myself on being the humble instrument of much good to the Colony.

I am, sir, &c.

EEN KOOPMAN.

(From the Dumfries and Galloway Courier.)

Lisbon, Aug. 15.—Portugal has begun to shew itself under a new aspect. The news of the determination of the Emperor Don Pedro to come immediately to this country, has reached Lisbon, and has within three days effected the greatest change in the State. On last Friday, the Portuguese brig *Apollo*, arrived, after a voyage of fifty-nine days, bringing the news that, on the day after its departure, the Emperor was to apply to the Brazilian Legislature for permission to visit his European dominion, and that it was his fixed purpose, after having received the permission, to sail immediately.

The news has received confirmation through the English Newspapers, arrived by the last packet on Friday. It is also stated, that letters have been received in town to the date of the 7th of July, from the Island of St. Michael, conveying the intelligence that the Emperor had already received the permission, and that he had taken his departure from Rio de Janeiro. He is, therefore, expected very soon by some of the sanguine—by others there are doubts expressed—but all seem to wish for his arrival. The Constitutionalists wish for it, in order that he may place on a firm basis the new institutions. The Absolutists express their wishes—with a hope that he will here be guilty, from his ardent temperament, of some false step, which will give them some means, by creating further confusion, for destroying the Constitution after his departure, and for their calling their idol Don Miguel to the throne. The merchants hope that Don Pedro will arrange affairs so as to remove the stagnation which now prevails in trade.

The spirit of the people is much altered since this news has been circulated; the desertions have ceased, in a great measure—for it appears that Spain is weary of so many Portuguese refugees. Within the last fortnight, several flags and banners of the rebel regiments have been restored to this country. The Treasury is in possession of sufficient money, in consequence of the late loan with the Bank; and the soldiers and officers are paid. The arrival of the Emperor will put an end, instantaneously, to the desertions—for the refugees in Spain can expect no favour from him. There is a report, that Don Miguel will have to return to Portugal during the Emperor's stay—and, of course, Chaves and his Anti-Constitutional adherents, will be declared traitors, and, perhaps, lose their property—a measure which has not

been as yet attempted. The determined character of the Emperor gives rise to various conjectures, and severe measures are by some expected.

The British troops are all stationed in various villages around this city. They are pleased not to be obliged to march more during these excessively hot days. Eight of the common soldiers died from heat, at Santarem, on their march from Thomar.—There is also a sort of intermittent fever said to prevail among some of the regiments, which caused a considerable mortality. One of the common soldiers was hanged on an olive tree, near Santarem, for having shot his serjeant, I believe, who chid him for being filthy in his habits.

HYDROPHOBIA CURED.

A surgical case occurred the other day, which even imperfectly as we are acquainted with the details, we consider it worth while to lay before our readers. The case we allude to was one of cure of hydrophobia. The patient in the present case was a Miss Boree, a respectable young lady, who resides with her sister, a Mrs. Jones, No. 41, St. James's Street. Miss B. was bitten in Drury-Lane, on Monday, 14 days past, in the hand, by a dog, which the consequences have proved to have been in a rabid state. The symptoms of the disease displayed themselves on Sunday, the 5th. She was consigned to the care of Mr. Hicks, surgeon, of Conduit Street, Regent Street, by whom the wound was carefully excised and caustic applied. Mr. Hicks also bled the patient largely and cupped her. The consequence of this decisive treatment has been, that the convulsive twitches of the muscles of the throat have completely ceased, the power of swallowing liquids is fully restored, and Miss Boree, in all but the weakness incident on the mode of cure, is quite well.

A RUSSIAN REGIMENT.

The Colonel of a regiment in Russia is bound, both morning and evening, to keep open table for all his officers, pay the music of his regiment, whether of infantry or cavalry, defray all the expenses of the hospital of his cantonment, and take charge of the handiwork of every article for the complete equipment of his regiment; so that the Emperor, or in other words the Crown, furnishes each regiment with only the pay, arms, leather, clothes, copper and iron, and a certain sum for the remount of the cavalry. Thus it is calculated, in Russia, and especially in Georgia, that an infantry soldier completely equipped for war, his arms excepted, costs the Government 25 roubles, (assignats) which are equivalent to one pound sterling. With respect to the colonel's table, whether he be absent or not, it is always provided at his house, either with music or without, according

to the pleasure of him who presides, who is the officer highest in rank. If a stranger arrive, he is always hospitably received, and placed beside the president, provided only that he be introduced by one of the officers. On the other hand, the colonel, to be able to meet the great expenses which he incurs, in thus supporting the regiment, has the right of employing, in the time of peace, the third part of his troops for his own benefit, during certain months in the year, when the military instructions are suspended. The soldiers then become masons, carpenters, smiths, &c., or engage in whatever occupation they may be hired for; so that, as they are furnished by the colonel with suitable dresses, that their uniforms may not suffer during the time they are thus employed, they cannot be recognised as soldiers except by their mustachios. Besides there are always a certain number of them employed in the work shops belonging to the regiment, in every description of trade; consequently every thing that can possibly be wanted by the corps is made by the soldiers. It is by this kind of administration that Russia is enabled to maintain the immense army it keeps at present on foot, and which, according to the statement circulated among the various divisions of the army at the time of my serving in it, amounted to 600,000 infantry, 100,000 cavalry, 26 regiments of artillery, 38 squadrons of the same, and 12 squadrons of sappers, exclusive of the passive regiments, or in garrison, the Cossacks, and a multitude of other armed corps of the empire.—*Juan Van Helan's Narrative.*

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH NAVYS.

The whole number of American vessels of war, of all descriptions, built and building, is 46 (exclusive of those on the lakes, which are said to be in a state of decay)—12 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 19 sloops of war, &c. On the 1st of July, 1827, the royal navy of England consisted of 603 vessels, built or building; but as in this number are included a number of mere hulks, and ships much less advanced than the majority of those returned as "building" in America, our navy may be taken at ten times the material force of the American. But if we look at our force of officers, we are superior in a much greater ratio. The Americans have no admirals—we have 217. The Americans have 33 captains—we have 824; just 25 to 1, not reckoning a dozen or two superannuated ones. The Americans have 27 master-commandants—we have 860. The Americans have 212 lieutenants—we have 3709. In surgeons and surgeons' mates we beat them 20 to 1. The article of chaplains is the only one in which they can make a respectable stand against us. They have 10, while we have only 37, on the "active list." * * * * What Mr. De Roos calls the instance of the "cunning" which actuates the policy of the Americans, appears to us to be also not without its

usefulness. The few ships which they send forth are the finest specimens of ship-building; most completely, and most expensively fitted up; commanded by their best officers, and manned by the choicest seamen. They have thus a security that the ships, upon the brunt of any sudden hostilities which may fall out, will not disgrace their national flag; they have a standard, up to, or towards which, they must bring any additions to be made to their fleets; have a school of discipline and reputation. This is certainly much more cunning—it appears to us quite as wise—as a half-pay list of 1129 doctors and doctors' mates, and a "dead weight" of 666 purser.—(*London Magazine.*)

There has been a most destructive fire in Jassy, the capital of Moldavia.—It experienced a similar misfortune in 1753, almost the whole town at that time being burned down.—(*Dumfries and Galloway Courier.*)

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.
Madrid, Aug. 18th.

"Since the news of the speedy arrival of Don Pedro in Portugal was received, a project has been conceived for hastening the development of the Apostolical system. On the morning of the 15th, the death of Mr. Canning having become known at St. Ildefonso, the Apostolicals believed themselves omnipotent, and they found no difficulty in getting from the King the decree which cashiered, as you have already heard, M. Recacho and the Director-General of the Police.

"At this moment a general inspection of the Royalist volunteers, and an exact estimate of all the volunteers in the kingdom, have been resolved upon. Their number is stated to amount to 300,000, of which nearly one-third only are armed; but I can pledge myself that at the moment when I am writing, orders have been given to purchase 200,000 muskets; and I can further assure you that a Frenchman, who is in the service of the Infant Don Carlos, and whose father has a manufactory of arms in France, has obtained for the latter an order for 60,000 muskets. I do not know what they wish to do, but the general opinion is, that it is intended to strike a decisive blow; and that to effect this, a corps of 30,000 or 40,000 volunteers are about to be added to the Army of Observation."

IRISH AND LEGAL BULL.

At Salop Assizes, on Thursday, Mr. Campbell having remarked, in excuse for one of his clients not having paid the expenses of a former trial, that "he had paid the debt of nature;" Mr. C. Phillips replied, "it was the only debt he ever paid in his life."

AIR ENGINE.

A patent has been just enrolled by Messrs. Stirling of Glasgow, for the invention of an engine to be propelled by the elasticity of heated atmospheric air,

in lieu of steam. Whether the expansion of air will admit of sufficient motive power for the general purposes of the steam-engine, we entertain considerable doubt, though in point of economy the invention appears to possess considerable merit. The subordinate parts of Messrs. Stirling's engine are nearly similar to the steam-engine, but the working cylinder is alternately supplied by hot and cold air on the opposite sides of the piston from two reservoirs of condensed air, which being allowed to pass through numerous apertures into a chamber over a furnace, it expands, and drives up a plunger or piston of the air-vessel, and enters through stop-cocks into the working cylinder, giving motion to the piston-rod and fly-wheel in the usual way. Where a limited power only is required this engine may answer the purpose, but as the expansive power of water converted into steam so infinitely exceeds that of heated air, these engines will not be applicable to the propelling of vessels with great speed.—*Literary Chronicle.*

WEALTH OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

A curious article written by the economist Regny, has appeared in one of the late numbers of the *Revue Encyclopédique*, on the comparative wealth and industry of England and France. We appear from this to be as much in advance of our neighbours in agricultural activity as in commerce. The breadth of cultivated land in France is estimated at 27,440 square leagues, while that of England is one-seventh more than that of France, and its net produce fully double. This is still more remarkable when the comparative numbers employed in agriculture are taken into the account. All classes combined, they form in England only one-third of the population; in France, they form two-thirds. In England, 7,511,682 husbandmen, farmers, and labourers, by cultivating 21 millions of acres, obtain a net yearly produce of £107,246,000; while in France 19,821,000 persons, cultivating 41 millions of acres, obtain only £57,788,120.

The number of landed proprietors in England and Scotland were stated, in 1816, to be 589,384; and if we add one-third more for those of Ireland, and estimate each family at five persons, the whole number will be less than 4 millions, or about one-fifth of the population. But in France, in 1818, there were 4,833,000 land-owners; and on the same estimate of five persons to each family, they will amount to 24 millions, or nearly four-fifths of the population. The number of petty proprietors in France is accordingly immense; the proprietorships of less than £52 of yearly value, are stated at more than 3 millions and a half. The result of all this is, that nearly one half of the population of England is employed in commercial industry, while in France the

proportion is scarcely one-sixth,—a superiority in our favour, which becomes almost incalculable, when the extensive use of machinery in England, and particularly of steam engines, is taken into the account.

ORIGIN OF DISEASE.

"I tell you honestly, what I think is the cause of the complicated maladies of the humane race; it is then, gormandizing and stuffing, and stimulating those organs (the digestive) to an excess, thereby producing nervous disorders and irritation. The state of their minds is another grand cause; the fidgetting and discontenting yourself about that which cannot be helped; passions of all kinds—malignant passions, and worldly cares, pressing upon the mind, disturb the cerebral action, and do a great deal of harm."—(Abernethy.)

Literature of the Arabs in the middle ages.—During the whole of that dismal period, which Europeans denominate the dark ages, Arabia flourished under a succession of wise and learned men, and could boast of many academies, colleges, universities, and libraries. There the arts flourished, when they were almost unknown to Europe. There the arts found an illustrious asylum, when they were banished from those parts of the civilized world that were under the sway of imperial Rome. There philosophy was studied with the most enthusiastic ardour, and with the most brilliant success. There the productions in literature and the productions in science were splendid in the extreme. The first ideas of all these great modern discoveries, as they are commonly denominated, viz. glass, gunpowder, paper, printing, the mariner's compass, &c. originated with the wandering Arabs long before they were known in Europe. Several of our most valuable treatises on Algebra, and the higher branches of mathematics, are simply translations from Arabian works.—(Edinburgh Theological Magazine.)

DEPARTED GLORY.

Bagdad, once a city famous for being the residence of men eminent for the extent of their acquirements in all the departments of science, and celebrated for the luxury, wealth, and magnificence of its inhabitants, is now nearly depopulated. The universities of Cafa and Bassora, once so justly distinguished for the number and learning of their professors and scholars, are now deserted and shut; those also of Samarcande and Balch are in ruins. The fertile regions of Palestine and Syria, are overrun by Banditti, and depopulated by hordes of wandering Bedouins. Egypt, once the most famous of Kingdoms, is now the basest. Fez, and Morocco, which not more than 500 years ago, were regions fertile and highly cultivated, illuminated by a great number

of academies and universities, that were reared and supported by a numerous and high-spirited population, are now nearly abandoned by man, and are dreary and inhospitable deserts of burning sand, for the possession of which despots and savages contend with lions and tigers. The fertile shores of Mauritania, where agriculture, the arts, and commerce, once enriched an industrious race of men, are now the haunts of robbers and freebooters; and instead of presenting to the spectator a view of the cultivation of the peaceful arts, they are the scenes of riot, debauchery, and cruelty. Throughout the whole of these immense territories, comprehending countries, the extent of which is no less than three or four times that of Europe, nothing is to be found in human society that approaches in any degree, to the state of things which existed PREVIOUSLY TO THE INTRODUCTION OF MAHOMETANISM. All is barbarity, ignorance, and oppression. The remains of the splendid literary productions of the Arabs are not now to be found in the country to which they owe their existence.—(ib.)

ORIGINAL POETRY.

SONNET.

Ah, little thinks my sweetest, how intent
On her lov'd image is my every thought!
She little thinks this heart so sore distraught
With joy, and love, and deep bewilderment,
When the strong passion in this bosom pent,
(Like mists, that sink before the sun to nooht.)
At her approach, to sudden weakness wrought,
Shrinks with mute awe, and dreads to find a vent.
Oh, could this heart against its fears rebel,
And dare to utter what those fears conceal!
What bliss it were to burst at length the spell!
What bliss it were beside her feet to kneel!
Of all my struggles, all my love to tell,
And the fond frenzies of my soul reveal.

UMBRA.

TRANSPORTING INTERVIEWS.

Some very awkward meetings have occasionally taken place, too, here (Botany Bay) from old friends unexpectedly recognising each other in our streets after many years of separation. On the first near view, they blush, thrust their hands quickly into their breeches' pockets, then shuffle slowly toward each other with a confused sheepish sort of smile, and commence a conversation of affected indifference—equally irksome and unentertaining to both—their hands all the while sticking as stiffly by their sides as if grafted there by some sage Taliacotian experimentalist. In this sort of half-distant, half-friendly manner, so expressive of the suspicion each entertains of *legitimacy*, being the cause of the other's appearance—they cautiously sound upon that delicate point; when finding that there is no "jury question" in the case, they forthwith eye each other for a moment with a look of the most serio-comic gravity, then bursting into a loud chorus of laughter, dart suddenly forward both hands to join in a hearty congratulatory shake, and walk merrily off arm in arm.—Cunningham's New South Wales.

CHRISTENINGS.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Sunday the 16th Dec. 1827, by the Rev. E. JUDGE, M.A.
Colonial Chaplain:

A Son of Mr. James Fayrer, baptized Edward Alexander Adam.
A Son of Mr. J. H. Consins, baptized John Christopher Robert.

In the Lutheran Church, same day.

A Son of Johannes Brink, A. named Arend.
A Daughter of Robert Jacob Heydenrych, named Christina Jacoba.

A Daughter of Fredrik Lodewyk Gaum, named Carolina Catharina Elisabetha Apollonia.

A Daughter of Hendrik Johannes de Necker, junr. named Helena Alberta.

Also an Adult, named Caroline Elisabeth Jacoba Siewerts.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived in Table Bay.

Dec. 16. *Courier*, Eng. Brig. S. Hooker, from Gravesend 9th Aug. and Madeira 30th, for New South Wales. Cargo general.—Passengers, Mrs. Hooke and Family, Mr. and Mrs. Cullins, 2 Male and 1 Female Servants.—Put in for water and refreshments.

17. H. M. S. *Tweed* (28), Lord J. H. Churchill, from Plymouth 16th Sept. for Simon's Bay.—Brings a Mail and Despatches.

Sailed from Table Bay.

Dec. 12. *Walworth Castle*, Brig. G. Sinclair, for Cowes and Holland.

18. *Good Intent*, Schooner, G. Laurence, for Algoa Bay.

14. *Brothers*, Brig. J. Briggs, for Knysna.

15. *Sarah Anne*, Bark, J. Phillips, for London.

16. *Madeleine*, Ship, F. R. Coghlan, for London.

— *Ellen*, Brig. C. Pattison, for London.

19. *John Munro*, for the Knysna.

Remain in Table Bay.

Ships.

H. M. S. *Tweed* (28) for Simon's Bay.
Baron van der Capellan, for Amsterdam.

Crown Prince, for Hamburg.

Barks.

Margaret, for London.

Brigs.

Courier, for New South Wales.

Pacific, *Travis*, *Elizabeth*, and *Narcissus*.

Schooners.

Alexander Adams, for St. Helena.
Conch, and *Kate*.

Arrived in Simon's Bay.

Dec. 14. *Marquis of Huntley*, Ship, W. Ascough, from Cork 27th Sept for N. S. Wales. Cargo 160 Male Convicts.—Passengers, Dr. J. Smith, R. N. in charge, Lieut. Slade, H. M. 40th Regt. 33 Rank and File as guard, 3 women and 8 children, Dr. M'Leod and 5 Charter Passengers.

18. H. M. S. *Samarang*, D. Dunn, Esq. from the Mauritius 22d Nov. for this Port and England.

Passengers, Capt. Tracy, R. N.—Mr. R. Bates, 7 black men, 2 do. women, and 7 do. boys, part of the Mombass Establishment.—Brings a Mail.

Vessels loading for the Cape,
6th Sept. 1827.

Patience, Matthews.

Luna, (Cape and Mauritius) *Knox*.

Dryade, (ditto) *Kelleck*.

Frances, (ditto) *Heard*.

We beg to remind our Agents and Subscribers in the Country, that Subscriptions for this Paper are to be paid *in advance*. The former are therefore requested to transmit for our guidance an account of the number of Papers, for which they will severally consider themselves responsible.

Printed and published for the Proprietor
by W. BRIDEKIRK, Cape Town.



THE COLONIST.

No. 6.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1827.

Price 6d.

For Van Dieman's Land and Sydney, direct.

THE fine fast-sailing Ship BODDINGTONS, (A. 1.) JOHN ROBERT TAYLOR, Commander; has superior Accommodations for Cabin or Steerage Passengers.—For Passage, only, (all Freight being engaged,) apply to the Commander on Board; to Mr. THOMAS TENNANT, Berg-street; or to

CHARLES HUGHES,
Sworn Broker, 2, Wale-street.

MR. W. PENNELL being about to leave the Colony, requests that all Claims against him may be sent in for settlement, on or before the 10th of January next, and that the Holders of Checks drawn by him on the Lombard Bank, for the Public Service, will present the same for payment immediately.

THE South African Amateurs present their Compliments to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have received Tickets for the Play on Saturday, the 29th inst. and beg to acquaint them, that, in consequence of an unforeseen occurrence, the Representation will be put off until Wednesday, the 2d January, 1828.

Logierian System OF TEACHING THE PIANO FORTE.

E. K. GREEN and J. LOGIER, in returning their thanks to the Public, for the patronage they have already met with since the Logierian System has been established by them in this Colony, beg leave to mention that it is their intention to open a new Class immediately after the Christmas Holidays, and particularly invite those Friends who wish to take advantage of this favorable opportunity of having their Children well grounded in the Theory and Practice of Music in general, to make an early application.

Music Academy,
45, Bree-street, 18th Dec. 1827.

SALE of JAVA COFFEE, ex Dutch Ship *Baron van der Capellan*, at His Majesty's Custom-House, To-morrow, at 12 o'Clock precisely.

A. CHIAPPINI & Co.
27th Dec. 1827.

Arrived per LUNA, and will be landed
in a few Days.

BAFTAES, Shirting and Sheetng Calico, Jacconet, Cambric, Mull, Book, printed, and striped Muslins, Ladies', Children's, and Men's Leghorn and Dunstable Straw Hats, Children's Shoes, Men and Women's Hose, blue Jackets and Trowsers, striped Shirts, Braces, Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Doileys, striped Cotton, Furniture Checks, Ticking, Nankeins; and Ginghams, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Threads, Tapes, Pins, Gentlemen and Servants' plain and trimmed Shirts, Brown Holland, Scotch Cambric, and Cambric Handkerchiefs, Stationery, Letter-Copying Machine, &c. also, India Long Cloths, Baftaes, Nankeens, Bandannas, Crapes, Sannoes, and Blue Cloths.

EWAN CHRISTIAN,
3, Wale-street.

MR. B. NORDEN begs to inform the Merchants, Traders, and Inhabitants, of Albany, and the Public in general, that he intends carrying on the Business of Auctioneer and Appraiser during the ensuing year; and trusts, that the experience and general knowledge he has acquired in these departments, will entitle him to a fair share of the Public Patronage; and he takes this opportunity of informing the Merchants of Graham's Town, and others, wishing to hold Public Sales, that he will undertake to sell by Auction, for their Account, upon the same Terms as hitherto given and received by the Government Vendue-Masters,—namely, he will guarantee the Payment of all Amounts sold by him, at the expiration of four months, whether collected from the Buyer or not; and further, will give Security to any Amount, if required.

Graham's Town, 18th Dec. 1827.

MESSRS. NORDEN & STOKES beg to return thanks for the liberal support they have received since the commencement of their Commission Business; and trust, that the advantages the Establishment has afforded to all Parties, will ensure a continuance of the same for the ensuing year,—and take this opportunity of notifying to the Merchants of Cape Town, and the Colony in general, that they will continue to hold their Weekly Commission Sales upon the same Terms, both to Parties

Consigning, and to Purchasers, as those hitherto in use at their Establishment,—viz. 2 Months' Credit to Purchasers, and Payments made at 4 Months from Date of Sale, to Owners of Goods sold by them.

Commission Sale Room,
Graham's Town, 18th Dec. 1827.

WANTS a situation, a young Man, aged 25, of a respectable Character, who can produce, if required, several Certificates as Testimonials of the same.—N.B. He has no objection to town or country employment.

Cape Town,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
Thursday, December 27, 1827.

WE hasten to make it known to the Public, that the individual, to whom we alluded in our last number but one, as reported to have been omitted in the new arrangements, has been appointed to a situation, for which he is particularly suited, and we must do Sir Richard Plasket the justice to state our belief, that it is mainly to be attributed to his endeavours.

If we can answer for ourselves, the Government of the Colony shall never experience from us an undiscriminating or factious opposition. They shall always find us ready to give utterance to the satisfaction of the People, when we have reason to believe that it exists. But we cannot forget, that the public Press should be the barometer of public opinion, and however pleasing it might be to hold forth the continual prospect of that glad sunshine of the heart, which springs from content and happiness, our indications would be worse than useless—they would be deceptive, did we omit to forewarn them of gathering gloom.

"To seek men for places, not places for men," was the maxim of the illustrious Earl of Chatham, and it ought to be the pole-star of every man, who holds the helm of the State. But under no circumstances can more important results de-

pend upon the selection of persons to fill public offices, than where great and general alterations are to be effected in the nature of the system itself. In ordinary cases a man newly appointed may trace the footsteps of his predecessor: he may even obtain information respecting the details of his duty from those departments, which transact business with his own. Where, however, so much of new light bursts at once upon the general gaze, as is likely to be the case at the commencement of the approaching year, much precaution will be required, and much firmness too.

In order to obviate, as far as possible, those sources of perplexity, it will be requisite in the first place to appoint none other than those who are adequately intelligent, and whose previous pursuits have been somewhat analogous to the duties of the offices which they are now appointed to fill. And, secondly, the instructions given to each department should be as precise, and as comprehensive, as circumstances will admit of.

The changes in the judicial arrangements of the colony are among the most important, and are certainly not the least difficult, from the very circumstances, that magistrates and other public functionaries, the name and nature of whose offices are of English origin, will be called on to administer justice, according to the law and usage of this colony.

This we conceive constitutes a grand obstacle in the way of the *debutants*; and, notwithstanding that the instructions set forth in the late ordinances, seem to have been drawn up with much care, and no doubt with competent legal skill, we have still to regret that the learned Barrister, who some time since proposed to publish a Treatise, comparing the English and Dutch laws, has been prevented from prosecuting labours, which would no doubt afford many useful and interesting details. The cause of his abandoning his project is said to be, that he was required to take out a licence for his work, as it was intended to be published in parts, which was, supposed, but we conceive erroneously, to constitute it a periodical publication. Now, in our humble judgment, between a work properly called periodical, and a work published in parts by subscription, there is a wide difference. To the continuation of the former, there is no limit previously assigned; whereas in the case of the latter, the number of parts of which it shall consist, is stated before-

hand; and this difference arises, from the nature of the subjects treated of being different,—the latter having for their *but* some inquiry which is limited to a certain extent, while the latter either are miscellaneous, or treat of things, to our knowledge of which every day, or every week, or every month, gives an accession, and to which, when we undertake them, we can not prescribe any limit, where we can stop and say our task is completed.

The work of the learned Barrister, if our conception of the plan be correct, and if the execution proved to be commensurate with the reputation of the author, would be an invaluable acquisition to the colony at this present moment: it would be our *Burn's Justice*, to which the hand could readily refer for what no head can contain, and by bringing into close comparison the enactments of either code on each head, it would afford the greatest possible facility for discovering what is preferable.

From a conviction, that the temperate discussion of public questions is likely to be attended with good, we insert a letter signed "An Observer," though we do not fully coincide in opinion with the author on the subject of the currency.

It is an unquestionable fact, that before the British gained possession of the Cape, the manufactures of Europe were little used here. Since that period, however, the fashions, and the luxuries of the latter have been constantly extending their influence, and in proportion to the increase of the import trade created by the demand for European goods, the value of the Colonial currency has decreased.

The consequences of this great amount of the imports of the Colony, were not, however, immediately felt; for during the war a constant demand for its wines furnished the means of meeting its expenditure, though at an enormous loss in point of exchange. Even the support of Napoleon's establishment at Saint Helena helped to put off the evil day. But when those resources were curtailed,—almost annihilated, and this deprivation aggravated by agricultural losses, the distresses of the Colony, and the depression of its exchange, operated upon each other reciprocally as cause and effect; nor would this have ceased so soon, but for the intervention of the Home Government in fixing the rate of exchange.

We do not mean to affirm, however, that the increase of the paper currency had no share in producing this depression;

though we do not believe, that it had any thing like so much weight in the scale as is generally attributed to it. But whatever be the cause, the mother-country has certainly gained by the losses of this settlement; and it is to be hoped, that Parliament will grant in remuneration, a proportionate sum for public works, which would confer a double benefit upon the Colony.

After the publication of the Gazette on Friday last, a Government Minute appeared, notifying that Col. Bell, in virtue of an appointment from home, commenced from that date to act as Secretary to Government, in the room of Sir Richard Plasket, who returns to England on leave of absence

In our subsequent columns will be found, extracts from London papers up to the 2d of October.

British Vessel taken under the Batteries at Gibraltar.—Extract of a letter from the Agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, dated Aug. 27.—"On the 24th instant, between twelve and two o'clock in the afternoon, the xebec Lord Rawdon, belonging to this place, whilst coming to an anchor from a voyage in the Mediterranean, a Spanish mastic fired and bore down on her, upon perceiving which the Lord Rawdon, although within gun-shot of the garrison, being then close in with the ships in anchorage, tacked and stood in a S.E. course, to get nearer the walls for better protection, but was followed and fired at by the mastic, and two others which were in company. A shot having broken the Lord Rawdon's main-yard, the main-sail was rendered useless, when she was boarded by two of her pursuers, with her British colours flying, opposite the King's Bastion, and as soon as they secured their prize stood across the Bay, and had made considerable progress when the batteries here opened on them. After they had all got clear of the fire, they sailed for the westward, supposed for Cadiz.

(From the London Gazette, 25th Sept.)
Viscount Dudley and Ward is created Viscount Ednam and Earl of Dudley.

Lord Cawdor is created Viscount Emlyn and Earl Cawdor.

Cape Corps (Cavalry).—Lieut. Stephen John Welch Fletcher Welch, from the 17th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Massey, appointed to the 53d foot.

The French papers of Sunday, which arrived last night, contain no political intelligence, with the exception of some accounts of the state of affairs in Catalonia. The rebels in that province are still formidable, and have shown no signs of alarm at the preparations making against them. The following is the order issued to the authorities by one of the insurgent chiefs, Mariano

Villela, who calls himself the commander of the third division of the Royalist army, and invites additional troops to blockade Gerona:

"It is useful to the service of King Ferdinand VII. our Lord (whom God preserve), that all should join in supporting the just cause which we defend. In consequence, I order you, as soon as you receive these presents, to direct the Royalist volunteers of your command upon Olot, with all the persons under your command. You will likewise command all who are able to bear arms to proceed hither with speed, apprising them, that every one who refuses the service will be fined 3,000 francs, or passed under arms, according to the gravity of their resistance."

"Olot, Sept. 5."

On the other hand, General Monet, who has obtained the military command of the province, has issued a Proclamation, in which, using the name of the same King Ferdinand, he threatens the Royalist partisans of the captive Monarch with extermination.—(*Times*.)

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of Stock, was held on Wednesday, 28th Sept., at which was discussed the propriety of a suitable education being afforded by the Company to all Cadets previously to their embarkation for India.

A pension of £1,000 per annum was conferred upon Sir A. Campbell, G. C. B.; and a grant of £20,000 voted to the present Marquis of Hastings. Notices were also given for the next General Court, of motions relative to Stamp duties and Imprisonment for debt in India.

VIENNA, Sept. 18.

The *Austrian Observer* contains accounts from Corfu of the 17th, 21st, and 28th of August.

Achmet Pacha had gone to Vostizza, where he is now encamped with 4,000 men and 12 field-pieces. Five Turkish men of war, which are at anchor near Vostizza, are placed at his disposal. Five thousand Turkish troops, infantry and cavalry, are expected at Patras, which are to come by land from Modon. Ibrahim Pacha had arrived from Tripolizza at Modon, on the 16th of July. According to accounts from Cephalonia of the 12th of August, Paul Buonaparte, the second son of Lucien, had arrived there on the 10th, on board the Ionian bombard *Santa Trinité*, Captain Peter Montessanto, from Sinigaghia; and it is said he will shortly go to Greece. He seems to have departed clandestinely from the Roman states, because he is entered in the passport of Mr. Alexander Delladecima, in whose company he came to Argastoli as his valet-de-chambre, by the name of Luigi Antonetto. According to a letter from Zante, Paul Buonaparte, whom the writer calls Angelo, arrived there on the 16th of this month, on which day Lord Cochrane's schooner, the *Unicorn*, arrived in seven days from Marseilles with his Lordship's younger nephew on board. The two young men, Buonaparte and Cochrane, intended to set out together for Greece on the 17th.

We received last night the Paris papers of Thursday and Friday, from which we have given extracts below. It is stated in

some letters from Madrid, that disturbances of the same character, and encouraged by the same parties, as those of Catalonia, had broken out at Burgos, and that the state of public opinion in Old Castile gave cause for alarm. In consequence of these indications of danger, it is said that a petition was presented to the King, begging him to dismiss the most violent fanatics in his Council of State. His Majesty declined, probably from the apprehension of greater danger than that from which their dismissal would deliver him. The Carlists are said to have entered the kingdom of Valencia by Morella, and into Lower Arragon by Morra, on the Ebro.—(*Times*, Oct. 1.)

The copy of a very extraordinary document is handed about among the principal foreign merchants of the city, and has produced a great sensation. We understand it purports to be the copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Huskisson to an English Ambassador, for his opinion respecting the withdrawing of all privileges from Englishmen resident in foreign countries. The Ambassador submitted the letter to the principal merchants, who exclaimed against the proposed change, and have sent the outlines of the document to London. It has made some noise on the Continent, and the tendency of the change, they say, will be, that Englishmen will be induced to become citizens of the countries in which they reside.—*Evening paper*. [We have made inquiries, and cannot learn on what foundation the above statement rests.]—(Ib.)

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 29.

Yesterday afternoon His Majesty's Ship *Blanche*, (46,) Captain W. B. Mends, arrived from the South American station (last from Plymouth, where she landed her despatches,) having about 800,000 dollars on board, for British merchants, and a number of invalided officers and men from the squadron. She left Valparaiso on the 5th of May, arrived at Coquimbo on the 7th, and sailed for Rio Janeiro on the 28th of that month, leaving there the *Volage*, Captain Tait, which ship was to sail on the next day for Valparaiso. The *Doris*, Sir John Gordon Sinclair, left Valparaiso on the 2d of May, for Callao. The *Jasseur*, Captain Handfield, was expected at Callao, on her way home, in the course of July: she is expected to bring a good freight of specie. The American frigate *Brandywine* was at Callao, and the corvette *Vincennes* on her passage thither from Coquimbo.

Chile was perfectly tranquil, and appeared to be fast settling down to something like a steady Government. The Ambassador from Peru to Chile had just sailed for Lima, with the commercial treaty between the Republics. The particulars had not officially transpired; but the principal article in it, as concerns Great Britain, is that in future no vessels but those of Peru and Chile shall carry on the coasting trade of those countries. The Mining Companies of Chile were breaking up; a number of their people came home in the *Blanche*;

and the whole affair appears to be fast drawing to a close.

The *Blanche* spoke, on August 26, the *Rockingham*, 130 days from Madras and 28 from St. Helena, bound to London; and on September 27, the *Louisa*, 58 days from the Cape, bound to London. The *Blanche* after the specie is landed from her, will proceed to Plymouth to be paid off.

Government Gazettes to the 31st of May have been received from the City of Guatemala. The civil war appears to be raging there fiercer than ever, and the President, Arce, has been vanquished in two battles, which seems decisive of his fate, since it appears that, with the few who remained with him, he had fled from before San Salvador to Yuliteque, a distance of about 200 miles in six days. The army of San Salvador was advancing upon the city of Guatemala, after defeating Arce in the two actions of Apopa and Santa Ana.—*Public Ledger*.

The *Extraordinary Gazette* of the 27th of May states that after the last of these actions "some desertion was noted in the army," and that on the further retreat "the dispersion increased still more." As the Federation consists of only five States, four of which, viz.:—San Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Costa Rica, had declared against the President, it seems likely that the war may be considered concluded by his overthrow. His principal supporters are the Monks—the majority of the Congress and Senate having declared against him, for which reason he had dissolved those bodies.—Ib.

Lima Papers to the 2d of May have arrived. They contained but little public news of which we were not previously in possession. To judge from one of the Journals, *La Estafeta*, the feeling at Lima against Bolivar was very marked; but we are too much accustomed to the sweeping assertions of portions of the Press nearer home, to rely strongly on this particular alone. *The Estafeta* of the 17th of April contains a spirited Address of General Sucre to the revolted soldiers. Sucre, it is said, is endeavouring to persuade, by his agents, one portion of the States of Peru to separate from the rest. From a notice that appears in *The Estafeta*, we learn that a translation of *The Guide to the Plan of Mutual Instruction* has been published at Lima, with a view to the establishment of Lancasterian Schools.—Ib.

Six young Russians, who have been some time at school near Parson's-green, for the purpose of acquiring our language, left town, a few days since, for Portsmouth, there to follow up the object for which they came to England.—Ib.

We have received accounts from Port au Prince, through Havre, which state, that every thing is quiet there, but that money is scarce, and paper circulates with the greatest facility. The new Tariff has been published, and the duty on importation is, as before announced, 15 per cent., and

Government is to fix the value on the goods. This Tariff is to be in force on the 28th of November.—*Ib.*

A dilemma has arisen in the administration of Mr. Peel's law, which enacts, that in order to prevent the inconvenience arising from the distinctions between larceny and constructive felony—if a man shall be put upon his trial for obtaining money by false representations, and it shall turn out that his offence was a felony, nevertheless he shall not be acquitted. There is, however, no distinct provision for his conviction and punishment, and, therefore, it has been ruled that the Jury who try the guilty party must be discharged.—*Ib.*

The outer walls of the new Oriental Club-house, in Hanover-square, are now completed, and the building covered in.—*Ib.*

The Duke of Wellington held a levee yesterday as Commander-in-Chief, at his Office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by between 50 and 60 military Officers—General Lord William Bentinck, K. C. B. the new Governor-General of India, took leave of his Grace on his Lordship's departure for India. The levee occupied the Duke nearly two hours.—*Ib.*

BRUSSELS, Sept. 16.

His Royal Highness Prince Frederick came yesterday evening to the Palace of Lacken, from the camp at Ravels. The troops have been encamped since the 12th, and have been reviewed by his Royal Highness. The health of the men is said to be good, but above 60 men have been brought to Antwerp, afflicted with ophthalmia.

Her Majesty the Queen is so far recovered as to be able to dine at Court as usual. Great exertions are making to repair the damage done by the late fire at Velvorden. It seems that the guilty are not yet discovered, but that there is every reason to suppose they soon will be.—*Ib.*

GRONINGEN, Sept. 13.

It appears that some incorrect reports have been spread respecting the state of this province—we mean with regard to the continuance or the recurrence of the epidemic which prevailed in this city last year. It is by no means the fact that the disorder has broken out again, or that the fevers become more malignant. Though fears of this kind were entertained some weeks ago, we are able to say, that the above mentioned reports are wholly ill-founded, as the disorders which are observed at Groningen, and some other places in the province, besides hooping cough, measles, and the like, are only autumnal fevers, frequent in these parts, and mostly of a mild description. The number of deaths and of invalids is, indeed, rather greater than usual in the autumn, but this may be accounted for by the debility caused last year, from which many have hardly recovered. So that we have every reason to be satisfied with the present state of the city, and to look forward with confidence to the future, and on the 7th and 13th of September, the number of deaths was 32.

It is understood that Mr. Lamb, our Minister at the Court of Madrid, has obtained permission to return to England, but "merely on account of his own private business."—(*Public Ledger*.)

From the *Gazette de France* of Friday, Sep. 14.

Moldavia Yassy, Sep. 6.—Letters from the interior of Russia, announce that several divisions cantoned on the border of the Dnieper, have received orders to march to the South of the Empire, to reinforce the Persian army.

A Flanders Mail arrived late last night, bringing Letters and Papers of the 19th inst. Letters from the Moldavian frontiers state, that a great Council of War had been held in Bessarabia, the result of which had been despatched by couriers to St. Petersburg. At the same time a Cabinet Messenger had been despatched from Constantinople for the same destination, who had been charged to use all practicable expedition. The Austrian frontiers next the Ottoman Empire were to be protected by five Hungarian regiments.

The French papers of Saturday, which arrived last night, contain the same accounts respecting the rejection by the Porte of the propositions of the Allied Powers which we published on the same day in London. We give the version of the news by the *Gazette de France*, copied from a German paper. The *Journal des Débats*, after stating it as the general opinion at Constantinople that the Ambassadors would immediately quit that capital, should the answer of the Divan prove unfavourable, adds, that on the 1st of September none of them had demanded their passports, and that the only consequence of the refusal of the SULTAN to accede to their terms was the embarkation of some of the females connected with the French, English, and Russian missions. Couriers are said to have been immediately despatched to the Admirals commanding the fleets of the different Powers, to inform them of what had happened, and to instruct them respecting the conduct which they were to pursue towards Turkish vessels. The Turko-Egyptian fleet, which is stated to have sailed from Alexandria on the 31st of July, consisting of 120 sail, and having on board between 5,000 and 6,000 troops, would have arrived in Greece before the resolutions taken at Constantinople were known.—*Times*, Sept. 25th.

The French papers of Monday, which arrived last night, brought us intelligence of two very important events connected with the fate of the Peninsula;—namely, the preparation of Don Miguel to leave Vienna for Portugal, and the departure of Ferdinand VII. from his palace in Madrid to the scene of insurrection in Catalonia. The former (after the occurrences with which we were already acquainted) was to be expected in the

ordinary course of things; but the latter nothing short of the gift of prophecy could have anticipated. No one quality besides cunning, and duplicity, so pre-eminently distinguishes His Catholic Majesty, as the regard which he has always shown to his personal safety, and the timidity with which he has uniformly shrunk from the most distant appearance of danger. In the power of Buonaparte—in the hands of the Cortes—in the Keeping of the Camarilla, at Valencay, Cadiz, or Madrid—he has always been the slave of his fears, and has fawned upon any party, or professed any principles, that he might secure the protection of his precious person. Hence he refused to place himself at the head of his subjects in the war of independence, till the contest was won. Hence, instead of boldly refusing to leave his capital in 1823, he feigned gout, lay in bed, and allowed his beard to grow, under the care of lying doctors, to prevent his travels to the south. Hence, when in Cadiz, he was a decided Constitutional, and, at Port St. Mary, the persecutor of those to whom two hours before he had professed kindness, and gratitude. In assuming the semblance of energy, and surrendering the secure pleasures of the Court for the possible hardships of a campaign on the present occasion, there can be no doubt that this timid and ease-loving monarch, either thinks that he runs some risk at Madrid, or that he will have little to do in Catalonia. Perhaps both these motives may have operated in leading him to a resolution, which on other grounds seems politic enough. The exclusive Royalists in Catalonia, who pretend to act in his name, announce every-where that His Majesty is a captive, and use as their watch word "Liberty to the Captive King." If such a delusion has been generally propagated by the interested fanatics who head the rebels, no means appear so certain of dissipating it as the appearance of the King among them in perfect freedom. In order to relieve them from all anxiety about his captivity, or rather to deprive them of all pretence for denying his freedom, His Majesty, it would appear, is not to march at the head of his troops, but to travel to the scene of disorder with a small retinue. Don Carlos, on whose head the rebels wish the crown to fall, has preceded him, and is not only to declare his own refusal of the proffered honour, but to assure them of his brother's absolute unrestricted exercise of the Sovereignty.

That Ferdinand and his Courtiers contemplate the absence of His Majesty from the seat of government for some considerable time, is evident from the appointment of a Regency, with the Queen at its head. It was wise not to promote his brother to this dangerous office, and to send him from Madrid, while it was held by another.—(*Times*, 27 of Sept.)

FRANKFORT, Sept. 16.

We have seen letters from Trieste, according to which the rebellion which has broken out in Albania appears to have become rather serious. It was said, that the division of the troops of the Seraskier, Redschid Pacha, which had come by way of Salona to reinforce the Pacha of Scutari, had met with a serious check in the environs of Okride.

The despatch from the British Envoy at the Court of Persia to Mr. Stratford Canning, transmits to him, as we are assured, the news of a brilliant victory gained by the Russians on the Right bank of the Araxes.—The total loss of the Persians is stated at 40,000 men, and that of the conquerors at 11,000, which is probably exaggerated.—*Gazette de France*, Sept. 24.

The *Montreal Gazette* states, that the Indians, called Winnebagoes, have taken up the tomahawk, and have already scalped a few persons. The Editors of the American papers speak of the war as likely to be serious and extensive, for a contest with Indians.—*Hampshire Telegraph*, Oct. 1st.

It may be important to Traders and others, into whose hands Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes pass, to know that by a recent decision of the Court of King's Bench, where a Bill or Note is made payable at a particular place, the "payable at —," &c. must follow immediately after the word "accepted," and precede the signature of the acceptor; otherwise the onus will lie upon the holder or party suing on the Bill, to prove that the words "payable at —," &c. were actually written by the acceptor, or with his assent.—*Ib.*

(From the *Gazette de France*, Sept. 27.)

SMYRNA, Sept. 2.—Admiral Codrington has succeeded in restoring concord at Napoli di Romania.—Since the Greeks were assured that the great Christian Powers interest themselves in their favour, they have been much more docile to the advice which they receive from the European Governments.

VIENNA, Sept. 17.—The *Austrian Observer* contains to-day only extracts from the *Oriental Spectator*, of the beginning of August. The number of the 18th says, that the brig *Palinurus* and the *Hellas* frigate, commanded by Lord Cochrane, were on the 6th off Cape Matapan. The *Hellas* had in tow a Turkish corvette of 28 guns.

The Captain of the French brig learned that Lord Cochrane had captured this corvette, as well as a Turkish schooner, on the 1st of August, just as the two vessels were sailing out of the port of Navarin.—The combat lasted but a momeut, and the Turks had already 35 killed. They were going to convey to Patras 400 Egyptian troops and some ammunition.

We have seen letters from Constantinople of the 4th September, which express considerable anxiety on account of the consequences which may follow the rejection of the Ultimatum. The English in Constanti-

nople are in a great state of perplexity.—*Morning Chronicle*.

Lord Frederick Montagu has resigned his office of Postmaster-General in favour of his brother the Duke of Manchester.—*Hampshire Telegraph*, Oct. 1st.

A high Personage to whose decisions in matters of taste an implicit obedience has always been paid, is said to have stamped with the anathema of vulgarity the practice of taking Port wine with cheese, and to have pronounced one glass of Sherry immediately after dinner as one of the gastronomic indications of a gentleman.—*Ib.*

A London paper says, "Our dashing *Belles* are now fertile subjects for the pencil of the caricaturist. Their flip-flap bonnets, poodle curls, and bishop's sleeves, render their portraits ludicrously grotesque.—*Ib.*

The Russian brigs of war, *Ohta*, Capt. Nicolskay; and *Revel*, Capt. Selivanoff, with the Russian transport brig, *Yserdie*, Capt. Kadiane, are come into Harbour, to refit, preparatory to their proceeding to join the squadron under Count Hayden, in the Archipelago. The brigs of war carry 20 22-pound caronades, and four swivels, are upwards of 400 tons, great breadth of beam, and handsome model. The transport brig mounts 14 caronades, of a lighter calibre, but is fitted in every respect as a ship of war. They will sail in a few days.

On Wednesday, a party of the 10th Hussars, commanded by Lieut. Wedderburn, with sixteen horses; embarked in the *Hope* transport, Lieut. Young, for Lisbon, and will sail when the wind permits.—*Ib.*

The Depot of the 18th Regt. embarked this morning, from Forton Barracks, in the *Maria* and *Anphitrite* transports, for Plymouth.—*Ib.*

Mr. Bellamy is appointed Master of the Maidstone; Mr. Charles Stark, late of H. M. S. Victory, to be Mathematical Master to the Royal Marine Artillery, vice Edwards, resigned.—*Ib.*

Colonel Verner is, or was, besides being Grand Master of the Orange-men of Ireland, an officer in Lord Anglesey's Regiment, the 7th Hussars. It appears, therefore, that the Colonel considered he had a double claim on the Noble Marquis, —first, as his companion in the field, next in his political capacity. On these hints he spoke and despatched a letter missive to the nobleman, requesting that he would be pleased to appoint him (Colonel Verner) to the place of Aide-de-Camp, when Lord Anglesey should become His Excellency. The Noble Marquis, however, after many expressions of civility, replied, that he could not avail himself of Col. Verner's services, for that his government in Ireland would not be a party one, and if possible should not have even the appearance of party, which it unquestionably would have, if Colonel

Verner held an official situation about the person of the Lord-Lieutenant.—(*Dublin Morning Post*.)

PARIS, Sept. 16.

Since Charles X. left Paris to visit his glorious army, people appear to think no more of him than if he were dead. All the liberal journals had come to an understanding to say little or nothing about his journey, and that understanding has been faithfully observed. They have confined themselves to merely mentioning the places through which he has passed, without giving the address got up to be presented to him, or describing the honours paid him. The Ministers are said to be very ill pleased at this silence. All their pains and expense to produce something like public satisfaction have thus been quite thrown away, for the ministerial journals are very little read.

The Government is greatly embarrassed by the war with Algiers. So great was the levity with which it was commenced, that it is only within these few days the Ministers have learned that the Consul who was the cause of the rupture is a very bad man, though an excellent Royalist. Besides, M. de Villele had hit upon an admirable plan for beating the Algerines, which was, to send his friend, the Pacha of Egypt, with a numerous army, against them. On being shown this plan was impracticable, he resorted to another. He now wishes to obtain peace through the medium of his friend the Pacha, and has sent off a Consul to conduct this negotiation.

An arrangement between the majority of the Chamber of Peers and the Minister of Finance is spoken of. The Minister would consent to sacrifice his colleague Peyronnet, and his friend Corbier. He would give the place of the former to M. Portalis, who defeated his law on the press, and the place of the latter to the Minister of Marine, M. Chabrol, who would be succeeded by M. Portal, a former Minister of that department. But M. de Polignac wishes to have the Home Department, and that disturbs the projected arrangement. Were M. de Villele to succeed in patching up his Administration in the way he wishes, he would silence a considerable portion of the Royalist opposition. M. Portalis is a Jansenist, M. Portal a Protestant; but the Jesuits are adverse to both.

You must have seen by our journals, that the English actors have performed in one of our great theatres with complete success. The friends of the romantic consider this success as a personal triumph. They believe that their literary doctrines have overcome every opposition. The taste of the public has in this respect certainly undergone some change; but the great cause of the success of Shakespeare and your actors is the revolution which has taken place in your administra-

tion. Had Lord Castlereagh or his friends been still at the helm of affairs, it would have been more difficult to perform an English play in our theatre than to profess the religion of Luther in the Vatican.

We have received, this morning, the Brazilian Journal, the *Diario Fluminense*, to the 12th August. Its contents are not very important, but it will be seen, from the extracts we subjoin, that Buenos Ayres is represented to be a prey to civil discord, and that the troops of that republic are stated to have been worsted in the Guerilla warfare.—(*Courier*, Oct. 2.)

"BUENOS AYRES, July 23, 1827.

"On the 22d April last, the *Eclipse* packet sailed to Rio Janeiro from this, having on board Don Manuel Garcia, appointed as Agent for the purpose of negotiating a peace, under the avowed mediation of Great Britain. On 19th June, a boat arrived from Monte Video, to a mercantile house here, with news that the British sloop of war *Heron*, (Garcia on board) was at Monte Video, from Rio Janeiro, with the preliminaries of peace signed. We had a great confusion in the market; all sellers, no buyers. Doubloons fell from 55 to 32.

Goods of all descriptions were offered almost at any price, and, from the consternation of the speculators, and the little joy expressed by any class of people, you would not then suppose that Buenos Ayres required peace. On the 20th of June the *Heron* arrived. Garcia landed, and very soon it was known that the terms were inadmissible, and the war articles of commerce again advanced in price. When the Government made public Garcia's treaty the indignation of the people was extreme; he had not only acted contrary to his instructions, but signed most degrading terms, not warranted by the actual state of Buenos Ayres, and at a time when the army of the latter were in the heart of their enemy's territory of Rio Grande. The disputed Province of the Banda Oriental has been wrested from the Brazilians, the latter only occupying the fortresses of Monte Video, Colonia, and Maldonado. The Republican vessels of war and privateers are in full success. The commerce of Brazil is suffering in the extreme.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the *Colonist*.

SIR,—Some two or three years ago, those inhabitants of Cape Town, who are obliged to deny themselves the comfort of a retreat at Green Point or Wynberg, from the heat, which is so oppressive in Cape Town during the summer months, used to enjoy the invigorating sea-breeze on the jetty. That recreation has now been considerably abridged by the order issued to the sentry to prevent its being continued after nine o'clock.

I knew not whether any circumstance may have occurred to render this new regulation necessary; but I, in common with many others, feel this privation much, and am desirous, through the medium of your columns, to call the attention of the proper authority to the subject, as I humbly conceive, that by the removal of all boats from the side of the jetty at the usual hour, all possibility is precluded of an abuse of a recreation, which would contribute much to the health of many individuals.

I am, &c.

AN INHABITANT.

To the Editor of the *Colonist*.

Perhaps at no period in Cape history has there existed so much interest on the subject of place and pension as at the present. That all can be provided for, is next to impossible: and as to the ways and means for paying such persons as are in place, it is a puzzling question. Now, would it not be a good thing to decide the fate of those who are yet on the tip-toe of expectation, by drawing lots? This was the custom in Athens of old, but it must be observed, that no man was permitted to try his fortune even in that way, unless he had been approved by the people. Again,

According to Solon's constitution, no man was capable of being a magistrate, who was not possessed of an unfettered estate. If any man led a vicious and scandalous life, he was considered equally unworthy. It was also a capital crime for any man to enter upon the magistracy whilst unable to pay his debts.

A LOOKER-ON.

To the Editor of the *Colonist*.

SIR,—In your Paper of the 20th instant, a Correspondent quotes the punishments inflicted by the Prussian Laws upon fraudulent, wanton, negligent, and imprudent bankrupts, does the Prussian Code contain no Law for punishing those who occasion bankruptcies by the depreciation of property, for to the latter cause we may attribute the greater part of the bankruptcies now taking place in this settlement; if all paper money issued in Great Britain for the last fifty years was reduced to *three-eighths* of its original value, and if this measure reduced the value of all fixed property in proportion; could England support her present expenditure? but there, the value of property, and the resources of the people have increased, as the expenses of the country advanced; at the Cape, it would appear, that the value of property, and the resources of the Colonists have been decreasing in proportion as the expenditure has been advancing; at present we hear of nothing but *places, pensions, and increased salaries*. It is reported too, that some of our most zealous reformers, gentlemen, who, a short time ago, talked loudly about our growing poverty and ruin, are now in the foremost ranks of place-hunters, but this we cannot believe, for unless they have very lately discovered some new source of wealth, as yet known only to

themselves, they must be aware how impossible it is for the Colony to support the burthens apparently intended to be laid on it; where is now that growing prosperity mentioned in the Commissioners' Report; ask those interested individuals, who expected to make fortunes by the facility of making remittances when the paper currency was fixed at *three-eighths of its original value*, what are now their opinions regarding the effects of this unjust measure; and what have they gained by supporting it; their golden dreams must long ere this have vanished, but the injured Colonists must still suffer.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

AN OBSERVER.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The following curiosity is a copy of a Scotch note of 1750:

Sh. Scots. No. 10. Edinburgh, June 10th, 1750.

The *Mason Barrowmen's Company* oblige themselves to pay to Solomon Hod, or the Bearer, One Shilling Scots on demand, or in the option of the holder of the same, with legal interest at the end of Six Months after the day of demand.

By order of the Directors,

W. Irvine, Accomptant.
A. Duncan, Teller.

The reader will smile when he is informed that one shilling Scots is no less than one penny sterling.

SCOTLAND.

Irish Reapers.—Last week, a detachment of the Irish legion at present quartered on Scotland, made a descent upon a farm in the parish of Linton, and on being refused employment by the farmer, they very coolly—like the good natured brownies of yore—took his rural affairs under their own *gratia* superintendence. The reapers, it appears, had called at the farm in question upon a Saturday, and the good man of the house having some trifling out-door work to perform, he charitably employed the greater part of them that day, and also indulged them with bed and board over the Sunday. On Monday morning they were dismissed with breakfast, the farmer having no farther occasion for their services. The poor fellows, however, felt too comfortable under the roof of their kind employer, to take leave without expressing their reluctance to depart. "Och," said the seeming patriarch of the tribe, "just *lave* us alone, master, and we'll cut your *crops*." The farmer assured them he had but *one field* ready for the sickle, and that his own servants were as yet sufficient for the task. "Ah! master," continued the importunate patlander, "be *aisy* now, and just give us our *mail*, and we'll *raip* the crop as it ripens." The farmer, however, decidedly ordered them away, and betook him to the business of his farm. The Irishmen also departed, but not, it would seem, to seek a new master; for about mid-day the astounded husbandman lifted up his eyes and beheld the whole of them "kemping like deevils" among his corn, and lo! the half of the "one ripe field" was already in

stocks! The farmer tried to be angry, but the oddity of the scene before him, and sympathy for the destitute actors, oversaw his rising wrath; he gave them *sante* for another season; and up to this day, we believe, these honest Hibernians continue their gratuitous operations in Linton, with seemingly as little anxiety about fee or reward, as the brownie 'clept Aiken Drum.

PONT LOUIS.

(Continued from our last.)

We may say with a degree of honest pride, there is no people in Europe more civilized from the highest rank to the lowest degree in the scale of society, than this of the Mauritius. Piety seems innate in the heart of the colonists, for the isle was never sullied by impiety, even at the time when society in a state of confusion in the mother country, looked upon impiety less as a crime, than as conforming to the fashion of the day. Beneficence which always springs from a virtuous heart, is a leading trait in the character of the inhabitants of our isle, and repeated instances of it may be cited, which would do honour to any country. As for hospitality and frankness of character it is carried so far in all quarters of the isle that it is only necessary to appear there to be convinced, that it reigns amid the toils of a country life when the guest, that is received, is a stranger. By night, by day, rich and poor may present themselves at the dwelling of an inhabitant of the Mauritius, the gate is opened, and a reception is afforded them much in the style of the olden time. Frank and cheerful conversation, walks in the plantations, perfect liberty. "There is your chamber, do as you would at home." If some persons have been deceived by strangers who were quite the reverse of virtuous and honourable, if they have been the victims of the hospitality, which they so generously granted, that has not diminished the desire which they feel to practise it, even at the risk of being again deceived.

If from those particular qualities which distinguish individuals, we pass to those that distinguish society in general, we will perceive, that they must naturally accord with the private virtues of individuals, for the order of society is only the result of that of families. The public religion is honoured, and in no part perhaps of the generation in which we live, do public religious ceremonies inspire so much respect and attention, as at the Mauritius. Decorum reigns amongst our congregations, even at times, when the greatness of the concourse might have the effect of introducing some irregularity. Up to the present time, we have only had to defend ourselves from accusations that were advanced but for a prelude, or rather which were but a preparation for those which must result from a want of private virtues. Why expect of a people,

who profess no religious creed, who have no one of those qualities, that distinguish nations, who have no single virtue? Can such a people submit to laws, which must endanger their prosperity. Such has been the proceeding of our adversaries, and certainly if their efforts have not had the success that they expected, it is not their fault for their measures were well taken. It was necessary, before accusing the Mauritius of transgressions against the laws, to degrade her in the eyes of the Representatives of the Empire in order to inflict with greater certainty the blows which they wish to inflict upon her.

But what has been the result? A Commission of Inquiry? What will be the result of that? The full and entire justification of the colony. What have the most scrupulous, and the minutest examination produced up to the present moment? What had already been avowed for us before the national tribunal; that some persons for the most part strangers at the Mauritius, engaged, some time after the capture, in a prohibited traffic. In good faith, can an island be held responsible for acts committed fifteen years ago, but of which she was not the instigator? And besides if those acts, which are imputed to the Mauritius were discussed before a court of equity, where is the Judge who would condemn them in his heart and in his conscience? We have seen where a legislator gave ten years before his laws were binding upon all. Great Britain has done so for her Western colonies; the Mauritius alone, being taken by surprise has seen proclaimed without uttering her complaints, a law which attacked her future prosperity and which was opposed to those by which she was governed. This is a colony, which is culpable, and which it is necessary to put, if we may so speak, out of the pale of the law. In truth it must needs be that those statesmen, who in this case have accused us, know little of the nature of man (and yet that ought to be their principal study) to suppose that those determined men, having nothing to lose nor to take care of, would not seek the means of acquiring something. After a storm the sea long continues to dash against its coasts, and thirty years after the death of the good and great Henry, some old members of the league did not speak of M. de Ravaillac without taking off their hats. Did those misguided, and culpable men suffer punishment? Certainly not.

But we go farther: we maintain that in principle we have a right to appeal against this infraction of the former laws, by which we were governed, and that we are led to believe that our remonstrances would not have then been ineffectual, placed under the eyes of a tribunal, where rights acquired and promises made under conditions since fulfilled have such force, that nothing can either abrogate, or annul

them, but that previously contrary laws had been proclaimed, and even then it would have been necessary, that after the stipulations were made, and before the conditions were fulfilled, that should have been made known, to which we were required to conform.

We have not appealed, we have submitted tamely to a law, which endangered our future prosperity, and this conduct instead of gaining praises for us, exposes us notwithstanding to unmerited attacks, since our conduct is the opposite of all that is uttered against our country.

But it will be said, it is you that publish your own encomium! It is you that proclaim your own innocence, whilst you cover yourselves with the mantle of some private virtues of all countries!

But what proofs do you give us of the correctness of those assertions which we dispute? What proofs! Our internal tranquillity. An hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants of all classes spread over an island which is governed like a village.

No trouble, no disorder, no crime, exempt above all from those gross transgressions, with which your Gazettes in Europe every day abound. Security throughout: by night, by day, in the town, in the country, on the high-ways, in the woods do we hear of murders? Do we hear of public robberies? Some domestic robberies there are, which come before the police, and which are less to be attributed to the criminality of the delinquents, than to the negligence of their masters. Do we see at the tribunals those celebrated causes as they are called, in which depravity, and great crimes find nevertheless great defenders? Nothing of all this presents itself at the Mauritius, and yet it is in the archives of supreme courts that are to be found the real titles of nations reputed wise; it is there that we must search to be enabled to pronounce upon the character of an entire people and not to take here and there some breaches of laws appearing in the midst of a society, which had been governed by contrary laws since its birth, and to form of those a phantom to be audaciously exhibited as an open revolt against authority. But further, where are those transgressions? Those which have been disclosed before Parliament! But those times are gone by: so that those men have all disappeared, and obedience has long since become complete and general. As far as relates to the treatment of persons attached to our service, we have spoken of them in a preceding article, and if we have a single apprehension now-a-days, it is not that of seeing appear amongst us any excess of ill-treatment, but rather a relaxation of discipline amongst men, who being neither brute nor civilized, have for that reason more need of being kept within bounds.

Meanwhile according to our enemies,

the slave-trade is carried on at the Mauritius, notwithstanding the assurances offered by Sir Lowry Cole. The quantity of sugar exported the last two years are the convincing proof of it. It is evident, in despite of all those declamations, that it is our produce which offends their eyes, and that the interests of the Antilles are endangered by our improvements. It would appear, that they are willing to sacrifice their opinion upon the slave-trade, if we would renounce every productive labour, and all competition with the revenues of other colonies. It is Mr. Smith that seems to have given rise to the opinion, since he says, that the West Indies could not bear such a competition, if the introduction took place. Whence we must conclude, that it is less the slave-trade, than the competition, that they wish to abolish. When we said that before speaking of a country it is necessary to know it, we were in the right. In fact, they would have learned, that there are not 30,000 negroes here employed in the management of our sugar canes. That our roads, for the completion of which we are indebted to Sir Lowry Cole, afford us 10,000 workmen *aux usines* that these latter, when completed, afford us almost as many for agriculture, and these united clearly show why our productions increase in quantity and in value, as they lessen in kinds. No more coffee, nor indigo, little cotton, and even provisions, which we derive in part from India and Madagascar, have caused those hands which were engaged in the production of them, to be employed in the cultivation of the cane.

We have said enough on this subject, others doubtless may say better; but they will not deny the truth of this proposition, that in order to know a people well, it is necessary to take into consideration every trait in their character; and if they are exempt from the great vices, which are a disgrace to men in public and private life, they should also be exempt from reproaches, and are as perfect as it is possible to be here below.

Submitting cheerfully to the laws, which govern it, the Mauritius can, and ought to enjoy every thing enjoyed by loyal British subjects in the West Indies: the least exception would be an outrage on the character of its inhabitants, who would seem by not sharing in the favours of the mother-country, to be atoning for faults which have never been committed, and which exist only in the heads of those who suppose that they defend their country by serving their friends beyond sea, and accuse us that we may appear unworthy of the gracious intentions of our august Sovereign. We are ever more just; we are grateful for your having permitted us to prove our innocence; we have discovered our accusers, their resources, and their plots; we have been irritated without doubt by so much auda-

city in provoking, and so much weakness in sustaining the combat; but we have also ascertained our friends; we have appreciated their merit. Those noble defenders have not sprung from the sweepings of the streets, they have lived amongst us; they have governed us; adorned with titles, and orders by their sovereigns, it is to their virtues, and to their illustrious deeds, that they owe those distinctions, which produce miracles in noble minds. Frank, generous, yet inflexible as the law, truth has issued from their mouths, and from their pens, and the Mauritius will, we hope, come off victorious from the struggle, in which it has been engaged, whether by avarice, or by an overweening philanthropy, or by that desire of glory, which impels an orator to gain himself a name even by engaging against innocence.

MAILS.

For England, per *Penelope*, at 3 o'clock this day; per *Mary* and *Margaret*, will close on Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

For St. Helena, per *Alexander Adam*, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

For New South Wales, per *Courier*, on Saturday, at 3 o'clock.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received "a Wardmaster's" letter; but we are not aware that that class of Public Servants have any claim for renumeration in addition to the exemption from taxes, which they have enjoyed during the time of their being in office. It is to be hoped, though serious apprehensions are also entertained, that the new revenue will be found sufficient to meet the new expenditure; but if all such applicants as "a Wardmaster" were to have pensions for their services, however zealous, and efficient, it would prove very deficient indeed.

Died, on Thursday, the 20th inst. P. Woutersen, Esq. His firm and upright public conduct, as a Member of the Burgher Senate, gained him the respect and esteem of the inhabitants of Cape Town, by whom in general he is sincerely and deservedly regretted.

Died, on Monday morning last, the 24th, Capt. Blake, late Government Resident at Saldanha Bay.

MARRIAGE.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Monday, 24th Dec. 1827, by the Reverend GEORGE HOUGH, M.A. Colonial Chaplain:

Mr. Frederick Samuel Francis Roesch, to Miss Catharina Hendrina Blanckenberge.

CHRISTENINGS.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Sunday the 23d Dec. 1827, by the Rev. G. HOUGH, M.A. Colonial Chaplain:

A Son of Mr. Thos. King, baptized Joseph William. A Daughter of John Sadler, baptized Sarah.

In the Lutheran Church, on Sunday, the 23d Dec. A Daughter of Andreas Martinus Stadler, named Wilhelmina Elisabeth.

By the Rev. JAMES ADAMSON, of the Scottish Church, on Tuesday, 25th instant,

A Son of Mr. Robert Saunders, Teacher of the Government English School at the Paarl, baptized John.

DEATH.

Dec. 24. A Son of Francis Collisoh, Esq. named Frank William, aged 9 months and 4 days.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEAL, Sept. 20.—The *Dryade*, Killick, has sailed for the Cape.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 17.—Sailed, the *Mount Stuart Elphinstone*, Heming, for Bombay; and *Wellington*, Evans, for Bengal.

Arrived in Table Bay.

Dec. 22. *George the Fourth*, cutter, W. McLeod, from Algoa Bay 17th Dec. for this port; Cargo Colonial Produce.

— *Luna*, brig, R. Knox, from Falmouth 23d Sept. for this port; Cargo general.—Passengers. Mr. and Mrs. Swaving and family; Misses Newman and Richardson, and Master Richardson.—Brings a Mail. Reports the *Dryade* and *Patience* about to sail for the Cape.

— *Boddingtons*, ship, J. R. Taylor, from Portsmouth 4th Oct. for this port and N. S. Wales; Cargo general.—Passengers for the Cape, Mrs. Judge and family, Messrs. Hughes, Grove, Steedman, and Boddy;—for N. S. Wales, Mrs. Foasey and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson and 3 children, Misses Hewett Groves, J. & G. Simpson, Ghostoa, Rowell, Curlews, and 1 servant.

— *Charles Kerr*, ship, J. Brodie, from Bombay 27th Oct. for this port and England; Cargo general.—Passengers, Mesdames Brodie, Clarke, and Denham; Misses E. & C. Denham, McLeod, Wahab, and Swanson Masters Keess, Swanston. E. A. & A. Denham, Lieut.-Col. Wahab, M. A.; Major Morrison, B. A.; Capt. Waite, B. A.; Lieut. Kelly, 6th Regt. Lieut. Rowley, B. A.; Messrs. Wooler and Wathen, and 8 servants.

— *Thomas*, brig, R. Butler, from Algoa Bay 20th Dec. for this port; Cargo Colonial Produce.—Passengers, Messrs. Korsten and Ann, Lieut. Rogers, Cape Corps, 1 Sergeant, 7 rank and file, 4 women, 9 children, and 1 Hollandot and child.

— *Lima Packet*, bark, T. Shaw, from Mauritius 26th Nov. for Marseilles; Cargo Sugars, &c.—Passenger Mr. Bisset.—Put in for water.

— *Penelope*, bark, W. Christie, from Mauritius 26th Nov. for London; Cargo Sugar.—Passenger 3 invalids and 1 woman.—Spoke the *Echo*, from Calcutta to Liverpool, off the bank of L'Agulha.

— *Mary*, ship, W. Beachcroft, from Bombay 8th Oct. for London; Cargo Cotton.—Passengers, Mesdames Stuart and Sharpin; Capt. O'Connor, Lieut. Phipps, B. A.; Ensign Stour, H. M. 6th Regt.; Assistant-Surgeon Power, M. A.; Mr. Hornby, and 2 servants.—Put in for refreshments.

Sailed from Table Bay.

Dec. 23. *H. M. S. Tweed*, Lt. J. H. Churchill, for Simon's Bay.

Remain in Table Bay.

Ships.

Baron van der Capellan, for Amsterdam.

Crown Prince, for Hamburg.

Boddingtons, for New South Wales.

Charles Kerr, for England.

Mary, for London.

Barks.

Margaret, for London.

Lima Packet, for Marseilles.

Penelope, for London.

Brigs.

Courier, for New South Wales.

Pacific, *Travis*, *Elizabeth*, *Narcissus*, *Luna*, and *Thomas*.

Schooners.

Alexander Adams, for St. Helena.

Conch, and *Kate*.

Cutter.

George the Fourth.

Arrived in Simon's Bay.

H. M. S. *Sparrowhawk*, from the Mauritius. She is said to have captured a French slave-ship.

Printed and published for the Proprietor by W. BRIDKIRK, Cape Town.



THE COLONIST.

No. 8.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1828.

Price 6d.

*Victualling Yard, Simon's Town,
8th January, 1828.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that 10,000 Pounds of FINE FLOUR, being required for the service of His Majesty's Navy, Tenders for the supply thereof, specifying the price Sterling per Pound English Weight, and period of delivery at the Victualling Stores in Simon's Town, with Samples of the Flour, will be received at this Office until 12 o'Clock on Tuesday the 22d instant; when the Parties tendering, or some Person on their behalf, are requested to be present to answer when called for.

HENRY PRICE,
Acting for the Agent Victualler.

M R. BANNISTER being about to go to England, requests all claims against him to be presented forthwith. Till his return to the Colony, all applications are to be made to Messrs. JONES & COOKE, Berg-street;—and Letters and Parcels to be left at No. 31, Heeregracht.

M AJOR BARNWELL being on the eve of his departure from the Colony, requests all Claims against him to be sent immediately to the Undersigned for Adjustment.

BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

THE Undersigned will draw Bills on the Treasurer of the London Missionary Society, for £1,000, payable at twenty-one Days' sight. Tenders for the whole, or any part of the above sum, will be received at the Mission House, 6, Church-square.

R. MILES.

Jan. 10th, 1828.

PASSAGE to INDIA

THE fine fast-sailing Ship **GENERAL PALMER**, 500 Tons Burthen, **GEORGE TRUSCOTT**, R. N. Commander, is expected in all February, and will have room for Passengers, for Calcutta and Madras.

For further Particulars, apply at the Counting-house of

BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS.

WANTED, a Pair of Carriage Horses (Geldings) 4 or 5 years old, to match well.—Apply to

NISBET & DICKSON.

PASSAGE to ENGLAND.

THE River-built Ship **CÆSAR**, 700 tons, T. A. WATT, R. N. Commander, is expected to touch at the Cape, on her passage from Bengal, early in February.

The Accommodations for Passengers afforded by this Ship, now on her second voyage, are well known to be of the first description.—Apply to

NISBET & DICKSON.

THE fast-sailing Ship **ROYAL GEORGE**, 550 Tons, Wm. REYNOLDS, Commander, is expected to touch at the Cape, on her Passage from India, about the 15th of February.

A Plan of the Accommodations of this Ship may be seen, and further Particulars known, on Application at the Counting-house of

NISBET & DICKSON.

FOR SALE,

2,560 Acres of Land in New South Wales; the Property of a Gentleman now in Cape Town.—Inquire for particulars of Mr. BANNISTER, 31, Heeregracht.

One-third part of the Purchase-money to be paid on signing the Contract;—the remainder on delivery of the Title Deed.

Bethelsdorp Missionary Institution.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that the Missionaries having established a School for Needle-work, at the above-mentioned Institution, will be obliged by any employment which can be furnished for it. The terms will be reasonable.

Sir R. PLASKET's BOOKS, &c.

THIS MORNING, at Eleven o'Clock precisely, Sir RICHARD PLASKET's BOOKS, as per Catalogue, with a few remaining Articles of Household Furniture, will be Sold by Auction.

TERMS—*Cash, or approved Bills at short dates.*

ROB. REEVES, Agent.
J. BLORE, Auctioneer.

WANTED, two or three free Blacks, accustomed to Garden Work. Apply to the Gardener, at *Sans Souci*, near Wynberg.

9th January, 1828.

FRESH INVESTMENT.

ON SALE,
AT THE STORES OF
BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, AND
PILLANS,

The under-mentioned Goods, on the most reasonable Terms.

HATS, superfine beaver, plated, and felt;—Cloths, superfine, second, and coarse Cassimere, double and single-milled;—black, blue, drab, and yellow Dutch Baizes;—Duffles, Kersey, Coating, Billiard Cloth, Bombazettes, Cubicoes, and Shalloons.

Shawls, Cassimere, Cotton and Silk of numerous qualities and descriptions, fine Drills, Duck, brown Linen, English white and blue Baftas, Threads, Ounce Stitching Wire, and all-coloured Mediums, Jaconets, Mulls, Japanned Books, Nainsooks, Imitation and Scotch Cambrics, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Jaconet Robes; plain, tamboured-sewed, and flounced English Musulipatam and Pulli-cat Handkerchiefs; clear and glazed Foundations, superior striped Cottons, shaded and striped Ginghams, and Slops.

Bombazines, Moleskins, Velveteens, black, blue, olive, and green; drab Genoa and Tabby Cords, Nankinet, blue and striped Baftas, white Florentines and Dimities, fancy-coloured Sarsinets, fine white Shirting, Demies, white and black Satteens, Bed Tick, Fringes of all descriptions, Trimming, Hat-band Crape, Bonnet ditto, Velvet Ribbon, Shoe ditto, Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, Perfumery, Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Work-boxes, &c.

Tortoise-shell Combs, Twine and Cordage, assorted sizes, of numerous descriptions; Sugar Boxes, square and round, clear and painted; Buttons of every kind, Segar Boxes, plated Segar Pans, Brass Kettles and Stands, Indian Irons, Tinder-boxes, Clasp, Rose, and Boat Nails; Dutch Mortice Locks with Crutch and Ring Handles, Indian-Corn Mills, Jews' Harps, Brass Wire, Bottling ditto, Hinges, Shutter Bolts, Springs and Fastenings, Grubbing Hoes, Adzes, Smiths' Hammers, Coffee Mills, Frying Pans, Gridirons, Curtain Pins, Commode

Knobs, Rings and Roses, Brass Cocks, Frame Pulleys, Trays and Waiters, Packing Needles, Iron Forks, Hand-saws, Key-hole Saws, Pit Saws, German Saw-blades, Razors and Pocket Knives, Vermilion Sealing-wax, Brimstone, Hams, and French Liqueurs.

INDIA GOODS, viz.

Nos. 14, 16, and 18, white and brown Panjums, Mamoodies; white, brown, and blue Salempores, Bandannoos and Choppahs, extra-fine Pullical Handkerchiefs.

Also.—A most splendid Assortment of China Goods, viz.: Silks, Sarsnets, and Satins; black and colored Silk Handkerchiefs, Scarves, and Gown Pieces, Crape Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Scarfs, and Gown Pieces, plain, figured, and embossed; black and colored black Silk Handkerchiefs, carved Ivory, fancy Card and Knitting Cases; Tortoise-shell Combs, and Snuff Boxes; Nankeens, blue and brown, &c. &c.

N. B. A few remnants of Investments for Cash, at reduced prices, to close Accounts, and clear the Stores for fresh Investments, shortly expected per *Cleopatra* and *Kerswill*.

NOTICE.

IT is particularly and finally requested, that all those Persons indebted to Mr. BRIDEKIRK, (whose Accounts are so unreasonably overdue,) will pay their respective Debts immediately, to prevent unpleasant proceedings.

The Collection of the above has been given to Mr. MAYNARD, with whom it is expected the Parties will settle without further delay.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereby notify to their Friends, and the Public in general, that they will continue their COMMISSION SALES on Saturdays as heretofore,—and such other Days as they may advertise.

8th January, 1828.

JONES & COOKE.

A capital Horse with Saddle and Bridle, will be sold next Saturday.

NOTICE.

MR. R. REEVES, in soliciting support as a COMMISSION AGENT, begs leave to offer his congratulations on the dissolution of the *Vendue System of Sales*, which, though partially convenient, must have been productive of general evil to the Trade of the Colony, and to Merchants in particular, in exposing the value of Imports to the utmost Public deterioration, by continued forced Sales, thereby blocking up the avenues of legitimate consumption, and involving the very buyers in glutted stocks and heavy engagements.

R. R. takes the liberty of laying before the Public the principle upon which his Commission Sales will be conducted in future, trusting, that by strict punctuality in his engagements, and by using every

exertion to promote the interests of his constituents to insure permanent support, and approbation.

Presuming that an increase of Commission business will result from the late changes in the system of conducting Public Sales, he will forthwith commence the winding up of his other transactions, and adhere as strictly as possible to the principle of Agency, for the double purpose of avoiding engagements, except those connected with Agency, and to prevent interference, by his own property coming into contact with that consigned for Sale.

Conceiving that his attention may be more advantageously disposed on than by acting as an Auctioneer himself, and contemplating other advantages from the arrangement, he has agreed to engage Mr. BLOK in that capacity; and from his independence of character and integrity of principle, which seem to be generally appreciated, he expects that the result will be satisfactory to all parties.

The permanent basis of all Sales will be for Cash; but the Auctioneer will reserve to himself a discretionary power to receive approved settlements by Bill, not exceeding Three Months, according to the circumstances of the parties or the purchase, but can demand Cash as the condition of Sale, when satisfactory settlements are not forthcoming, or the purchases small. For terms of Sale, apply at the Sales' Room.

The established days of Sale will be on Wednesday Mornings, and Saturday Afternoons. Extra Sales will be held when required.

Mr. REEVES begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the favors he has already received, and is solicitous to merit future support.

Cape Town, Jan. 3, 1828.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT being the intention of Government to discontinue the publication of the "Cape Gazette," after the termination of this Year, it must appear manifest, that so great and sudden a vacuum in the means of circulating Official Notices, and Advertisements connected with Trade, &c. should be effectively and immediately filled up.

With a view to attain this object, the Undersigned intends to enlarge his "List of Sales, Advertisements, &c.," and it will, as at present, be confined to the promulgation of Advertisements and Shipping Intelligence only. The following plan for ensuring its circulation throughout the Colony (without effecting which to the satisfaction of the Public, he is aware that the attempt will prove abortive), will render this Paper an effectual Substitute for the "Cape Gazette."

The Paper will be published at an early hour every Friday Morning.

Advertisements sent for insertion will be printed in the English and Dutch Languages, and be charged upon the most moderate scale of Prices.

Of each Number between 500 and 600 will be struck off; and Copies may be

obtained of the Publisher at a charge of Three-pence only,—to defray the expense of the Paper and Stamp Duty.

One Hundred Copies will be forwarded by every Post to the Country Districts, for gratuitous distribution therein.

Subscriptions, One Shilling per month, to be paid in advance.

Should any apprehension be felt respecting the actual number of Copies printed and circulated, an inquiry at the Stamp and Post Offices would satisfactorily remove any scruples on this point.

* * As the Editor of the "Commercial Advertiser" will very shortly return to this Colony to resume his labors, this Paper must be considered in the light of a temporary expedient only:—yet it is hoped that as the usefulness and absolute necessity of such a Vehicle cannot for a moment be questioned, the Heads of Departments, Merchants, and other persons connected with Trade, will extend to this Undertaking their countenance and support.

Market-square, Dec. 27. 1827,
GEORGE GREIG.

TO HIRE,

A COOK.—Inquire at No. 15, Heere-gracht.

LOST, on Monday last, on the Road from Witteboomen, round by the Brewery from Cape Town, a SILVER HUNTING WATCH. Whoever will bring it to Mr. W. LIESCHING's Store, 26, Berg-street, will be well rewarded.

LOST, a few Days ago, in Cape Town, a Pair of blue Steel Spectacles.—Whoever may have found the same, and will bring them to this Office, shall receive an adequate Reward.

Cape Town,

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

Thursday, January 10, 1828.

IN our subsequent columns will be found, extracts from London Papers to the 23d of October, from which it will be seen, that all was still uncertain respecting the Government of the Cape.

The Courier of the 19th of October, announces the further prorogation of Parliament till after Christmas.

In our last number we laid before our readers, a summary of the books, including those of the Deissian collection, contained in the South African Library, an institution, which in itself, without reference to the tax raised for its support, must be allowed to be an object of high national concern, and a lasting monument of the good taste and public spirit of its founders.

Had the tax been levied in the first in-

stance upon the consumers and exporters of wine, instead of appearing (and appearances are often important) to come from the pockets of the farmers, some cavilling, and some objections would have been avoided.

But let that pass.—We conceive it to be an object of some importance to the Public, that an adequate provision should be made for keeping up the supply of new publications on the present liberal footing, and there are some other points of perhaps equal interest, which may well be combined with it.

A Society for the improvement of Arts (including Agriculture), Manufactures, and Commerce, to be supported by voluntary subscriptions of a certain amount, might, with great benefit to the colony, be formed, with the power of electing a certain number of members of a Committee; who, in conjunction with those appointed by Government, should be entrusted with the management of the fund so raised, together with that of whatever sum the Government may appropriate to the support of the Library.

A Society with these pecuniary resources, and the range of this valuable and increasing treasure of Works in all branches of literature, would have it in their power to effect incalculable good. Their duty well performed, the Colony would never want for information on any subject; for, in addition to the inexhaustible store contained in the volumes of the Library, such a Society would of course feel it a paramount duty to open a communication with those individuals whose local knowledge and experience would be likely to benefit the people at large, or to promote improvement in any department.

Amongst other objects, which might be embraced by such an Institution as that which we propose, it might be made the centre from which certain cheap and useful publications could be forwarded to the towns and villages of the interior, to be there sold, or lent at a very trifling expense. The class of works best adapted for this purpose, are those comprised under the name of the Library for the People, so highly spoken of in the Edinburgh Review for July last.

We are requested by a Correspondent to call the attention of the proper Authorities and of the Public, to the present exorbitant price of bread, which, if our information be correct, is nearly equal to what it was, when corn was almost three times as high as it is at present. This calls loudly

for redress, and indeed if there be no other mode of checking the evil, the inhabitants of Cape Town ought to have enough of public spirit to encounter the inconvenience of having bread baked in their families, rather than submit to an exorbitant charge.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a Madras Gazette Extraordinary, notifying the arrival of H. M. Yacht *Herald*, on the 18th of Oct. having on board the Right Hon. S. R. LUHINETON, who was immediately sworn in as Governor, and President in Council.

It is said Sir Herbert Taylor, to whom the Government of the Cape of Good Hope has been offered, has declined it, and that the appointment will be given to Sir Lowry Cole, at present Governor of the Mauritius. A successor to Sir Lowry Cole is not yet absolutely fixed on, but it is supposed his office will devolve on Sir H. Clinton, who now holds the command of the English troops in Portugal.—*Times*, Oct. 23.

From the COURIER, Oct. 22.

Douglas, Oct. 20th.—The Maidstone, Commodore Skipsey, it is said, will convey General Sir HERBERT TAYLOR, to his new Government, the Cape of Good Hope.

A short time ago, the passengers in and on the Despatch coach to Aylesbury, were surprised a few miles from London, by the appearance of the vehicle of Mr. Pocock of Bristol, containing two passengers, drawn along the turnpike road by the power of artificial kites. The vehicle was running at the rate of about 12 miles an hour.

Portsmouth, Oct. 8.—Passed the Jessie, Winter, from the Cape, having lost her fore and main-masts in a squall off the Cape de Verds.

From the ATLAS, Oct. 21st.

VENNING v. WISE AND OTHERS.

This was an action brought upon a policy of insurance by Mr. Venning, to recover nearly £9000 upon the total loss of the *Woodburne*, on a voyage at and from London to the Cape of Good Hope. The defendants were the South Devon Assurance Company.

From the evidence, it appeared that the ship originally belonged to a Mr. Jackson, a Lieutenant in the Navy, who intended to command her on the intended voyage to the Cape. When making his arrangements, he was unfortunately arrested, and unable to proceed. Another Captain was then appointed. He sailed on his voyage, and arrived in Table Bay on the 28th of August in the last year. He brought up with his second bower-anchor, and paid over ninety fathoms of cable. A sudden swell came on, and that cable parted.

He then cast his best bower-anchor with another chain cable, but that also parted from the violence of the swell, and the ship going on shore became a total wreck.

In cross-examination, the Captain stated, that the ship was deficient in almost all her stores, until he put into Falmouth, and got a small supply. She had not a single chart on board; and even if she had had, there were no candles, so that nobody could see the course they were steering. In his estimation there ought to have been a third anchor, and cable.

Under these circumstances, the plaintiff was non-suited.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The official Gazette of Madrid, of the 7th inst. announces the unqualified submission of the rebels in Catalonia; but the French papers give detailed movements of the troops under Ferdinand, on which the Spanish journal is entirely silent. It appears from the latter, that Ferdinand passed the Ebro on the 27th ult. in the morning near Tortosa; in which fortress, and that of Lerida, there were six thousand of the royal troops assembled under the command of Generals d' Espagne, and Monet; these troops escorted Ferdinand through the passage of the Col de Balaguer, occupied by four thousand rebels, commanded by the Chiefs Raffi and Vidal; who disputed the pass, but were compelled to yield after a battle described as "most sanguinary."

An almost incredible story is here told of Ferdinand leaving his carriage to charge the rebels on horseback; which had such a paralysing effect upon them as to produce their total dispersion. He then pursued his way, and entered Tarragona on the 28th. Raffi, in consequence of these proceedings, fell back upon Reus. On the day following Ferdinand's arrival at Tarragona, the amnesty was issued, of which only Raffi, and about twenty of his followers, availed themselves. Previous to this the Royal troops attacked the village of Reus; the rebels under a monk named Pugnal, defended themselves with desperation. Ultimately the chief, and a considerable number of prisoners were taken, and the village fell into the hands of the royalists after a "murderous loss."

When this fact became known to the Insurgent Junta of Manresa, they swore to perish with arms in their hands, rather than submit without obtaining redress for their grievances. On the 1st inst. a rebel force, consisting of four thousand men, presented themselves almost before the gates of Barcelona; but the French appearing in the neighbourhood, the Carajal, who commanded the rebels, thought it prudent to retire again upon Manresa. The rebels are said to be carrying on the siege of Girona, Cardona, and Hostalrich, which are but feebly fortified. A

body of four thousand men however was advancing to the relief of Gironne.

A Madrid letter remarks, that the King's visit to Catalonia is not a new project. A scheme had been formed to adopt a moderate Constitution under the auspices of the French, as the best means of allaying the party-spirit prevailing in Spain; and the King, and Royal Family, it had been arranged, were to go to Barcelona, and have it proclaimed there, not risking to do it in Madrid. As part of the same plan, a new ministry was to be selected out of the moderate party, and Calomarde dismissed. The plan was discovered by the Apostolicals; and in order to counteract it, the insurrection in Catalonia was got up under the agency, it is asserted, of the Duke del Infantado, and a noted Jesuit, who has great influence in Spain at the present moment. In the Spanish capital it was thought, that if the King succeeded in pacifying Catalonia, he would carry his original project into effect; for which purpose the Queen would join him in Barcelona, as preparations were making for her departure, as soon as her Royal spouse wrote for her. In the project of a new Constitution—founded on moderate principles, it is understood that the Afranelados have long been actively engaged. The Minister of a Foreign Power, who till lately had continued to reside in Madrid, is said to have been particularly favorable to this scheme.

The Duke San Carlos reached Paris on Saturday night, on a special mission.

PORUGAL.

The accounts from Lisbon, which are to the 1st inst. are very barren of intelligence. The Princess Regent, accompanied by her sisters, had paid a visit of congratulation to the Queen Mother, for the purpose of informing Her Majesty that Don Miguel would soon arrive in Lisbon to assume the Regency. General Stubbs had been acquitted by the Military Commission; the decision was to be revised by the High Court of Criminal Justice.

Don Miguel had not quitted Vienna at the date of the last accounts. A letter from that capital, dated October the 5th, states the arrival of Count Villa Real, the Portuguese Ambassador to the English Court, on an extraordinary mission from the Emperor Don Pedro. It is supposed that he brings the requisite instructions relative to the regency of His Royal Highness the Infante Don Miguel. It is said, however, that His Royal Highness will wait for the arrival of a courier from the Emperor his brother, before he sets out for Lisbon.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The States General were opened by the King of the Netherlands on the 16th at the Hague. The speech dwells on the

friendly dispositions of the other powers—the convention with the Holy See—the treaty with the United Mexican States; and describes the commerce of the country as increasing, the agriculture as reviving, and the manufactures as advancing notwithstanding competition both in, and out of Europe. The fisheries have fallen off; but on the other hand the prospects of Java are described as more promising. A more economical administration is recommended for the West India islands. The proceeds of the revenue have answered the expectation entertained of them; and no extraordinary taxes are to be imposed, notwithstanding the contraction of the lottery system, and the expences of the war in Java. The political division of the kingdom, and the discussion of the criminal code are recommended to the States.

It is understood, that a second convention, explanatory of the first has been entered into with the Pope, by which the intervention of the King in the appointment of the Bishops is not to be limited, as proposed in article 3rd. The chapters by a special bull are directed, first to inquire what person he wishes to be chosen, and to act accordingly.

In return for this concession, certain concessions in respect to the education of the clergy have been made by His Majesty.

GREECE.

The fleet of Ibrahim Pacha, consisting of ninety-two vessels, including transports, is blockaded at Navarino by the English and French squadrons. It was intended to land the troops at Hydra. Their force is estimated, even by the *Austrian Observer*, at under eight thousand men, including three thousand Arab sailors, who are trained to Military discipline.

A letter from Corfu dated Sept. 24th says,—“The English Vice-Admiral declared to the Pacha, that his fleet would not be permitted to make any attempt against any part of Greece: and that in case of resistance by any part of the Egyptian fleet, he should be constrained to treat it as a transgression of the regulations he had to enforce. He added, that if the fleet were willing to sail, either for Egypt, or Constantinople, he should be happy to accompany it with his squadron, and protect it from any attack of the Greeks; otherwise that it was absolutely necessary, that it should remain within the port of Navarino till further instructions. The English ships from all quarters are sailing to join Sir E. Codrington off Navarino. Two frigates, and two brigs have already gone from this port. A part of the French fleet has also been directed to join him. Some say the French Vice-Admiral is in the waters of Smyrna; others that he has gone to Candia in consequence of news, that a part of the Egyptian force had been sent

towards that island. There has been an arrival to day from Santa Maura. The passengers say, that the gun-boat (*guarda-costa*) of Calamo had brought the news, that Lord Cochrane, having bombarded for some hours Vasiladi, near Missolonghi, got possession of it by assault; that he had then sent a light flotilla into the waters of Missolonghi, and landed troops at Anatolico, the garrison of which being very weak capitulated on the same day. He is said afterwards to have summoned Missolonghi, but without attacking it.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Some interesting documents from Columbia have been received, which throw much light on the internal government of that country. The first is a communication from the Executive Power to the House of Representatives, explaining why the first dividend of the year, on the home public debt had not been paid; and stating, that although the money had not been collected, there existed in the capital a disposable sum, the produce of the department of the interior, where the laws had been respected, which he recommended should be applied, as far as it went, in payment of interest to the creditors registered on the book of the national debt. Were that sum of sufficient consequence, he would propose, that a remittance be sent over to England towards the payment of the interest of the foreign debt, but he considered, that one hundred thousand dollars would not be “worth while remitting.” The other documents relate to fiscal regulations in the department of the revenue; and show a determined spirit on the part of the Liberator, to effect salutary reforms with a vigorous hand. The hostility of Bolivar to ancient abuses, there evinced, may perhaps be taken as the secret of the opposition latterly shown to him.

IRELAND.

We feel much pleasure in being able to state, that the Revenue of Ireland, for the quarter just ended, has increased in an equal proportion to that of Great Britain.—(*Freeman's Journal*.)

Captain Lord Paget, says *The Dublin Evening Post*, is to take the command of the Royal Charlotte Yacht, on the Dublin station, upon the arrival of his father the Marquis of Anglesey, to the Vice-Royalty of Ireland. It is now understood, that Lord Graves will be Comptroller of the Household to the Noble Marquis.

The Chancellorship.—Some hitch, certainly of a serious nature has occurred. The rumour yesterday was, that Lord Plunket is after all to be in the station, in which it is the wish of every man in Ireland of impartiality or right feeling, that he should be placed.—(*Dublin Morning Register*.)

The Hon. John Boyle, second son of the Earl of Cork, is a candidate for the

representation of the County of Cork, in the room of the late Lord Ennismore.

SCOTLAND.

The contest for the great Scotch county of Lanark has terminated in the election of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, the popular candidate.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

THE THEATRE.

The Gentlemen Amateurs performed, on Monday Evening, *The Miller and His Men*, with the Farce of *The Irish Tutor*. The house was crowded to overflowing, and the Amateurs evinced the same anxiety to please their visitors, by which their Company had been distinguished, on so many former occasions.

It may not be amiss here to call the attention of the Proprietors to the state of the interior of the Theatre. The colour in which it is painted at present, is so dark, that it requires an extraordinary number of lights to produce the proper effect. We hope to see this remedied at the commencement of the next season.

DINNER to SIR RICHARD PLASKET.

On Monday last a dinner was given to Sir RICHARD PLASKET, at George's Hotel, Commodore CHRISTIAN in the Chair, when nearly sixty sat down to table. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were given, and drunk with enthusiasm, by the company:

The King.

The Lord High Admiral and the Navy.

His Majesty's Representative, The Lieutenant-Governor.

Lord Charles Somerset.

Sir Richard Plasket.

Sir John Truter.

Sir John Wylde and the Supreme Court.

By Sir R. Plasket,—Mrs. Bourke and the Ladies of the Colony.

Lady Charles Somerset.

Commodore Christian, &c. &c. &c.

No language of ours can do justice to the feeling which was manifested by the company on the mention of her Ladyship's name. The unaffected condescension, and goodness of heart, by which Lady Charles was distinguished, will long be remembered with pleasure by the inhabitants of the Cape.

The Dinner was served in George's best style, and the party was kept up with much good humour and hilarity until morning was far advanced.

(From a Correspondent.)

Departed this Life, in Cape Town, December 31st, 1827, the VENERABLE LADY of the STADT HOUSE. She was a Dame of high

antiquity, born in the days of the Batavian Republic; and for nearly two centuries, a barrier between Government and the People; checking each, as it prevailed. Her power was extensive, embracing all the ordinary circumstances of common life, from the public granary down to the removal of a smokey chimney; and also the more important ones of levying and receiving town rates and taxes, and of presenting remonstrances from the Burghers to the Government against erroneous measures. About the year 1806, she became suspected of yielding, female like, in a degree, to the flattery of the great, and of having assumed less rigid principles than those entertained in the old Government. About this time she contracted a habit of thrusting her hands into the pockets of others, from which she could not be induced to withdraw them, till the Rix-dollars had adhered;—and this practice she steadily maintained to her dying-day. The Lady of the Stadt House was a Polygamist, being married to five (5) husbands at the same time; four ordinary, and one President, whom she paid for his services, and discarded at the end of two years, replacing him by a junior. Latterly she became so libertine in her conduct that one of her president husbands, and more than one ordinary husband, served her with bills of divorce. The old Lady, some years since, fell into a decline, and having consulted a Quack Doctor who practised about 1822, under the name of a Civil Servant, she was obliged to submit to such a severe dose, that it fixed a killing cholic on her system.—After this she had a short interval of recovery, and she was induced to use her rights of petition and remonstrance, and at times muttered Free-Press, Jury, and Currency; but it was too late, for her consequence and strength were gone.—The Coup de Grace however appears to have been inflicted by two regular Doctors of English practice, who for the *Finish* called in another Doctor from Scotland, and these three combined Practitioners presented a very celebrated newly discovered medicine, called a REPORT, which like Congreve's Shells blew the Old Lady instantly into a thousand pieces, and "left not a Wreck behind," save two Trustees to the Estate, durante bene placito, but the title is extinct, there being no issue, in Tail Male.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Cape Town, Dec. 31, 1827.

SIR,—With the year 1828 will commence a new era in the History of the Cape of Good Hope, as respects its Government, its Jurisprudence, its Police, and also, we hope, its Trade, and Agriculture. For the privileges already granted, the Colonists will in time be grateful, (though we believe they will be short of the expectation of many.) It should be kept in mind that the present enlightened and liberal administration in England, has not yet had time to review and revise the acts of their predecessors. We are thankful to have a pro-

spect that a regular, good and efficient system of Government, Laws, and Police, will be extended to those parts, property will become more secure, mutual confidence will be restored, commerce will resume a new activity, immense tracts will be subjected to agriculture, the condition of the inhabitants will be gradually and greatly improved, and plenty and comfort will then be diffused through this fertile but too much neglected Colony. Nor is this an ideal picture, but it should now be the pride of Englishmen of every class to exhibit to their Brother Colonists a due respect for the Authorities, the Laws and Institutions of the Colony, and to promote their enforcement as becomes dutiful and loyal subjects, as well as to avoid every occasion of exciting national antipathies, and to exercise not merely the overt acts of hospitality, but those more rare and noble courtesies which spring from liberality of opinion.

An English gentleman, who is appointed to a lucrative situation at the Cape, should not spend his time with the sole view of amassing money to spend in England; nor should he be a mere man of pleasure: he has no right to such selfish indulgence. His ease, his leisure, what he can prudently spare of his opulence, are debts due to his country and the colony, which he must be ever ready to discharge. He should be a man at all points; simple, frank, courteous, intelligent, upright, intrepid, and disinterested; one that can endeavour to make man free and good; that can boldly cope with statesmen; that can be the champion of his country and the rights and interests of the colony either here or in England.

In a colony like the Cape, there should be a free and unbounded scope for the exertion of intellect, and where sound opinions and good example would have great weight with the people.

Every patriotic man and well-wisher to the Colony, should unite in the endeavours to crush monopoly, and to support those enactments that are and will be made to protect free and liberal Trade.

It is well known that trade can not have any extent under the disadvantage of being exposed to the jealousy and prejudices of ignorant and powerful men; nor can any branch of commerce be expected to flourish upon a large scale while it is liable to the capricious exactions of avarice, or while it is subject to that uncertainty, which must always be the case where Power is not under the control of reason and the Laws.

Those in Authority should not become Traders or Farmers from motives of gain, but in a rising Colony should, by every lawful means, assist and excite the industrious and deserving. It is this encouragement that would in time enable the Colonists cheerfully to pay those taxes that will for some time bear so heavily upon them; yet, by good management and equal distribution, they will be made comparatively light.

It has ever been supposed, the principal

attention of an enlightened Government ought to be turned towards Agriculture: it excites industry, animates commerce, and becomes an inexhaustible source of glory and happiness, where it is carried on extensively. The importance of a public Agricultural Establishment is so generally acknowledged, that men of property and information, interested in the prosperity of the Cape, should unite in forming one in a situation where the exposure, and degree of temperature should be found most eligible, and to which every person wishing or capable of giving effect to the production of any article recommended for Cultivation, should have free access, and every information respecting the best known methods of culture.

The congeniality of the climate in various situations, during a large portion of the year, promises new sources of riches in many productions which may be introduced of infinite consequence, at least so far as wealth is concerned.

Some articles have already been reared in this colony, but with so little success, or, more properly speaking, with so little skill and encouragement, that they may be said not to have had a fair or competent trial.

But the direction of such establishments should be confided to those men alone, who, to a knowledge of warm climates, could unite the practice and theory of Colonial Agriculture, and have, in some measures, guaranteed their success, by a long series of practice and experiments, (and such men are to be found in this colony, eminently qualified, and enthusiasts for such an undertaking.)

The great losses attendant on ill success, would in a great measure be prevented by the choice of an appropriate site and soil; but even then, establishments of this kind should be confided to men capable of administering to the new plantations that care which is so requisite at the commencement, either to accelerate their produce, or to multiply it by all the modes which it is in the power of art to employ.

By adopting such precautions as these, it would not only be easy to distribute a sufficient quantity of the different species of productions meant to be introduced among the Colonists, but also to form Pupils and *Labourers* capable of turning to advantage the treasure committed to their charge. It is thus, that, stimulating them by means of their proper interests, they might be snatched at the same time both from apathy and ignorance, under the yoke of which, power (or something worse) hath hitherto kept them bent. At the aspect of these improvements, the Africander would behold, with infinite satisfaction, a multitude of interesting productions spring out of the soil of his native country; more especially as he would calculate upon the golden harvest likely to arise from his industry.

The culture of these productions would instantly engage their attention; and the hope of immense advantages would deter-

mine them to prefer such gains as are a little tardy, but much more considerable, to those which offer but a middling harvest.

The Botanical cultivator would here unite the useful with the agreeable, and with the assistance of those labours, which would soon become familiar, he would be enabled to heap up treasures for commerce, dying, and the other arts.

It is well known the peasantry are every where acquainted with a number of remedies extracted from vegetables, and it is greatly to be lamented that this knowledge is usually confined to their own habitations.

We are also assured, on the experience of good authority, that in a new climate or country, and indeed every where, even those who possess but little learning, can teach the most scientific and learned men much useful knowledge.

The sole mode of uniting all the advantages which have been pointed out, would be to inspect the country, and after collection, to place all the plants in a Public Garden, where every Colonist might obtain a complete knowledge of them. In respect to such as will require experiments for perfecting the dyers art, these might be cultivated on a larger scale; and it is notorious that this Colony presents amazing resources, so far as the lucrative trade of drugs and dye stuffs are concerned.

It is in public establishments that grand experiments can be made; it is there that those precious commodities ought to be brought to perfection. It was a public establishment of this kind which formerly acquired for St. Domingo, the appellation of the French Gold Mines.

Such mines are also to be found in the soil of the lands at the Cape. This country, or territory, presents a varied soil, in which the productions of all the four quarters of the world may be reared. There is hardly a single spot on the whole globe, that presents equal advantages in respect to position. The soil chosen for such an establishment as I propose, if possible, should be deep, of a good quality, sheltered from the prevailing winds, by either—natural or artificial means, and refreshed with a current of water by the same means when necessary.

It also appears highly proper, for the success of such establishments, whence is to issue the knowledge necessary for the perfection of a new species of agriculture, that men well acquainted with the culture and nature of the different productions, should be selected and every liberal encouragement given them: under whose advice and instruction it would not be difficult to train up any number of persons that might be required. In fine there is so much to be said on this interesting topic, that it must be left until another opportunity.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
A CANNINGITE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Lord High Admiral, it is said, has resolved upon fitting out another expedition to the North Pole.

The gentry of Dublin anticipate a brilliant court under the Government of the Marquis of Anglesey. His sister, Lady Graves, is to preside at the drawing-rooms.

The Earl of Guilford, who had for some time been in a delicate state of health, died on Sunday last. He was a very amiable nobleman, and of great classical taste. He was the third and youngest son of the great Lord North, afterwards Earl of Guilford. His Lordship, having died without issue, is succeeded in his title by the Rev. Francis North, son of the Hon. Brownlow North, late Bishop of Winchester.

Mr. Brougham, it is said, is desirous of being appointed to the Mastership of the Rolls, that being a permanent office of large emolument, and one, that does not (as it ought to do), preclude the possessor from sitting in the House of Commons.—(*Morning Herald*.)

The cultivation of the vine, which has been attempted in Flanders, has completely succeeded. The beginning of the vintage at Renaix occasioned a great festival, at which the Magistrates were present. Thirty acres of land, cultivated with vines, produced thirty pieces of wine.—(*French Papers*.)

The Master of the Rolls, Sir John Leach, the late Vice-Chancellor, it is said, is at present engaged, and has been occupied since the long vacation commenced, in framing regulations and rules to be adopted in Chancery proceedings, which may probably preclude the necessity of introducing a bill into parliament to effect an improvement in that court, with its branches, the Rolls and Vice-Chancery Courts.—(*Morning Paper*.)

Captain Back and Lieut. Kendall have arrived at Portsmouth from Hudson's Bay. These officers, who were attached to the Arctic Land Expedition, express their full belief of a passage being open from Davis's Straits to Behring's Straits, though only occasionally navigable; thus proving the great Continent of America is an island only.

Liverpool, Oct. 17.—The receipt of duties at the Custom-house of this port has, during the last quarter, been the largest ever known; the net money remitted to the Treasury, after deducting the payment of bounties, drawbacks, and expenses, exceeding one million sterling. These deductions amount to 57,000*l.*; which, if taken into the account, make the total amount of money received, 1,057,000*l.* Several of the quarters' receipts during the great trading year of 1825, reached one million gross; but the receipts never before amounted to one million net. If the surplus in the receipts of the Customs, during the last quarter, be examined, it will be seen that the surplus from the Liverpool Custom-house

alone, is nearly two-thirds of that of the whole Kingdom, for it is 200,000^{l.} more than the corresponding period of last year.

An engineer of the name of Wright has constructed, at the West India Docks, a crane for raising heavy weights, on an entirely new principle,—that of the application of the lever, assisted by wedges, instead of the usual plan of wheel and pinion for multiplying power. We understand the power of two men with the patent crane is capable of lifting from two and a-half to three times the weight lifted through the same space in a given time by the best constructed cranes on the old principle of wheel machinery. This economy of power must prove highly valuable on board ship when there is a scarcity of hands.

Lady Morgan's national tale (the O'Brien's and the O'Flaherty's) is, we are glad to bear, far on its way to publication. The materials have been gathered with great care and industry, from sources not accessible to ordinary writers and in the moulding and adaptation of them to her purpose, as well as in the use made of the fruits of her own invention, all the fine tact and genius of Lady M. have, we are told, been exercised with the most brilliant success. From all we have learned, we entertain no doubt that this work will be in the very first rank of the products of a season in which the creative powers of a Scott and a Moore are in the fullest activity.—(Irish Paper.)

The new novel, entitled "Blue Stocking Hall," is expected to excite a great sensation, not only in the circle to which its title seems to confine it, but among the religious belonging to the higher classes, whose opinions and practice, we understand, the work, though styled a novel, will be found ably to defend and illustrate, while its story and characters will amuse lighter readers.

One of the leading Irish Journals, panegyrising the capacity and fertile soil of Ireland, recommends a grant of Exchequer Bills for bringing into cultivation the bogs and waste lands of that country. Before an undertaking like this, the Report says, all the distress and misery of Ireland would disappear. The argument is, that the maxim upon which Government should proceed is one very opposite to the theory of Mr. Malthus. It is the recommendation of this gentleman, that population should be kept down to the level of subsistence; whereas the true policy should be, to keep up subsistence to the measure of population; and to enclose, cultivate, and produce, as the number of mouths increases upon us.

Extracts of a letter from New South Wales, received on Tuesday by a gentleman of this town:—"There is no such thing as want in New South Wales.

There are many new appointments, and few young men of respectability to fill them. A labourer on a farm can get 40^{l.} a-year, besides his living. Thirty-two Merino sheep, just imported, sold for 800^{l.}; an old cow sold for 40^{l.} The Devonshire labourers that I took out, behaved remarkably well, and I procured them all good situations. I wish I could prevail on 200 or 300 of our villagers to settle here."—(Plymouth Journal, Oct. 16.)

The Hon. Edward Stanley transacted business at the Colonial Office on Friday, (19th Oct.) for the first time since his appointment to the office of Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in the room of Mr. Horton, who succeeds Mr. Grant, as Vice President of the Board of Trade.

CLOUD ON TABLE MOUNTAIN.

Those who have visited the Cape of Good Hope, will recollect a striking phenomenon illustrative of our present subject (pneumatics,) observed there, when the wind blows from the south-east. Beyond the city, as viewed from the bay, there is a mountain of great elevation, called, from its extended flat summit, the Table Mountain. In general its rugged steeps are seen rising in a clear sky; but when the south-east wind blows, the whole summit becomes enveloped in a cloud of singular density and beauty. The inhabitants call the phenomenon the spreading of the table-cloth. The cloud is composed of immense masses of fleecy whiteness. It does not appear to be at rest on the hill, but to be constantly rolling onward from the south-east; yet to the surprise of the beholder, it never descends, because the snowy wreaths seen falling over the precipice towards the town below, vanish completely before they reach it, while others are formed to replace them on the other side.—The reason of this phenomenon is, that the air constituting the wind from the south-east having passed over the vast southern ocean, comes charged with as much invisible moisture as its temperature can sustain. In rising up the side of the mountain it is rising in the atmosphere, and is therefore gradually escaping from a part of the former pressure; and on attaining the summit it has dilated so much, and has consequently become so much colder, that it lets go part of its moisture. This then appears as the cloud now described; but its substance no sooner falls over the edge of the mountain, and again descends in the atmosphere to where it is pressed, and condensed, and heated as before, than the water is re-dissolved and disappears: thus the magnificent apparition dwells only on the mountain top.—(Dr. Arnott's Elements of Physics.)

Every one now sees himself a member of one vast civilized society, which covers the whole face of the earth; and no part of the earth is indifferent to him. A man of small fortune in England, may cast his

regards around him, and say with truth and exultation, "I am lodged in a house which affords me conveniences and comforts which a king could not command some centuries ago. There are ships crossing the seas in every direction, to bring me what is useful to me from all parts of the earth. In China, men are gathering the tea-leaf for me; in America, they are planting cotton for me; in the West-India islands, they are preparing my sugar and my coffee; in Italy, they are feeding silk-worms for me; in Saxony, they are shearing the sheep to make me clothing; at home, powerful steam-engines are spinning and weaving for me, and making cutlery for me, and pumping the mines, that minerals useful to me may be procured. My patrimony was small, and yet I have post-coaches day and night running on all the roads to carry my correspondence; I have roads, and canals, and bridges to bear the coal for my winter fire; nay, I have protecting fleets and armies around my happy country, to secure my enjoyments and repose. Then, I have editors and printers who daily send me an account of what is going on throughout the world, among all these people who serve me. And in a corner of my house, I have books! the miracle of all my possessions, more wonderful than the wishing-cap of the Arabian tales; for they transport me instantly, not only to all places, but to all times. By my books, I can conjure up to vivid existence before me, all the great and good men of antiquity; and, for my individual satisfaction, I can make them act over again the most renowned of their exploits. The orators declaim for me; the historians recite; the poets sing; in a word, from the equator to the pole, and from the beginning of time until now, by my books, I can fly whither I please.—This picture is not overcharged, and might be much extended; and such is the miracle of God's goodness and providence, that each individual of the civilized millions that cover the earth, may have nearly the same enjoyments as if he were the single lord of all."—(ib.)

[It is Captain Carnall's particular request, that the following should be published at the Cape.]

Copy of a Letter from R. W. HAY, Esq.

" Downing-street, 5th Sept. 1827.

" Sir,—I have received the directions of Mr. Secretary HUSKISSON, to acquaint you that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to remit to you so much of the sentence under which you have been banished from the Cape as remains yet to be undergone by you, and that you are consequently at liberty to return to the Colony whenever you think proper.

" I am, Sir,

" Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) " R. W. HAY."

BELL's WEEKLY MESSENGER,
Oct. 21.

On Wednesday, Oct. 16th, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lord William Cavendish Bentinck, G.C.B. took the usual oath on being appointed Governor-General of Bengal.

Lord William Bentinck, it is said, is to leave England for India in the *Undaunted*, about the middle of November.

Extracts from a late Portsmouth paper.

It is stated the Militia Staff are to recruit for the line, in future, and that all detachments on the recruiting service, will be called in to their several regiments.

The idea of reducing two companies in every regiment, is abandoned. It is said that Sir Herbert Taylor threatened to resign immediately, if it were carried into execution. The Duke of Wellington also disapproved of it.

The Warspite and Wellesley, line of battle ships, are said to be destined to bring home part of our troops from Portugal.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

This excellent institution, which has now existed seventeen years, its members consisting of the most eminent artists of the United Kingdom,—namely, Painters, Sculptors, Architects, and Engravers,—has received from His most gracious Majesty, a Charter of Incorporation, constituting it in all the privileges of a corporate body. A meeting of the members took place in the Freemasons' Tavern, on Saturday. On the Charter being announced from the chair, it was received with repeated acclamations.—(Times.)

We have transcribed from the Army List for September, 1827, for the information of our Military readers, the following

MEMORANDUM.

Army Pay-Office, 19th July, 1827.

Notice to Officers upon Half-pay.

Many officers upon half-pay continuing to execute an incorrect form of affidavit, notice is hereby given, that every officer on half-pay is required to state in his affidavit, "that he is not in Holy Orders," and that the form stating, "that he has not entered into Holy Orders since the 24th June, 1824," will be rejected from the termination of the present quarter's issue of half-pay.

Extract from an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, entitled "An act to amend laws relating to the duties of Postage in Great Britain and Ireland."

Sec. 6. And whereas Newspapers printed within His Majesty's Colonies and Possessions beyond the seas, brought to Great Britain and Ireland by ships other than Packets, and sent to the Post-office of the port or place at which the letters brought by such ships are landed, are now liable to

the same rates and duties of postage as letters; and it is expedient that the law in this respect should be amended: Be it therefore enacted, that from and after the fifth day of July 1827, it shall be lawful for His Majesty's Post-Master-General in Great Britain and Ireland, and for his deputy and deputies, for the use of His Majesty, his heirs, and successors, to demand, and receive, for the conveyance of every such paper by any ship other than a packet, and delivered by the commander of any such ship at any Post-office with the ship's letters, the sum of three-pence on the delivery thereof to the person or persons to whom the same shall be addressed; provided every such paper shall be sent without a cover, or in a cover open at the sides; and that there be no writing thereon other than the superscription; and that there be no other paper or thing inclosed or concealed therein.

MYSTERIES.

The actual existence of *moral evil* is a fact which we are all bound to admit. It is a *mystery*, that is, a fact, which we see, but cannot explain. This should lead us to humility, and in looking at *revealed* truth to inquire not so much *why* it reveals but *what* it reveals. The following apologue bears on the subject.

A sick man, whose complaint was as obscure as his sufferings were severe and notorious, was thus addressed by a humane Stranger: My poor friend! I find you dangerously ill, and on this account only, and having certain information of your being so, and that you have not wherewithal to pay the physician, I have come to you. Respecting your disease indeed, I can tell you nothing that you are capable of understanding, more than you know already, or can only be taught by reflection, or your own experience. But I have rendered the disease no longer irremediable. I have brought the remedy with me, and I now offer you the means of immediate relief, with the assurance of gradual convalescence, and a final perfect cure: nothing more being required on your part, but your best endeavours to follow the prescriptions I shall leave with you. It is, indeed, too probable, from the nature of your disease, that you will occasionally neglect or transgress them. But even this has been calculated on in the plan of your cure, and the remedies provided, if only you are sincere and in right earnest with yourself, and have your heart in the work. Ask me not how such a disease can be conceived possible! Enough for the present that you know it to be real: and I am come to cure the disease, not to explain it.—Lord Maboddo.

In Scotland the bust of Sir Walter Scott is every where to be seen, and the "Waverley Snuff" is an article of great demand from the tobacconists.

A letter from Montreal says that 50,000 persons were present to witness the descent of a sloop down the falls of Niagara.

CHRISTENING.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Sunday the 3d Jan. 1828, by the Rev. G. Hough, M.A. Colonial Chaplain:

A Daughter of Mr. John Robertson, baptised Augusta.

Died, on Sunday Morning, the 6th instant, universally and deservedly regretted, Anna Catharina Carolina Pogggenpoel, wife of G. A. Watermeyer, Esq.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived in Table Bay.

4th Jan. *Belzoni*, bark, A. Talbot, from Mauritius 13th Dec. for Amsterdam; Cargo Sugar.—Passengers, Capt. Wormum, B. A.; Messrs. Dawes and Cray, and 2 steerage passengers.—Brings a mail.

— *Janet*, brig, A. Dolt, from the Downs 25th Oct. for this port and Bombay; Cargo general,—Passenger, a native servant.—Brings a mail.

— *Constitution*, schooner, G. Davis, from the Mauritius 14th Dec. for this port; Cargo Sugar and Coffee.—Passenger, Mr. Blankenberg.—Brings a few letters.

5th. *Success*, schooner, G. Smith, from St. Helena, for this port, in ballast.—Passenger, Mr. Mason.—Brings a few loose letters.

7th. *St. Helena*, schooner, J. Fairfax, Esq. from St. Helena 10th Dec. for this port, in ballast.—Passengers, Messrs. Brabazon and Blenkins.—Brings a mail.

8th. *Sir Thomas Munro*, ship, T. S. Crockley, from Portsmouth 26th Oct. for Manilla; Cargo general.—Passenger, Mr. Walker, and 3 steerage passengers.—Put in for water.—Brings a few loose letters.

Sailed from Table Bay.

3d Jan. *Margaret*, bark, M'Cormack, for London. *Achilles*, do. J. Henderson, for London. *Alexander Adams*, schooner, A. Peter, for St. Helena and Rio.

4th. *Courier*, brig, J. Hooker, for N. S. Wales. *Narcissus*, brig, J. Watson, for Cork. *Penelope*, bark, W. Christie, for London. *George*, cutter, S. Drury,—sealing.

Remain in Table Bay.

Ships.

Baron van der Capellan, for Amsterdam. *Crown Prince*, for Hamburg. *Boddingtons*, for New South Wales.

Dryade, for Mauritius. *La Durance*, for Cayenne. *Sir Thomas Munro*, for Manilla.

Barks.

Belzoni, for Amsterdam.

Brigs.

Janet, for Bombay. *Pacific*, *Travis*, *Elizabeth*, *Luna*, and *Thomas*.

Schooners.

Constitution, *Success*, *St. Helena*, *Conch*, and *Kate*.

Cutter.

George the Fourth.

Sailed from Simon's Bay.

2d Jan. *H. M. S. Helicon*, C. D. Ackland, Esq. or a cruise.

Arrived in England.

5th Oct. *Wilna* and *Raven*.

8th — *Hippomanes* and *Jessie*.

Loading.

The Patience, Matthews, for the Cape. *The Madras*, Beach, for the Cape, Madras, and Calcutta.

Sailed.

26th Oct. *The Frances*, Heard, for the Cape.

12th — *The Pero*, Heard, for St. Helena and the Cape.

Printed and published, for the Proprietor, at W. BRIDEKIRK'S, Heeregracht, Cape Town.



THE COLONIST.

No. 9.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1828.

Price 6d.

SCOTTISH CHURCH.

THE Reverend the Consistory of the Lutheran Church, having kindly granted to the Scottish Community the use of their Place of Worship at an earlier hour than hitherto, *Divine Service* will henceforward commence at *Twelve o'Clock*.

N. B. As the Second Quarterly Instalment for building the Scottish Church will be payable on the 22d instant, a Special Collection will be made at the Church door on Sunday the 20th inst. in aid of the Building Fund.

Cape Town, 7th Jan. 1828.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from the 24th of February next, Bills will be granted by the Undersigned, upon *The Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury*, for British Money, at the rate of a Bill for £100 for every £101 : 10s. paid into the Military Chest.

The Bills will continue to be granted weekly as heretofore.—The usual application in writing to be made on Wednesday, the Money to be paid on Friday, and the Bills will be deliverable between the hours of 10 and 12 on the Saturday following.

Deputy Commissary General's Office.

Cape Town, Jan. 16, 1828.

W. HEWETSON,
Dep. Com. Gen.

TO BE LET,

FOR the remainder of the present Year, 1828, several Cottages and Buildings at Wynberg and Muizenberg, with possession on the 1st February next: Tenders will be received at this Office, until 1 o'Clock on Thursday Morning the 24th instant. Particulars may be known, and the Premises seen, on application to Lieut. DUNBAR, the Barrack Master at Wynberg.

Office of Ordnance,
Cape Town, 16th Jan. 1828.

THE TURF.

A Meeting of the Members of the TURF CLUB is requested on Saturday next, January 19th, at 2 o'Clock, for the purpose of electing the Stewards for the year, &c.

PASSAGE TO INDIA.

THE fine fast-sailing Ship MADRAS, burthen 600 Tons, C. BEACH, Commander, may be expected in all March next; has superior Accommodations for Passengers.—For further Particulars, apply at the Counting-House of, BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS.

PASSAGE TO HOLLAND.

THE fine Ship BARON VAN DER CAPELLAN, possesses excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail for Amsterdam in the early part of February.—Apply to A. CHIAPPINI & Co.

PUBLIC SALE at Simon's Town.

ON Tuesday Morning, the 22d inst. will be sold in H. M. Dock Yard, the Property of Seven Officers deceased, late of H. M. S. Tweed, comprising about 200 Volumes of English and French Medical, Historical, and other Books; a Set of Surgical Instruments, Wearing Apparel, Bedding, &c. &c. &c.

H. M. S. Tweed, 15th Jan. 1828.

FOR SALE, or Barter for Wine, Three Slaves,—one an excellent Coachman, and two Labourers,—the Property of a Gentleman leaving the Colony.—For Particulars, apply to Mr. SAUNDERS, Heeregracht.

January 15th, 1828.

SALE OF RICE.

ON Monday next, the 21st inst. at 11 o'Clock, will be Sold by Public Auction, by Mr. BLORE, at the Commissariat Magazine in Church-square, between Five and Six Thousand Pounds of excellent WHITE BENGAL RICE, by the single Bag.

The above-mentioned Rice is in good condition, and is disposed of solely from its not being required for the Public Service.

ON the 25th inst., the MILL HOPE, at the top of the Government Gardens, will be offered at Public Sale, in one or more Lots.—For further Information, apply to Messrs. VAN HALL, SAPPE, & MUNTINGH.

For SALE, or to LET,

THAT very pleasantly situated Place Mowbray Cottage, at Rondebosch, lately occupied by W. HEWETSON, Esq. about four miles from Cape Town, a most convenient distance for any Gentleman, whose business requires his daily attendance in town.—For particulars inquire of Mr. C. DIXON, No. 34, Plein-street.

Jan. 14, 1828.

TEA.

FOR Sale, at 3 Months' Credit, at the Stores of Messrs. NISBET & DICKSON, fine Black and Green TEA, by the single Box or larger quantity.

RECEIVED per *Frances*, and for Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned.—Cloths, black and mixed Cassimeres, Duffies, Kerseys, Flannel, Shalloons, Bombezatts, Baftas, Ginghams, Handkerchiefs, striped Shirts, Cords, Fustian, Satteens, Shoe Ribbon, Threads, Window Glass, Nails, Vices, Hoops, Rivets, and Crates of assorted Earthenware.

S. & G. TWYCKOSS.

RECEIVED per *Frances*, a general Investment of Books, Stationery, Account Books, and Fancy Articles; Marking Ink, Marryat's Signals, Copy Slips, and a few copies of those beautiful works—“Forget-Me-Not” and “Amulet” —for an enumeration of the goods see the New Advertising List of To-morrow, published by

GEO. GREIG, Market-square.

AT Messrs. JONES & COOKE's Sale on Saturday Morning, will be sold, a very handsome Saddle Horse, 3 years old; together with an extensive Assortment of fresh Manufactures, and a few very fine Straw and Leghorn Bonnets. Also, a great Variety of Fancy Goods, Coffee, Rice, Sugar, Soap, and other Produce; 7 by 9, 8 by 10, 10 by 12, Window Glass, &c. &c. The fine Goods will be sold inside.

TO LET,

A Commodious House, situated No. 14, Buitengracht, Boereplein, well calculated for a genteel Family,—with or without Furniture. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

AVIS AU PUBLIC.

MMR. C. E. BONIFACE, Maître de Langues, (dont la Méthode d'Enseignement est déjà trop avantageusement connue, pour exiger ici aucun détail) prévient les personnes qui voudront se perfectionner dans l'étude du Français, et surtout dans la Prononciation et la Construction de cette Langue, tant pour l'usage familier de la conversation que pour le style épistolaire; qu'il a le dessein de recevoir chez-lui vers le commencement du Mois prochain, six Ecoliers, déjà assez avancés dans la Grammaire pour tirer un avantage prompt et sûr de ce dernier point.

Cette Classe se tiendra régulièrement trois fois par semaine, depuis quatre heures de l'Après-midi jusqu'à six.—Les jeunes gens audessous de quinze ans n'y seront point admis.

Les trois autres jours de la semaine seront remplis de la même manière pour l'Etude du Hollandais.

Le prix par mois pour chaque Ecolier est de 15 Schellings Sterlinga.

NB. Ceux qui désireraient prendre de plus amples renseignements sont priés de s'adresser, (jusqu'à nouvel ordre) Long-market-street No. 4, après trois heures de l'Après-midi.

THE Undersigned, in their capacity as Testamentary Executors of the Estate of the late P. WOUTERSEN, and his surviving Wid. MARIA DE VILLIERS, intend, on Friday the 25th inst., to commence with the sale of choice Wines, Coffee, Sugar, and other Merchandise, amongst which is a considerable quantity of European Wheat, belonging to the Estate; and will continue the Sales on Friday in each succeeding week, at the House of the late Mr. P. WOUTERSEN aforesaid.

Cape Town, 15th January, 1828.

J. J. L. SMUTS.

M. L. NEETHLING, Jun.

A. J. L. PLOUVIER.

P. H. WOUTERSEN.

The above Sales will commence each day at ten o'Clock in the morning precisely. Purchasers to the Amount of One Hundred Rix-dollars and upwards, can obtain Credit till the first day of April next; provided that within three days, they pass promissory Notes with good Endorsements, and make a Deposit of ten per Cent. to cover Government Duties, &c. The Notes to bear interest at the rate of half per Cent. per month, from the day of Sale. All Purchases under the Amount of One Hundred Rix-dollars, to be paid for in Cash, either before the Lots are removed, or within three days, as may be required.

JOHN BLORE, Auctioneer.
15, Roeland-street.

TO LET, a large Upper Store, situated in Plein-street.—Inquire for further particulars, of Mr. BRIDEKIRK.

Under the Patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

R. T. WILDE having completed his TOPOGRAPHIC MODEL of the Cape Land, respectfully offers it to Public Notice, and a Specimen of a Subscription Model, on an enlarged Scale, which, under the above distinguished Patronage, he is about to commence, and which is intended to be placed in one of the Public Buildings of the Colony: it will include a space of about thirty square miles, (scale 12 inches to a mile,) in which the Mountains, Hills, Roads, Rivers, also every Building, Public or Private, with the surrounding Scenery, will be neatly and faithfully represented at one view,—the price not to exceed £50 Sterling.

Subscriptions in aid of which, will be received by the Modeller, R. T. WILDE, No. 7, Letter A. Buitenkapt; H. MURPHY, Esq. Keerom-street, and at the Commercial Exchange, where the Specimen may be seen.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

Lieutenant-Governor	30
Major Ryan	5

ON SALE,

AT the Stores of M'DONALD & SUTHERLAND, Sugars of various quality, Coffee, Rice, Tobacco, yellow Soap, Linseed Oil, Shot, Sugar Candy, Loaf Sugar, Mustard, Basket Salt, Ale and Porter, Iron Hoops, &c. and a large Stock of Woollen, Cotton, and Silk Manufactures, expressly selected for the Colony, all at very moderate Prices.

TERMS—Cash or approved Acceptances.

Received per Frances, a small parcel of Messrs. J. Davies & Sons' superior Ladies Morocco Shoes.

ADVERTISMENT.

THE Public are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with the following Articles, at J. H. LOLLEY's Wine and Spirit Warehouse, No. 24, Longmarket street, near Caledon-square, viz.—

French Brandy, Hollands, Rum, Cape Wine and Spirits, all kinds of Foreign Wines, London bottled Ale and Porter, rich Cordials, consisting of Noyeau, Cherry Brandy, Rum Shrub, Caraway, Anniseed, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Cloves, &c. which will be found superior to any yet manufactured in the Cape. The above to be had wholesale and retail.—Wine Merchants and others supplied with Cape Rectified Spirits, wholly divested from any ill flavour, and fit for Wines to any Market; also, Cape Wine and Brandy distilled and rectified for Wines.

Private Families and Shipping supplied.

N.B. Apothecaries being prohibited from selling Spirits of Wine, the Public are informed, that they can be supplied with any quantity, of the highest strength, at a reasonable price.

TO LET, a Comfortable HOUSE, No. 8, Buitenkapt, with or without Coach-house, Stable, and Store.—Apply to Mr. P ALBERTUS.

FOR SALE, at JOHN CORBITT's, Coachmaker, opposite the Roman Catholic Chapel, Buitenkapt, an elegant Sociable, made in the first English fashion, painted Green with Barouch Seat, fixed Roof and Curtains, suitable to the Colony; also a Gig, a Coach, and a light low Phæton with folding Head, and Seat for the Driver. Likewise a neat light Panelled Cart with Patent Axle-tree, nearly finished.

J. CORBITT takes this opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to his Friends, and the Public, for the encouragement he has received during the short time he has been in Business in this Colony; and begs to inform them, that he makes and repairs Carriages of every description, to order, on the shortest notice and most reasonable Terms

NOTICE.

MR. R. REEVES, in soliciting support as a Commission Agent, begs leave to offer his congratulations on the dissolution of the *Vendue System of Sales*, which, though partially convenient, must have been productive of general evil to the Trade of the Colony, and to Merchants in particular, in exposing the value of Imports to the utmost Public deterioration, by continued forced Sales, thereby blocking up the avenues of legitimate consumption, and involving the very buyers in glutted stocks and heavy engagements.

R. R. takes the liberty of laying before the Public the principle upon which his Commission Sales will be conducted in future, trusting, that by strict punctuality in his engagements, and by using every exertion to promote the interests of his constituents, to insure permanent support, and approbation.

Presuming that an increase of Commission business will result from the late changes in the system of conducting Public Sales, he will forthwith commence the winding up of his other transactions, and adhere as strictly as possible to the principle of Agency, for the double purpose of avoiding engagements, except those connected with Agency, and to prevent interference, by his own property coming into contact with that consigned for Sale.

Conceiving that his attention may be more advantageously disposed of than by acting as an Auctioneer himself, and contemplating other advantages from the arrangement, he has agreed to engage Mr. BLORE in that capacity; and from his independence of character and integrity of principle, which seem to be generally appreciated, he expects that the result will be satisfactory to all parties.

The permanent basis of all Sales will be for Cash; but the Auctioneer will reserve to himself a discretionary power to receive approved settlements by Bill, not exceeding Three Months, according to the circumstances of the parties or the purchase, but can demand Cash as the condition of Sale, when satisfactory settlements are not forth-

coming, or the purchases small. For terms of Sale, apply at the Sales' Room.

The established days of Sale will be on *Wednesday Mornings*, and *Saturday Afternoons*. Extra Sales will be held when required.

Mr. REEVES begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the favors he has already received, and is solicitous to merit future support.

Cape Town, Jan. 3, 1828.

ENGLISH CHURCH.

THE COMMITTEE for the Management of the Affairs of the intended ENGLISH CHURCH in *Cape Town*, having proceeded to call for the payment of the first Instalment of the Subscription, regard it as a duty they owe to the Subscribers, to lay before them the following Statement of the Resolutions which have been adopted for the future Management of the affairs of the Church. During the progress of their proceedings many serious difficulties have arisen, and on perusal of the Resolutions last published it will be seen that the original Terms of Subscription have been preserved, and that an additional interest has been provided to the Subscribers at a moderate increase to that Subscription. The Management of the Concerns of the Church after its erection, together with the Rights of the Subscribers, are to be secured by a legal enactment, and it is hoped that the Committee will be acquitted of having bestowed more than necessary time in the attainment of objects so desirable.

This satisfactory conclusion of the Preliminary Arrangements, induces the Committee to appeal with confidence to all Classes of the Christian Community, to aid them in bringing to maturity the Plan which has so auspiciously commenced.

Under the fair prospect now open, the Committee earnestly and respectfully request the present Subscribers to the intended Church to pay in the first Instalment of their Subscription, and they firmly trust that this appeal to the liberality of those who may have hitherto hesitated to contribute their assistance in so holy a cause, will not prove vain and ineffectual.

Press of matter obliges us to defer the publication of the resolutions until next week.—(Ed.)

NOTICE.

IT is particularly and finally requested, that all those Persons indebted to Mr. BRIDEKIRK, will pay their respective Debts immediately, to prevent unpleasant proceedings.

WANTED, a steady active Mozambique House-Boy, who thoroughly understands waiting at Table.—None else need apply.—Wages 25 Rix-dollars per Month, and Food.—Apply to Mr. BRIDEKIRK.

Cape Town,

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

Thursday, January 17, 1828.

We have been favored with the perusal of Calcutta papers, from which we have made some extracts; and also London Journals by the *Marmion*, up to the 2d of November.

There seems to be no longer any doubt of Sir Lowry Cole's appointment to the government of the Cape. A letter from Sir Herbert Taylor announces the success of his rival; and a paragraph, which we lay before our readers from the Courier, the official organ of the ministry, specifies the arrangement contemplated for supplying Sir Lowry's place at the Mauritius.

The 58th Regiment was at Portsmouth when the *Marmion* sailed, under orders to embark for the Cape, to relieve the 49th, which goes on to India. The 55th will be relieved by the 28th, or 61st.

In speaking of the regiments which have been in garrison here, we cannot omit recalling to the minds of our readers, how much the military bands have contributed to the gratification and amusement of the inhabitants of Cape Town; and we beg to suggest to the gentlemen amateurs, the propriety of giving a *benefit concert* to each band, in acknowledgment of the readiness with which they have always given their very desirable assistance.

Vast swarms of locusts have made their appearance at Somerset. We have not yet heard of any other place being afflicted with this dreadful visitation, and we would fain persuade ourselves, that the greatness of the numbers there may form a reasonable ground of hope, that the evil is confined to the neighbourhood of that village.

The Government Gazette of Friday last, notifies the following appointments:

P. G. Brink, Esq. to be Sheriff for this colony, and its dependencies; P. B. Borcherds, Esq. to be Judge of Police for Cape Town District, and the Cape District; C. Burton, Esq. to act as Master, and J. T. Jurgens, Esq. to act as Registrar of the Supreme Court; W. M. Mackay, Esq. to be Civil Commissioner for the Cape District; J. P. Serrurier, Esq. to be Resident Magistrate for Simon's Town; the Rev. W. Wright, A. M. to be Chaplain at Bathurst.

From the COURIER.

(October 29.)

Down to the 6th instant, the Porte had not manifested the slightest disposition to recede from the ground it had taken: but, if the Allied Ministers could be amused with professions, or if the mediation of a fourth power between the Sultan and the parties to the treaty of the 6th July, could be admitted, there would be materials for diplomatic notes and conferences sufficient for the next ten years. His Highness, however, is lamentably deceived in supposing that these flimsy pretexts can arrest the progress of those decisive measures which may be necessary, in order fully to accomplish the object of the Treaty. His notions upon this subject would probably be a little rectified when he heard of the Armistice concluded at Navarino between Admiral Codrington and the Pacha; but if that should not prove sufficient to satisfy his doubts, we may expect they will be entirely removed when he further learns, how that portion of the Egyptian fleet which had violated the Armistice was handled by the British Admiral.

The account contained in the Paris Papers, received last Thursday, of Russian ships of war, disguised as merchantmen, having anchored off the palace of the Russian Ambassador, is true, except as to the number of the vessels. There were only two; not three. The object of this arrival was to secure the means of removing the family and suite of the Ambassador, in the event of any unexpected necessity for such a step. When the Ottoman Government was apprised of the circumstance, it was intimated to M. de Ribeauville that the time was past when any violence would be offered to the persons of Ambassadors, in consequence of hostilities between the Porte and their respective Sovereigns. M. de Ribeauville, however, seemed to have the fear of the Seven Towers before his eyes, and the ships remained at their station, at the date of the last despatches.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands has transmitted to his Vice Consul Edward Chatterton, Esq. at Rye, a large Gold Medal to be presented to Lieut. Joseph Clarke, of the Coast Blockade, stationed near Beachy-Head, for his brave and humane conduct towards the crew of the ship *Johanna*, wrecked last winter near that dangerous Promontory. On one side is exhibited the head of the King with the following inscription:—

WILLEM KONING DER NEDERL.
G. H. V. LUXEMB.

On the reverse—

DE KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, AAN
JOSEPH CLARKE, VOOR BETOONDE
MENSCHLIJVENDHEID.

Five of the men acting under Lieutenant Clarke, had also each a Silver Medal sent them, bearing the same inscription,

differing only as regards their respective names.—*Sussex Advertiser.*

It is intended that the 49th and 55th Regiments, on being relieved at the Cape of Good Hope, shall proceed to India.

It will be observed that the Secretary at War, in the *Monthly Army List*, invites Half-pay Captains to become Candidates for vacant Paymasterships, and we understand that none other are appointed, excepting to death vacancies, for which Lieutenants are deemed eligible on the recommendation of the Colonel of the Regiment. If on full-pay, the Lieutenant is placed on half-pay previous to his appointment.

His Majesty's ship *Undaunted*, Captain A. W. J. Clifford, is expected to arrive at Spithead in the course of a few days, from Chatham, to embark the new Governor-General of India.

(November 1.)

The French Papers of Monday, which we have received in due course, this morning, bring news from Spain, which proves not only that the rebellion is not yet at an end, but that the insurgents are so strong, that they are enabled to maintain a balanced contest with the Royal troops, and alternate successes and failures render it doubtful which party will ultimately prevail.

Sir Anthony Hart left town on Tuesday morning, for Ireland, to enter on his official duties as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in the room of Lord Manners.

James Dowling, Esq. Judge of the Supreme Court, New South Wales, had a final interview, yesterday, with the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, preparatory to his departure for Sydney. He will embark, this evening, on board the *Hooghly*, and will sail to-morrow morning.

The Colonelcy of the 2d Battalion of the Royal Artillery has become vacant, by the death of Lieutenant-General E. Stehelin.

The Lieut.-Governorship of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort has become vacant, by the death of Colonel Hawker.

Lieutenant-General Sir William H. Clinton, G.C.B., commanding the British Army in Portugal, it is understood, will succeed Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir G. L. Cole, G.C.B., as Governor of the Mauritius.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart, G.C.B., it is said, will succeed Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Ward, K.C.B. as commander of the Forces in the West Indies.

(November 2.)

Letters have been received from Persia, dated the 5th of September, which state, that Abbas Mirza had defeated a Russian corps, consisting of three thousand infantry of the Moscow Regiment of Imperial Guards, three hundred Hulans,

and one thousand Cossacs, with several guns. The Persian army consisted of five thousand regular infantry, five thousand horse, and twenty-eight pieces of cannon.

The battle took place about six miles from the fort Eutch Kelaisea, and lasted from dawn till evening. The Russians lost one thousand six hundred men, killed or taken prisoners, and the remainder took shelter in the above-named fort, which is closely invested by the Persian army. During the engagement the following remarkable circumstance took place:—two battalions of the Persian army gallantly charged two battalions of the Imperial Guards, and after a long, sanguinary, and obstinate conflict, completely routed, with great loss, the Russian battalions.

We give, (says the *Courier*,) in a preceding column, some interesting decrees, and other intelligence, from the *Gaceta de Columbia*, received yesterday. The financial decrees are of considerable importance. It will be observed, that up to the end of June, the Government had got 31,000 dollars, or thereabouts, towards paying six per cent. dividends, or nearly seven millions sterling! There is some candour in this confession, at any rate, whatever may be the consolation it holds out to the bondholders.

The celebrated collection of natural history formed at the Cape of Good Hope, by the enterprising M. Villet, has been purchased by an English gentleman, with a view to its Exhibition at the Egyptian Hall in Piccadilly.

Court Circular.—The Princess Augusta, we are happy to state, was considered to be a little better yesterday. The Duke of Clarence and the Princess Sophia visited her Royal Highness. Sir Henry Halford attended the Princess yesterday.

Lady Morgan's new national tale, *The O'Brien's and the O'Flahertys*, is published, this day, by Mr. Colburn of New Burlington-street.

Died, yesterday, at his house, at Mitcham, Surrey, Lieut.-General Sir Henry Oakes, Bart., in the 72d year of his age.

The splendid Anatomical Museum of Soemmering, at Frankfort, has been purchased by the London University for 5000 guineas.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE.

Oct. 26.—The Colonelcy of the 56th (West Essex) Regiment of Infantry has become vacant by the death of General Sir John Murray, Bart, G.C.H.

Oct. 27.—The Colonelcy of the 6th (Inniskillen) Regiment of Dragoons, and the Governorship of Guernsey, have become vacant by the death of General the Earl of Pembroke, K. G.

From the DUBLIN WARDER.

A striking instance of "the ruling passion" (we might almost add "strong in death") is to be found in the fact of Mr. Canning having actually corrected for the press the last speech he ever made, being that in which he returned thanks for his health being drunk at the farewell dinner to Sir John Malcolm.

Sir Hussey Vivian is gone, by command of the King, to inspect the new movements now introducing into the French army, at the Camp of St. Omer; and, also, to examine the accoutrements which have lately undergone a radical change.

The habiliments of the whole of the British cavalry are to undergo a complete change, under the direction of the Inspecting General, Sir Hussey. The heavy helmet will be exploded; the substitute is light and superb, with the British lion, prominent. There will be a complete change in the clothing, and saddle equipments.

The Gentlemen of the County of Fermanagh purpose giving a grand public dinner on the eleventh of next month, to the Hon. Arthur Cole, brother of Earl Enniskillen, on his arrival in his native country. This is as it should be.

Epilepsy.—On Monday evening, the Rev. E. Brennan, passing along the Gravel-walk (west suburbs of this town,) perceived a little girl, about thirteen years of age, in a strong fit of the above dreadful malady. He immediately procured some salt and water, and, on forcing four spoon-fulls of this mixture down the child's throat, the fit left her, and she stood up and returned thanks to her benefactor for his timely aid.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

A Gentleman connected with our paper had an opportunity of ascertaining the efficacy of salt in arresting an epileptic attack. On Thursday last, while at dinner with a friend, the shrieks of a female were heard at the hall door—and she was found labouring in violent convulsions—but fortunately held fast in the arms of three or four women, whose utmost exertions were required to secure her from injury on the pavement. A teaspoonful of coarse sea salt was forced into her mouth, the disease was instantly suspended, and she at once recovered consciousness and speech. The girl is 19 years of age, a native of Graigue (Carlow), and has been labouring under attacks of this complaint for the last 18 years.—*Carlow Post.*

From the BENGAL HURKARU.

The following information which may be relied on, is of importance to our nautical readers:

"Description of a rock under water, discovered on approaching the Island of Tellibon, and mid channel going into Trang

river.—Sailing in with a strong breeze at W. N. W. under a heavy press of canvas, discovered a rock on which the water broke very heavy about one mile to windward; the bearings of the undermentioned Islands were taken at the time. Mohea island, south end in one with the rock S. W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Tellibon Island N. E. and E. by N. In approaching this island a good look out is requisite, as the sea does not break upon it in calms and moderate weather. Ships coming from the southward should keep towards the Tellibon side, until they have the Mohea Island bearing S. W. and then haul up for the Bay, where you can anchor in from 6 to 4 fathoms."

Gurrawarra, Aug. 21, 1827.—A most barbarous murder was committed on the 17th inst., on the person of John Stephens, Esq. Surgeon, H. C. S. and an Acting Principal Assistant to the Governor General's Agent, Sagur, and Nurbudda Territories, stationed at Seonee.

On the 17th of last month, two Mahomedans were brought before Mr. Stephens, in his judicial capacity, charged with having entered the house of a married man, at Chupparah, in prosecution of an intrigue with his wife, when they were detected and secured by the brother of the woman, and sent under guard to Seonee. After investigating the case, Mr. Stephens declared his purpose of sentencing the offenders to a term of confinement, when one snatched up a dagger that happened to be upon the table, and wounded Mr. Stephens with it, plunging it deep below the left ribs. The other, seizing a tulwar, several of which weapons were in court, in connexion with some other cause, wounded the Mooshee slightly. The culprits then attempted to escape, but were immediately pursued, and it appears, were both killed by the Police Peons; but there is some indistinctness in this part of the narrative. Mr. Stephens suffered much pain, and expired the same night about ten o'clock. The loss of Mr. Stephens is much regretted, as he was not only an able and active officer, but had won the regard and confidence of the natives in his jurisdiction. Captain Wardlaw, we understand, Principal Assistant at Narsiahpore, had been despatched by Mr. Maddock to Seonee, to institute a full inquiry into the occurrence.

—*Calcutta Government Gazette.*

AUSTRALIA.

Last week we mentioned that the late Dr. Luttrell had become entitled to a peerage, with a fortune of £ 14,000 per annum. This, we understand, is in consequence of the death of the late Lord Carhampton, who died some three or four years ago; but as the heirship of Dr. Luttrell does not appear to have been then known, the title has been considered extinct till lately. Dr. Luttrell having died since Lord Carhampton, Mrs. Luttrell must be entitled to all the arrears of the fortune, accumulated between the periods of the death of his Lordship and

that of the Doctor; besides being in possession, unknowingly, of the title of a Countess. The title and fortune now descend, as we understand, to the Doctor's eldest son, Mr. Alfred Luttrell, of the Black Brush; who, we believe, is in consequence about to proceed to England, in order to settle this affair; but, like a true Colonist, has expressed his determination to return, title, fortune and all to his family and adopted land—Tasmania.

The same gentleman, Mr. Solicitor Rowlands, who brought the above gratifying intelligence, had also received instructions to seek for a crown prisoner named Jones, who has since been discovered to be residing at the Black Brush, and to inform him that he was authorised to draw upon his friends in England to the amount of £ 2,000, with further expectations. This young man will be free in a few months.

CALCUTTA.

Runjit Singh.—It is stated in the Ukhbars, that a dangerous change having taken place in the climate of Lahore, hundreds of people were daily falling victims to the ravages of the cholera; His Highness, by the advice of his physicians, retired into a garden, on the other side of the river Ravi. People dreading the effects of the epidemic, liberally contributed large sums of money in charitable donations,* as well as in religious ceremonies. The Hakeem of Umirtser reported, that, by the heavy fall of rain, many bridges of the roads were broken, to the great inconvenience of the passengers. The son of the late Dewan of Cashmir, begged to present 25,000 rs. if his father were restored to office; he was informed that his proposal would be attended to, when he had made good the amount of public money which had been embezzled by his father. His Highness perusing the newspapers from Peshawer, issued orders to the commandant of the Attock castle, to watch the progress of Moulvee Ismael, and send forces to prevent his depredations in that quarter.

* The Hindooe consider that the anger of God as manifested in these visitations, is appeased by Acts of Charity.

Moulvee Ismael.—It appears from Peshawer papers, that almost forty thousand of the Moulvee's followers, had assembled in the Derah Jungul, where a sirdar had joined them with pecuniary aid for the projected war, from Atta Mahomed Khan, ruler of Cabul, and that they were about to move from that place.

On the Arabian coast opposite to Busheer, there had been some disturbance and fighting between two of the Chiefs, and our Resident had proceeded to mediate and restore tranquillity in which he had succeeded and had returned. The climate on the Arabian Coast in June, is described as most trying; indeed scarcely endurable, the air it is emphatically said, felt like the steam of a tea kettle. Such a combination of heat and moisture: and the perspiration

caused by it, remained on the skin, wet and clammy—no evaporation: the atmosphere indeed, seemed saturated with moisture; yet it is said the thermometer was never above 98, while on the opposite or Persian shore, on the road to Sheeraz, the thermometer stood at 108, and the heat was actually delightful, compared to the heat and moisture of the Arabian shore.

The Resident after his return from the Arabian coast proceeded to Sheeraz, or rather to a station about 32 miles west of that place among the hills. The climate of this station, is delightful, the thermometer in July having fallen as low as 52° of Fahrenheit in the morning, and seldom ranging higher than 70° during the day.

The surrounding scenery is said to resemble in some degree, some parts of Switzerland. Sheeraz itself is, we believe, at the season spoken of, both oppressively hot and unhealthy, as is the case more or less with the greater portion of the south of Persia.

SINGAPORE RAFFLES CLUB.

On the 6th instant, the Raffles Club gave their anniversary dinner, at which Mr. Prince, our Resident, presided. This being the first meeting since the melancholy decease of Sir Stamford Raffles, the founder and vigilant friend of our Settlement, whose services and exertions for its welfare must ever command the grateful recollections of its inhabitants, after the usual patriotic toasts, the President gave "The memory of our lamented friend Sir Stamford Raffles," which was drunk in silence. The health of Lady Raffles and her infant daughter, of the Honourable the Governor and family and other appropriate toasts followed; and at about 10 o'clock Mr. Prince quitted the chair, shortly after which the party broke up.

On this occasion, the club, in deference to the memory of the deceased, deviated from their usual practice of giving a ball and supper in the evening.

The banqueting room was splendidly and tastefully illuminated, and the whole arrangements did infinite credit to the Stewards.—*Chron. July 19.*

The Dutch decree which we have inserted below, goes to correct one of the most objectionable measures of the government of Baron van der Capellan—an act of unqualified tyranny and injustice of which the history and circumstances are not sufficiently known out of Java.

With the view of affording this information we may observe that in 1820 many individuals of capital and enterprise became engaged in agricultural pursuits, more particularly in the cultivation of coffee in the central provinces of Java. They rented land from native Princes on a lease in general of twelve years, which document was duly registered at the office of the Resident of the district, and countersigned by him. In this mode of proceeding nothing could appear less doubtful than the sanction of the Government, and the parties who engaged in these speculations being mostly

foreigners (a large proportion Englishmen) they were induced to rely with perfect confidence and security on the titles by which their plantations had been conveyed to them.

In 1823 however, that is when some of these plantations might be expected to come into bearing, and not sooner, the authorities at Batavia discovered that the admission of Europeans into the native districts for such objects was injurious and illegal; their plantations were confiscated and severe penalties denounced against their persons, if they did not remove from their plantations within a very short space of time.

Commissioners were afterwards appointed to examine into the claims of the planters, and on the principle of refunding to them the amount of their actual disbursements, but *no more*, and this is what the Baron, in his speech at closing his Government, terms "*a reasonable indemnification to all who could claim it.*"—A harsher feature if possible in the case, arises from the circumstance of the indemnification, inadequate as it was, not being paid, but merely a bond granted for the amount by the Commissioner, the same to be liquidated from the *Produce of the Plantation as it should become available.*

It is to the credit of the King of Holland, that he has not confirmed the act of his delegate, and the present decree is as we have already stated, intended to make reparation as far as it can be done to the unfortunate parties, who after years of anxiety and toil were, by an arbitrary act of power, deprived of every hope of benefit or advantage from the fruits of their industry and care. For some of them we grieve to say the boon has been too late.

Had these planters been left in the undisturbed enjoyment of their plantations, we do not hesitate to say, that the present insurrection in Java would not have taken place. They would have formed the safest pillars on which the European influence and supremacy could rest in the Native Provinces; they would to a certain degree, have interposed to check the feudal control exercised by the native chiefs over their vassals, but above all, and to this perhaps they owed their *obnoxious* character, they would have been a check also on the corrupt practices of the European authorities in the Districts.

Letters from Rangoon state that every thing is tranquil in that quarter, and the new Woonghee is represented to be a man of considerable ability. Great exertions were making to collect treasure for the payment of the balance of the crore of rupees, and it would commence on the 5th of this month, the day appointed, it was supposed. It was generally believed, however, that the Burmahs would be unable to collect the whole amount within the limited period. Should our government insist on punctual payment, it is said they would be obliged to open the public treasury, which would benefit the poor inhabitants, while the loss would in some

measure fall on the Court party who were the real aggressors, and are said to be immensely rich and not at all contributing to the payment. When pressed for money, however, the practice of the Burmah government is to squeeze from the pockets of all the utmost they possibly can.

Recent intelligence received at Rangoon from Tavoy and Mergui represents those provinces to be in a very quiet and flourishing condition: but the population is very limited. The revenue of Tavoy is considerable, and it is expected that both provinces will, in the next year, defray their expenses. The Martaban settlement has been less productive, the population there is greater: a great improvement was anticipated under the auspices of Commissioner Maingy, who was daily expected there, and who has done so much for Tavoy.

A Correspondent speaking of Amherst says, that his opinion of it, after several visits, is, that it is a very dangerous harbour; it cannot be attempted with safety by large ships, from the numerous dangers and the circumstance of the tides, which are exceedingly rapid, setting right across the channel.

The Burmahs at Rangoon have already levied contributions on the native merchants.

SUPREME COURT.

10th Jan. 1828.

The Court met this day according to Notice, for the purpose, among other things, of swearing in its officers. The oaths were then administered to the following gentlemen:—

Mr. JURGENS, Registrar,
Mr. Professor SWAVING, Interpreter,
Messrs. DENYSSEN,
NEETHLING,
CLOOTE,
Van RYNEVELD,
JOUBERT,
BRANDT,
De WET,
HOFFMEYER, and
BANNISTER,—Advocates.

P. J. TRUTER,
POUPART,
O. J. TRUTER,
SMUTS,
De WET,
BECK,
MERRINGTON,
WHITCOMB,
CADDONAN,
STURGIS, and
WITHAM,—Attorneys.

After the ceremony had been gone through, the application of Mr. BARKER, to be admitted an Attorney, was referred to and refused, upon the technical ground of his not having been in practice as a Notary at the date or promulgation of the Charter. The following observations in reference to the above case, fell from the Court:—

It was judged proper to refer the claims of those who applied to be admitted to practise as Attorneys, to one of the Judges at Chambers, and he had found the claims of those who had made such application satisfactory, with the exception of one unfortunate case, that of Mr.

Barker. And with respect to that gentleman, when the Court take into consideration the very high testimonials presented by him, given by many respectable Merchants in the Colony,—when they consider his qualifications, of which they have had an opportunity of approving, and the experience he has had in his profession,—they deeply regret that they are unable to admit that gentleman by the power given them by the 21st section of the Charter.

The Chief Justice, in reference to the word *now*, (upon which Mr. Barker's Advocates desired a liberal construction,) explained, that it could not be supposed to mean the time when the Charter was first drawn up, or to the time when the privy seal was affixed to it. Indeed it had undergone several alterations subsequent to the time when it was first drawn up. It could not therefore be referred to any time previous to the date of it, the 24th Aug. when it received the signature of His Majesty.

Now, as Mr. Barker had previously to that time ceased to act as a Notary, it is clear he cannot be admitted on that ground.

As it is the interest of the Court in the administration of justice, that the number of persons duly qualified for the practice of their profession should be increased, if they can under any general rule of court admit persons qualified as Mr. Barker is, within a certain time, they will not consider it an act of justice to Mr. Barker, merely, but to the public generally. But the Court cannot form any rule by which Mr. Barker can now be admitted; because by their charter, their rules do not take effect till three months after the date of their promulgation.

The Court then, in reference to the cases in appeal, inquired whether it was wished that any of them should be argued. Two only were named for argument next Thursday; the other cases ready for judgment would be disposed of from time to time, as met the convenience of the Court.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Colon William,

31st December, 1827.

SIR,—Saturday last was the day appointed for the Ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New Church at this Sub-droste.—The spot selected for the building is highly eligible, as the structure, when finished, will, from every point of view, form a distinguished ornament of the Village. Considering the heat of the weather, and the distance over bad roads, which the greater part of the inhabitants had to travel, divine service was very respectfully attended. The Rev. Mr. L. Marquard preached an appropriate sermon from the epistle to the Ephesians, ii. verse 19—22, when the audience, following their worthy magistrate, and the

gentlemen composing the Vestry, &c. oceeded to the ground, where Mr. A. van Wyk, in his rapacity of seniority, having presented the Chief Magistrate with the Trowel, and addressed him in very appropriate manner, the Stone is laid with the usual ceremony by that gentleman, who delivered an animated speech on the occasion, exhorting the gentlemen of the Vestry to persevere in their laudable exertions for the completion a structure, which must prove so extremely advantageous, not only to themselves, but their latest posterity. The Secretary afterwards addressed the meeting, congratulating the Inhabitants upon the benefit they are likely to derive from this pious undertaking. Mr. Marquard's solemn prayer afterwards invoked the blessing of the Almighty upon these noble efforts of his creatures, to erect a temple to his Praise;—and, in conclusion, the whole Assembly sung with deep emotion the 26th Hymn, “Halleluja! uwig dank en eere,” &c.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

AN OLD INHABITANT.

The erection of a Church in this northern part of the Colony, (as a mean of spreading Christianity and Civilization,) is to appear to every one an object of the greatest interest; and, our well-wishers are most earnestly called upon by every inciple of fellow-feeling to contribute to a desirable an object.

Extract of a letter from Somerset, dated 1st January, 1828.—Our village has been for the last three days swarmed with insects. They were actually so thick, that any people could scarcely get from one end of the village to the other, and the thatch of some new houses was eaten off them. I have seen many swarms, but none to equal this last.

On Friday last, a deputation, consisting of nine gentlemen, waited on Sir Richard Plasket, and presented him with a Gold Snuff Box. Mr. Ebden, in the name of the Subscribers, addressed Sir Richard in an appropriate speech; in reply to which, Sir Richard said, that he was at a loss to find terms which would suitably express his thanks, for this additional proof of their kind feeling towards him, after the recent flattering testimony of regard of his friends in this colony, manifested at the dinner, which they had given him on Monday.

The box which was made by Mr. Rentymann, contained a list of the Subscribers' names written on parchment. It is highly finished, with a richly used scroll, and double borders on lines of variegated gold, and bears the following inscription:

“This Box was presented to the Hon. Sir Richard Plasket, K. C. St. M. and St. G. Chief Secretary to Government at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 1st day of Jan. 1828, by 70 Friends, Inhabitants of that Colony, being a mark of their respect and esteem.”

From the MAURITIUS GAZETTE.

At a meeting of the Turf Club, held at the Reading Rooms, on the 7th inst. the Stewards for the year 1827 communicated a letter which they had received from the Honorable Arthur H. Cole, accompanying an elegant Cup, to be called the *Erin Go Bragh Cup*, to be run for on such conditions, as the said Stewards should determine upon.

The following is a copy of Mr. Cole's letter:

Madras, March, 1827.

To the Stewards of the Mauritius Turf, for 1827.

I have the pleasure to send you a Turf Cup, which I beg you to present to our Sporting Friends in the name of the late owner of Malmesbury, who will never forget the kindness he received in the Mauritius, and the happy time he passed there.

You will be good enough to have this Cup contested for under such terms, as you may consider most conducive to sport and most pleasing to the community of the Island, and oblige yours most faithfully,

(Signed) A. H. COLE.

The PRINCIPLES of AGRICULTURE.

By W.M. BLAND; Jun. London. 1827.

(From the British Farmer's Magazine.)

So much has been written on the subject of the little volume before us, tending rather to perplex than enlighten the inquirer; so much of wild theory produced in the closet, and unsupported by reference to practice in the field; that we entered on its perusal with fearful forebodings of a repetition of frequently experienced disappointment. Perhaps a stronger proof that our anticipations were unfounded cannot be given, than by the statement, that in the midst of unceasing occupations we have twice perused, with increased satisfaction, Mr. Bland's sensible remarks. No person who has lived in the country, or devoted any, the smallest degree of attention, to agricultural pursuits, will have failed to hear even the most unlettered ploughman speak decidedly as to certain points of practice, and foretel with precision particular results; but if curiosity has urged him to inquire why these things will be so, his astonishment will have been increased by the utter inability of the rustic seer to render a reason. But it is not in the inferior agents alone this ignorance of causes is found; the best of our practical farmers can seldom go beyond the point of defending their practice by experience

handed down from one generation to another. Mr. Bland accounts, in a manner generally level to the lowest capacity, for many phenomena of Agriculture, and his recommendations founded thereon are well worthy the attention of those who would economise and increase their resources. But, a quotation from his preface will best show what has been his object; and some further extracts from his useful work will, we hope, obtain for it the attention to which we think it fairly entitled.

“Having given much time, and thought deeply upon the various subjects treated of by writers, and the converse of practical men, on agriculture, I have never been able to find that they sufficiently explain or elucidate the causes of the various modes practised. The effects alone are agreed upon; or if the first causes are noticed, it is without any explanation as to their origin. I have therefore thought that it would lead to a practical benefit to all agriculturists, if I could show the origin, and explain the cause of the first principles of agriculture, upon a plain and simple basis. With this view, an attempt is made to explain the causes of the improvement of land, proceeding either from fallowing, manuring, laying down to pasture, variation of crops, draining, and irrigation.”—*Preface.*

The book is divided into ten chapters, from one of which, (Chapter the 4th,) we shall make rather a copious extract, being desirous to do full justice to the author in our pages. After giving analyses of certain soils, and showing how a standard of fertile proportions is to be obtained, Mr. Bland proceeds to show, we think very satisfactorily, that the permanent fertility of soils is by no means dependent alone on the vegetable or animal matter they contain. In proof of this, let the author speak for himself.

“This, however, must be proved; and to do so it will be necessary to estimate the produce of fertile lands, say, for the space of four years; and it will soon be found that the vegetable proportion alone is far too small in quantity to insure such abundant crops as the following:—

“First year. Turnips, that will fat ten sheep an acre.

“Second year. Barley, seven quarters; or, oats, eight to ten quarters to the acre.

“Third year. Beans, four to six quarters to the acre; or, two good mowings of clover.

“Fourth year. Wheat, four to five quarters to the acre.

“All this from one coat of manure of the vegetable kind, and applied at the fallow.

“Now the usual coat of vegetable manure, on the best regulated farms, never exceeds, in general, and indeed seldom equals, all the straw even they produce; because, when an agriculturist can manure a quarter of his lands each year, that is to say, return all the straw grown on each field every four years, it is as much as he is able to accomplish: and which quantity is found by experience amply sufficient, when conjoined with the fallow, to raise healthy and

productive crops. This being the case and the fact, the more weighty and valuable part—the corn, is sold off from the lands as food for man and beast, except what may be consumed at home, which does not more than compensate for the loss of straw by thatching, by tithe taken in kind, and by waste, which will ever unavoidably occur on every farm, under even the best management.

" Whence, then, does the growing corn acquire the extra and necessary supply; since, as above shown, it cannot be from the vegetable manure carted on, because that would be obtaining a greater quantity from a less, which is absurd? Is it from the materials of the soil? Yet how can that be? For if we were to allow it to be the case, the fertile soil must, in the course of a few centuries, be reduced in quantity, and thus deprive future generations of the means of support, which is equally absurd; being contrary not only to present facts, but to the usual providence of the Supreme Being. And as regards present facts; the best soils in former times are now, under proper management, equally as productive, if not more so than then. The necessary supply of food must, however, come from somewhere; consequently we must look and examine around for the source or sources; and if we do look, it must be for that which is known to be necessary to plants, is within their reach, and of a nature inexhaustible.

" They are, then, as has been before shown, and here again confirmed, the rain, the dews, and the air, all of which falling upon, and entering into a pulverized and fermenting soil during the process of the fallow, and thus expelling, as has been also before stated, the stale air and stale water which have been breathed by preceding plants: as gathered flowers in a glass of water on a mantel require the water to be changed every day or two, or they would droop, so a store of fresh air and fresh water, with renewed powers of fermentation, is required by the soil. This likewise takes place with fertile soils, and those in good heart, at the time a crop is growing. The fresh water, in proportion as it is absorbed by the plants, gives place immediately to fresh air, or a vacuum must ensue: therefore these two great advantages arise, whenever a shower falls, or the night's dew enters the fertile earth; and thus the rapid growth and improvement of vegetation in the growing period of the year, after every kindly shower, is accounted for. These, conjoined with the influence of the sun, the seasons, and the innate powers of growing vegetables, aided no doubt in some degree by the principles of electricity, effect the formation of corn and fruit.

" Relative to the expulsion of the stale air, &c., which is so important, it is in proportion to the quantity and the general diffusion of the rain throughout the soil, and this is of course in proportion to the state of pulverization, or adhesiveness of the particles of the soil, and its nearness to the last ploughing. The strong analogy

between the soil and the stomach of animals, may not improperly be adduced as an illustration of the above argument. The soil does not of itself afford the means of support to the plant, but receives the food from the vegetable manure carted on, and from the rain, dews, and air; so the stomach, by the animal's industry in gathering and catching its food, merely prepares it by a decomposing process, which so far weakens the several affinities of the matter contained, as to be capable of being afterwards selected and taken up by the appropriate organization of the plant and the animal; and this is effected in proportion to the proper constitution and health of the soil, and the animal.

" This constitution of the soil, then, is of the first importance; for upon it depends the power of decomposing vegetable materials within itself, and of abstracting from the elements that come within its sphere the other requisites for the support of plants, all of which the soil retains with that gentle degree of combination which the selecting energies of vegetation are able to overcome."—*Chap. 4, p. 41.*

The foregoing remarks, which carry strong conviction with them, lead the author, amongst other matter, to insist on the necessity of due *cultivation* of the soil, in order to enable it to benefit by the aids to which he ascribes its fertility. He dwells forcibly on the impropriety of applying dung to land in an inert state from want of cultivation, and every-day experience proves him to be right.

We hesitate not to state our conviction, that any agriculturist who will be guided by the considerations which Mr. Bland lays before his readers, will not fail shortly to reap ample advantage from his attention.

It would be unfair to quote more fully a work, the moderate price of which (4s.) places it within every one's reach; and we will only further recommend to particular notice, the remarks it contains on the impropriety of strong manuring for a crop of wheat.

From BELL's LIFE IN LONDON.

Wonderful Bridge.—A Lancashire Engineer offers to undertake the construction of a bridge across the Mersey, at Runcorn, in Cheshire, of two thousand feet span, and without any abutments; and, if necessary, he thinks a bridge on the same principle might be constructed a mile in length of one arch. Whether the public can be induced to think the same we are not able to judge, as the Engineer very properly keeps the "principle" to himself, in order to prevent other Engineers from erecting a bridge between Dover and Calais.

Sir Walter Scott has published a letter in reply to General Gourgand's imputation upon the veracity of certain parts of the Life of Bonaparte, in which Sir Walter refers to the archives of Lord Bathurst's office, in support of his statements respecting General Gourgand, and quotes Mr. Goulburn, as having recorded the facts from the mouth of the General himself.

Mails are open for the Mauritius, the *Dryade*, and for England by H.M.S. *Sparrowhawk*, and *Samarang*.

MARRIAGE,

By SPECIAL LICENCE,

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Saturday 12th Jan. 1828, by the Rev. G. HOUGH, M.A. Colonial Chaplain:

Mr. Montague Grover, to Mrs. Catharine, wife of the late Mr. George Simpson.

CHRISTENINGS.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Sunday 13th Jan. 1828, by the Rev. G. HOUGH, M.A. Colonial Chaplain:

A Daughter of Mr. Lawrence Armstrong, bapt. Mary.

A Son of Michael Studser, baptised William chael.

On Monday, the 14th inst. by *ditto*.

A Son of William Gadney, Esq. baptised Adriaan.

At Constantia, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. J. ADAMSON,

A Son of W. Dickson, Esq. baptised William Ber.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Arrived in Table Bay.

Jan. 11. *Jessie*, brig, Thomas Boag, from Ceylon 6th Nov. for London. Cargo general.—Passengers Captain Aitchison and Dr. Bowles.—Brings a Mail—Put in for refreshments.

13. *Frances*, brig, R. Heard, from the Bay 26th Oct. for this port and Mauritius. Cargo general—Passengers, Ensign Donovan, Messrs. Wyke, Cas, Clarence, and Pope.—Brings a Mail.

14. *Marmion*, ship, W. Wright, from Port Phillip 7th Nov. for Van Diemen's Land. Cargo, 12000 lbs. Convicts.—Passengers, Capt. Jackson, 57th Regt. Dr. Brock.—Put in for water and refreshments.

16. *George*, cutter, S. Drury, from Saldanha for this port. Cargo, Grain.

Sailed from Table Bay.

Jan. 11. *Bolzoni*, bark, A. Talbert, for Amsterdam. 12. H.M.C.M.S *La Durance*, — Laurence for Cayenne.

15. *Travis*, brig, W. Cobb, for London.—*Usk*, do. T. Long, for Algoa Bay.—*Janet*, do. A. Dott, for Bombay.

Remain in Table Bay.

Ships.

Baron van der Capellan, for Amsterdam.

Crown Prince, for Hamburg.

Boddingtons, for New South Wales.

Dryade, for Mauritius.

Sir Thomas Munro, for Manilla.

Marmion, for Van Diemen's Land.

Brigs.

Jessie, for London.

Frances, for the Mauritius.

Pacific, Elizabeth, Lena, and Thomas.

Schooners.

Constitution, *Success*, *St. Helena*,

Conch, and *Kate*.

Cutters.

George the Fourth, and *George*.

Sailed from Simon's Bay.

Jan. 2. H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, J. Polkinghorne Esq. for Algoa Bay.

Arrived in Simon's Bay.

Jan. 11. H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, J. Polkinghorne Esq. from Algoa Bay 6th Jan. for Simon's Bay.

Printed and published, for the Proprietor at W. BRIDEKIRK's, Heerengracht, Cape Town.



ONE
PENNY

THE COLONIST.

No. 10.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1828.

Price 6d.

COMMISSARIAT.

WITH reference to the Notice published in this Paper of the 3rd instant, calling for Tenders for supplying COMMON MARRY STONE, —further Tenders for the same, according to the Particulars herein stated, will be received by Deputy Commissary General HEWETSON, until 12 Clock on Wednesday next, the 31st inst.

Deputy Commissary-General's Office,
Cape Town, 22d Jan. 1828.

Deputy Commissary General's Office,
Cape Town, 23d Jan. 1828.

REQUIRED FREIGHT to Simon's Bay for the under-mentioned Ordnance stores, viz.

150 Barrels of Gunpowder,
10 Half-barrels of Musket Ball-Cartridges,
5 Quarter-do. of Pistol do.

Tenders for which will be received at this Office, until 12 o'Clock on Wednesday next, the 30th instant.

WILLIAM HEWETSON;
Dep. Com. General.

THE East India Company's Stores will be open every Thursday, from 10 Clock A.M. to 2 o'Clock P.M. for the disposal of China and India Goods.

Terms Cash.

5 per Cent. will be taken off the several articles, in consequence of no Vendue charges.

W. HAWKINS,
Agent for Affairs,
H. E. I. Company.

1st India Company's Office,
22d January, 1828.

Type of Good Hope District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

Meeting of the Subscribers will be held in the Vestry Room of the Dutch Reformed Church, on Wednesday, the 30th inst. at 1 o'Clock.

EDWARD JUDGE, &
B. C. GOODISON, & Secretaries.

R. C. R. ECKLON being about to leave the Colony, requests all Claims against him, to be sent immediately to Mr. AURET, Keerom-street, for Adjustment.

Freight or Passage to England.

THE River-built Ship CÆSAR, 700 Tons, T. A. WATT, R. N. Commander, is expected here daily from Bengal.—This Ship has room for about 200 Tons of Freight, and will have one or two Cabins disengaged.—Apply to NISBET & DICKSON.

For Freight or Passage to Liverpool.

THE fine fast-sailing Ship BENGAL, A. 1, 400 Tons Register, R. ATKINS, Commander, has room for 100 Tons of Goods, and will sail for the above Port with all possible dispatch.—For Freight or Passage, apply to THOMSON, WATSON, & Co.

JUST Received, per Bengal, Captain J. ATKINS, a small well-selected assortment of Piece Goods, which are for private Sale on moderate terms, at the Stores of THOMSON, WATSON, & Co.

19, Heeregracht.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate to the Merchants, and Public, that they have commenced Business as Joint Auctioneers, under the Firm of

WOLFF & BARTMAN.

By bestowing strict attention to the Interests of their Constituents, they hope to merit a share of Public Support.

M. C. WOLFF, &
J. A. BARTMAN, & Auctioneers.

No. 23, Hout-street.

Sale of FURNITURE, PLATE, GLASS, &c.

ON Monday Morning next, the 28th inst. at ten o'Clock, Mr. J. BLORE will sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of Lieut. RUNDLE, Aide-de-Camp, No. 10, Grave-street, the whole of his Furniture, Plate, Glass, &c. as he is about to leave the Colony.

The Furniture may be viewed on Saturday the 26th inst. from 12 to 4 o'Clock.

PIANO FORTE for SALE.

FOR SALE, the Property of a Lady proceeding to England,—a Grand Piano Forte, by Broadwood, nearly new, in complete order and of remarkably fine tone,—with Leather Cover and Deal Packing Case.—Price 1,200 Rds.

Apply at Stellenberg, near Wynberg.

A Public Sale will be held at the Stores of Messrs. NISBET & DICKSON, on Monday Morning, the 28th instant, of the following fresh Goods, viz:—

100 Bags fine white Rice,
20 Do. yellow Sugar,
20 Boxes Tea,
10 Bags Tamarinds,
5 Bales, 100 ps. each, of beautiful 8-ell Bengal Chints, expressly manufactured and assorted for this Market, and printed on Baftas Linen,
4 Bales, 50 ps. each, 16-ell do. do.
2 Do. Baftas,
1 Do. Sannahs,
1 Do. Mahmodies,

Also fine drab and olive Flushing, striped blue and red Cottons, blue Kirseys, Cotton Tick, Beverteen, Velveteens, black Shalloons, Brown Holland, Ginghams, Dimities, Prints, Bandanah, Malabar, and Gingham Handkerchiefs; Madras do., Cotton and Worsted Shawls, Nankinets, Furniture Checks, Ladies, and Gentlemen's Cotton Stockings, Flannel, Thread, Shoe Thread, Cotton Boxes, Bobbin, Lace, grey Kersemere, Ladies' Cloth, Worsted and Silk Braid and Cord, a great variety of Trimmings, Earthenware, boiled Oil, Turpentine, and green Paint.

Terms of Sale.—All Purchases under 100 Rds. must be paid in Cash—from 100 to 500 Rds. on the 1st April—from 500 to 1000 Rds. on the 1st May—from 1000 Rds. and upwards, on the 1st June—paying off 20 per cent., if required by the Auctioneer, and passing good and approved Bills for the remainder within 3 days.

WOLFF & BARTMAN,
Auctioneers.

AT Messrs. JONES & COOKE's Sale on Saturday Morning, 26th inst. will be sold Twenty-four Cases with stuffed Birds; and other Natural Curiosities;—without the least Reserve.

FOR SALE, a capital SHOOTING PONY, warranted sound.—Enquire at Mr. RICHARD STONE's Livery Stables.

WANTED to hire, for a small Family, Lodgings, at or in the Vicinity of Rondebosh.—Apply at No. 6, Church-square.

ENGLISH CHURCH.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. THAT with the expectation of raising a Sum of £5000, (one moiety of the contemplated expense of the Building,) Subscriptions be continued on the following scale, viz:—

For Pews to contain 6 Persons, £25.
Ditto ditto 4 ditto. 20.

Single Sittings, 5.
payable by four equal instalments,—such Pews to be granted for a term of 21 years, computed from the completion of the Church, preference of renewal being given to the original Holder, his next of Kin, or Representative in the Colony.

That for the Purchase of Seats in perpetuity, the following Scale of Subscription be adopted:—

For Pews of 6 Seats, . . . £45.
Ditto 4 ditto, . . . 30.

2. That Subscribers for Pews for the term of 21 years, be allowed the option of paying up the difference between their Subscription and that for Seats in perpetuity, before the Church be opened for Divine Service.

3. That the general management of the Church, as well as the distribution of all the Pews and Seats, and the necessary arrangements for preserving order and decorum during divine service, and all other matters relating thereto, be vested in Church-wardens to be annually elected by the Subscribers, and subject in respect of such management to the Superintendance of the Board of Trustees.

4. That twelve Trustees for the charge of the Funds, be appointed; one half of whom to be named by the Governor for the time being, and the other half by the Subscribers,—the vacancies to be filled up as they occur, by the Governor and Subscribers for each body respectively.

In pursuance of this Resolution, the following gentlemen have been appointed, viz:

Sir JOHN WYLDE, Knt.
Sir RICHARD PLASKET, Knt.
Lieutenant-Colonel BELL, C. B.
D. M. PERCEVAL, Esq.
A. ROGERSON, Esq. and
Rev. E. JUDGE, A. M.—on the part of the Government.

and,
The Rev. GEORGE HOUGH, A. M.
GEORGE KEKEWICH,
WILLIAM HAWKINS,
WILLIAM ROBERTSON,
HAMILTON ROSS, and
GEORGE THOMPSON, Esquires.—on the part of the Subscribers.

And on the 23d Oct. last, the land for the Site of the Church, was granted to them and their Successors, by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and subsequently consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

5. That a Committee of nine (five of whom to be a quorum) be elected by ballot by and from among the Subscribers, for the management of the Affairs of the Church, during its erection.

By Virtue of this Resolution, the fol-

lowing gentlemen were on the 1st Nov. last elected as a Committee, viz:

The Rev. F. FALLOWS, A. M.
Messrs. E. CHRISTIAN,
T. K. DEANE,
J. B. EBDEN,
H. CLOETE,
R. J. JONES,
F. COLLISON,
W. W. BIRD, and
R. HEURTLEY, M. D.

6. That the Plan, Sections, and Elevations, be submitted for the approval of the Governor for the time being, and the Trustees and Committee, jointly.

7. That Application be made to the Honorable East India Company, for a pecuniary Grant in aid of the Subscription.

8. That Application be made to the Incorporated Society, for the propagation of the Gospel, for pecuniary aid to the Subscription.

9. That Applications be made to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, for pecuniary Grants in aid of the Funds.

10. That on a Requisition signed by twelve subscribers, the Committee of Management do call a General Meeting of the Subscribers within fourteen days from the presentation of such Requisition,—and that five days' previous notice of such Meeting be given by public Advertisement.

That a Finance Committee be appointed, to consist of the following gentlemen,

The Rev. Mr. FALLOWS,
Messrs. HEURTLEY, and DEANE,
Such Committee to be an open one.

That the Committee of Management do meet on Tuesday in every week, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

Subscriptions and Donations received at the Bank, and the Receipts will be exchanged on application to Mr. T. K. DEANE, Heeregracht.

F. FALLOWS,
R. HEURTLEY, } Finance
T. K. DEANE, } Committee.

ON Friday next, the 25th instant, will be exposed to Public Sale, that valuable Property of the Undersigned, situated at the top of the Government Gardens, in two Lots, viz:—

No. 1.—The Dwelling House, with Coach-house, Stabling, and Wine Stores; together with the Gardens attached to the Premises.

No. 2.—The Water-mill, called the *Hope*, with a Piece of Ground adjoining.

The greater part of the Purchase-money may remain on Interest, under approved security.

At the same time will be sold, a quantity of Stukvats, Leaguers, Pipes, and other Implements, belonging to a Wine Store.

F. KORSTEN.

Cape Town, 23d January, 1828.

TO LET, a large commodious airy House, with or without Stores, Stabling for eight Horses, Water, &c. &c. No. 44, Strand-street. Apply to JOHN MURRAY, No. 45, Strand-street.

TO LET, Two excellent Ovens, a good Dwelling, a large Yard, Stabling, and every Convenience for the Baking Business; being in a most eligible situation, No. 43, Strand-street. Apply to JOHN MURRAY, No. 45, Strand-street.

FOR SALE,

A Neat commodious DWELLING, called *Musselburg Mount*, with Coach-house, Stabling, Out-houses, extensive Back Yard, with double Stores, a large Kraal walled in, 11 feet high; Garden Ground, Water, &c. &c. Has a fine view of Table Bay and Shipping; and a convenient distance from the Public Road, and opposite to the Town Market.—Apply to JOHN MURRAY, 45, Strand-street.

Cape Town, 15th January, 1828.

ON MONDAY NEXT, 28th January, Messrs. HUDSON, DONALDSON, & DIXON, will offer for Sale, at their Stores in Somerset Road, a large assortment of Earthenware just received per the *Frances*, consisting of Dinner, Desert, and Breakfast Services, and a variety of other descriptions; at the same time will be disposed of, a few Cases of very superior Liqueurs, and Brandy Fruits, and a quantity of *Bordeaux Brandy*.

The Terms of Sale, which will be declared at the time, will be favourable to Purchasers, and nearly every article sold without reserve.—Sale to commence at 10 o'Clock.

J. A. BARTMAN,
Auctiuncer.

THE Undersigned respectfully acquaints his Friends, and the Public in general, that he has just received per *Janet*, a Consignment of Glass and Earthen-ware of every description. A few elegant Desert and Tea Services in Saxon and Worcester China, Patent Lamps, Parisian, Table, and Hanging Lamps, in great variety and in the most modern style; likewise Patent Gas Burners and Chamber Lamps, Papier-Machee Cruets, an elegant Liqueur Frame, and 2 Trunks, well assorted, Ladies Boots and Shoes, by the Trunk; &c. &c. which will be sold on moderate Terms for Cash, or in barter for Wine or other Produce.

CHARLES HUGHES, Sworn Broker,
Shipping and General Agent,
2, Wall-street.

MR. R. REEVES, in soliciting support as a COMMISSION AGENT, begs leave to offer his congratulations on the dissolution of the *Vendue System of Sales*, which, though partially convenient, must have been productive of general evil to the Trade of the Colony, and to Merchants in particular, in exposing the value of Imports to the utmost Public deterioration, by continued forced Sales, thereby blocking up the avenues of legitimate consumption, and involving the very buyers in glutted stocks and heavy engagements.

R. R. takes the liberty of laying before the Public the principle upon which his

ominion Sales will be conducted in
ture, trusting, that by strict punctuality
his engagements, and by using every
ertion to promote the interests of his
constituents, to insure permanent support,
nd approbation.

Presuming that an increase of Commission
business will result from the late
changes in the system of conducting Public
ales, he will forthwith commence the
inding up of his other transactions, and
dhere as strictly as possible to the principle
of Agency, for the double purpose of
voiding engagements, except those connected
with Agency, and to prevent inter-
ference; by his own property coming into
ontact with that consigned for Sale.

Conceiving that his attention may be
ore advantageously disposed of than by
cting as an Auctioneer himself, and con-
emplating other advantages from the ar-
angement, he has agreed to engage Mr.
Lons in that capacity; and from his
independence of character and integrity of
inciple, which seem to be generally
ppreciated, he expects that the result will
e satisfactory to all parties.

The permanent basis of all Sales will be
or Cash; but the Auctioneer will reserve
himself a discretionary power to receive
pproved settlements by Bill, not exceeding
ree Months, according to the circum-
stances of the parties or the purchase, but
an demand Cash as the condition of Sale,
hen satisfactory settlements are not forth-
oming, or the purchases small. For terms
f Sale, apply at the Sales' Room.

The established days of Sale will be on
Wednesday Mornings, and Saturday After-
noons. Extra Sales will be held when
quired.

Mr. Reeves begs leave to return his
incere thanks for the favors he has already
ceived, and is solicitous to merit future
upport.

Cape Town, Jan. 3, 1828.

THE Public are respectfully informed
that they can be supplied with the fol-
owing Articles, at J. H. LOLLEY's Wine
and Spirit Warehouse, No. 2½, Longmarket
street, near Caledon-square, viz.—

French Brandy, Hollands, Rum, Cape
Wine and Spirits, all kinds of Foreign
Wines, London, bottled Ale and Porter,
ich Cordials, consisting of Noyeau, Cher-
ry Brandy, Rum Shrub, Caraway, An-
iseed, Cinnamon, Peppermint, Cloves,
kc. which will be found superior to any
et manufactured in the Cape. The
above to be had wholesale and retail.—
Wine Merchants and others supplied with
Cape Rectified Spirits, wholly divested
from any ill flavour, and fit for Wines to
ay Market; also, Cape Wine and Brandy
distilled and rectified for Wines.

Private Families and Shipping supplied.

N.B. Apothecaries being prohibited
from selling Spirits of Wine, the Public
are informed that they can be supplied
with any quantity, of the highest strength,
at a reasonable price.

Cape Town,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
Thursday, January 24, 1828.

By the Bengal, from Calcutta 29th Nov.
Government Gazettes have been received,
which announce the arrival on the 26th of
October, of Sir John Malcolm, in the
Neptune, from England the 6th July.—
Mr. Elphinstone purposed embarking on
the 8th of November.

Advices from Persia to the 17th of Au-
gust, had also been received, the purport
of which will be found in our columns.

The Sydney Packet, from Rio Janeiro
the 23rd of December, brings information
that the brig John was about heaving
down to repair. The blockade was still
in force in the river La Plata.

Amongst our "Private Correspondence" this week, will be found, a letter
on the subject of the Matrimonial Court. It seems to have escaped the recollection
of the writer, that marriage is considered
by the law of the Colony solely in the
light of a civil contract; but we perfectly
agree with him as to the necessity of some
arrangement calculated to rescue *all persons*
so circumstanced, from the horror of
being paraded before the crowd who
throng the *spacious* of the Police Court.

While on this subject it may not be
amiss to acquaint our Readers, that the
Police Court, as well as the Office of the
Superintendent, have been removed to the
Town-house, and this leads us to remark
another evil arising from the present ar-
rangement.

The business of the Vaccine Committee
has been for some time transacted in the
Town House, and, in consequence of the
late removal of the Police, the wives of all
classes of the inhabitants are placed in
the same disagreeable situation as the
Candidates for matrimony.

In our columns this day, will be found,
extracts from an order of His Majesty in
Council, respecting the Commerce of the
Colonies with Foreign States, which order
is founded upon an Act of Parliament
(6. G. 4.) introduced into the House
of Commons by Mr. Huskisson, the pre-
sent Secretary of State for the Colonial
Department. On the 21st of March 1825,
the House resolved itself into a Commit-
tee, to consider of the Acts 3rd Geo. 4.
cap. 44, and 45; when Mr. Huskisson, in
moving certain resolutions amending the
acts already mentioned, addressed the
House in a very able speech, laying down

in the clearest manner, the justice and
expediency of observing a liberal policy
towards our Colonial Possessions.

In the speech to which we have alluded,
before entering upon the subject, the
Hon. Gentleman says:—" If I am about
to recommend alterations which are at
variance with the ancient sentiments of
this country, in respect to Colonial policy
and trade, it is not because I consider the
views of our ancestors as necessarily er-
roneous, or that innovation must neces-
sarily be improvement; but it is, because
the circumstances and state of the world,
in which we have to examine colonial in-
terests, have changed; and it becomes
us, as practical Statesmen, to deal with
those interests with a reference to that
change."

Mr. Huskisson then reminds his hear-
ers, that "the long-established policy of
all the European Powers possessing Co-
lonies in the New World, and of this
country among the rest, was that of an
entire and rigid exclusion of those Colo-
nies from all commercial intercourse, ex-
cept with the mother-country."

The Hon. Gentleman, after tracing
the advantages which both countries have
derived from the removal of all exclusive
restraints upon the commerce of Ireland,
says:—

" If from Ireland we turn our eyes to
those Provinces, which, little more than
forty years ago, ceased to be colonial
dependencies of Great Britain,—whatever
we may think of the proceedings which
induced them to resort to arms against
the mother country,—whatever may have
been the faults, on either side, which
led to that appeal,—whatever may, now,
be our retrospective opinion of the justice,
the policy, or the conduct of the American
war,—whatever feelings may have exist-
ed, at any time, of humiliation and re-
gret, that, by the issue of that war,
these Provinces were, for ever, wrested
from His Majesty's Crown:—I would ask
any man, whether, abstractedly from
these feelings, the dismemberment of the
United States from the British Empire,
viewed as a mere question of commerce,
has been an injury to this country?—
Whether their emancipation from the
commercial thralldom of the colonial sys-
tem has really been prejudicial to the
trade and industry of Great Britain? If
the answer must be, that it has not been
prejudicial, is there no useful admonition
to be derived from this example?—Con-
template the possibility of another set of
Provinces, emancipated from commercial
thralldom, but firmly maintaining their
political connexion;—their commercial
marine a part of our commercial marine,
—their seamen a part of our seamen,—
their population a part of our strength.—
Consider whether it be not worth while to
attempt a course which promises, both to

those Provinces and to the Mother Country, all the commercial benefits of a free trade, together with all the political advantages of our continuing parts of one great Empire, and enjoying alike, under the sway and protection of the same Sovereign, all the rights and privileges of British subjects."

The Right Honorable Gentleman then infers from the experience of the Country, as well as from what is passing in the Colonies of other States, that, "Whatever tends to increase the prosperity of the Colonies, cannot fail, in the long run, to advance, in an equal degree, the general interests of the Parent State."

Mr. H. having then explained the mode in which the permission given to the United States to trade in their own ships with our Colonies had been received by the Government of that Country. declares:—"There can, therefore, be no doubt that it would be expedient to permit the same latitude of trade to the ships of other countries, as is now allowed to those of the United States. But I go further; I am prepared to open the commerce of our Colonies to all friendly States, upon the same principle, (though of course with some difference in the detail of its modifications,) upon which they are at liberty to trade with Jersey, or with Ireland. With the exception of some articles which it will be necessary to prohibit, such as fire-arms and ammunition of war generally, and sugar, rum, &c. in the sugar Colonies,—I propose to admit a free intercourse between all our Colonies and other countries, either in British ships, or in the ships of those countries, allowing the latter to import all articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the country to which the ship belongs, and to export from such Colonies all articles whatever of their growth, produce, or manufacture, either to the country from which such ship came, or to any other part of the world, the United Kingdom, and all its dependencies, excepted. All intercourse between the Mother Country and the Colonies, whether direct or circuitous, and all intercourse of the Colonies with each other, will be considered as coasting trade to be reserved entirely and absolutely to ourselves. By this arrangement, the foundation of our Navigation Laws will be preserved, whilst the Colonies will enjoy a free trade with foreign countries, without breaking in upon the great principle of those laws, in respect to foreign trade—that the cargo must be the produce of the country to which the ship belongs, leaving the national character of the ship to be determined by the rules which apply in like cases in this country. The importation of foreign goods into the Colonies, I propose, should be made subject to moderate duties, but

such as may be found sufficient for the fair protection of our own productions of the like nature. The duties, already established by the Acts to which I have referred, it is proposed to leave as they are, and to establish further scale of *ad valorem* duties, varying from 7½ to 30 per cent. upon all articles, the importation of which, from foreign countries, has hitherto been prohibited. The particulars of these duties will be found in the Resolutions. They will, of course, form part of the revenues of the respective Colonies in which they may be collected, upon the same principle, and subject to the same system of appropriation by the Legislatures of those Colonies, as the duties already collected, under the Acts of the 3rd of the King."

"It is for the Colonies that the benefit of these arrangements is intended; the duties will form a revenue which will be theirs, and will be carried to their account. They can, therefore, have no jealousy of the new system as one likely to trench upon their constitutional privileges in those respects."

"With the further view of encouraging our own trade, and that of the Colonies, with the Countries of South America, I also propose to extend to certain ports in those Colonies the benefits and regulations of our Warehousing System, as it is now established in this Country, by allowing goods from all parts of the world to be bonded, and deposited in warehouses, without payment of duty, till proper opportunities of selling, or exporting them, to advantage, shall occur. Looking to the present state of the countries lately belonging to Spain, this system must be attended with extraordinary advantages. The wants of those vast Countries are numerous; they embrace almost every object of European assortment; but in the present state of society, from the want of capital, and individual credit, and from other causes, these wants are best supplied, as it were, in retail, and by small deliveries frequently renewed. A large cargo, sent directly from England to any of their ports, is not easily disposed of; it glutts the market. It is very desirable, therefore, that the warehousing system should be established in the ports of our Colonies with which these countries can most easily and frequently communicate. The Americans have found the benefit of this mode of carrying on traffic, with the late Spanish Provinces, from New Orleans; a port which now engrosses a considerable portion of this trade, though not so conveniently situated for the purpose, as some of the ports which we possess in the Gulph of Mexico."

In avowing the speculative nature of this new system, Mr. Huskisson meets the objection which might arise by saying:—"Let me remind you that in 1813,

when, upon the renewal of the East India Company's Charter, their monopoly of trade was greatly relaxed, the wisest and most experienced men in that trade could not point out, precisely, what new channels of commerce could be opened with the East Indies. Nay, they denied that any new channels could be explored by the private trader, or that any benefits could accrue to India from the relaxation of the former monopoly. But new channels have been explored, new benefits have been conferred;—proving, as the history of all modern commerce proves, that whenever you give a free scope to capital, to industry, to the stirring intelligence and active spirit of adventure, which so strongly mark the present times, you are in fact opening new roads to enterprise, and affording new facilities to the interchange of the productions of the different regions of the earth:—that interchange, of which the advantage must be reciprocal, and of which the extension to new countries is, perhaps, the surest harbinger of their improvement and civilization."

The last general measure proposed in this speech, is noticed in the following terms:—"Another essential relief applicable to our Colonies and their trade, will, I trust, be found in the abolition of the large fees which are now levied in almost all our Colonial ports. These fees, which frequently amount to more than the public duties, both on the ship and cargo, are levied for the benefit of certain public officers. There is, in many of the Islands, a fee for the Governor, another for his Secretary, a fee to the Naval Officer, to the Officers of the revenue, and to several others. If a ship proceed from one port to another, as is frequently the case, owing to the state of the markets, these fees are levied at every port. They are not only a heavy burthen, but a great impediment to trade, and have more than once been complained of in this House, particularly by the Member for Coventry (Mr. Ellice). Some of the officers to whom those fees are paid, (I mean particularly the naval officers,) will, I conceive, be no longer necessary, especially when the commerce of the Colonies will be so nearly assimilated to that of the Mother Country. The officers of the Customs will be quite sufficient to attend to the enforcement of the Navigation Laws. It is, therefore, intended to abolish the naval officers altogether, making compensation to those who hold their appointments for life, under patent, and allowing a superannuation, in the usual mode, to such as have been appointed only during pleasure. To all the officers in the Customs who are to be continued, it is proposed to give salaries, as in this country, to be paid out of the duties which they will have to collect: and upon the same fund, it will be just to assign the temporary compensa-

tions to the other officers, as the discontinuance of their fees will be a relief to the Colony in which they were levied; the balance, after defraying those charges, to be accounted for, as I have already explained, to the treasury of the Colony. The details of this improvement, and the mode of carrying it into execution, appertain of course to the Treasury, and the Colonial Department; but it was right that I should advert to it, on the present occasion, as a measure essentially connected with the new system of Colonial commerce, which I have now submitted to the Committee."

We have been thus minute in detailing the sentiments of the present Right Honorable Secretary for the Colonies, on the subject of Colonial policy, not only as the sketch which we have given of his speech will serve to explain the principle of the enactments which we have already mentioned; but for this reason also;—to convince the People of this Colony, that if they desire, and deserve a Legislative Assembly, by which their rights may be defended, their improvement promoted, and their prosperity ensured,—there can not be a more auspicious moment than the present, when the British Empire is governed by a Prince whose delight is in the happiness of His People, and when the Minister by whom they may approach that Monarch is gifted with wisdom to perceive what is beneficial to the Empire in general, and to each portion of it in detail, whilst he has shown that he possesses firmness, and liberality enough to pursue his just principles, even though opposed by the prejudices, and interests of many classes in the nation.

Extract from an Order of the King in Council, dated 16th of July, 1827.

His Majesty was further pleased to order and declare, that neither the said Order in Council of the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, nor the said Order of the sixteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, should extend, or be construed to extend, to authorise the importation by French ships into any of the British possessions in the West Indies and America, or into the island of Mauritius, from the dominions of His Most Christian Majesty, of any wine, being the produce of those dominions.

* * * * *

And whereas it is expedient that, in pursuance of the powers vested in his Majesty in and by the said recited Acts of Parliament, his Majesty should declare what Foreign Powers have fulfilled the before-mentioned conditions, and are entitled to the privileges aforesaid, his Majesty therefore, in pursuance and

exercise of the powers vested in him in and by the said Acts of Parliament, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare that the several Orders in Council, bearing date respectively the third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, the sixteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and the twenty-seventh day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, herein-before respectively recited, shall be, and the same are hereby confirmed and continued in full force and effect: and his Majesty doth further, in pursuance and exercise of the powers aforesaid, and with the advice aforesaid, declare and grant that it shall be lawful for French ships to import into the British possessions on the western coast of Africa, and into the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and into the island of Ceylon, and into his Majesty's settlements in the island of New Holland, and into the island of Van Dieman's Land, and into the several islands and territories dependant upon and belonging to the several settlements or colonies aforesaid, from the dominions of his Most Christian Majesty, such goods being the produce of those dominions, as are mentioned and enumerated or referred to in the table subjoined to the said Order in Council of the first day of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six. And in further pursuance of the powers vested in his Majesty, in and by the said Acts of Parliament so passed as aforesaid in the seventh and eighth years of his Majesty's reign, his Majesty, with the advice aforesaid, is further pleased to declare that the conditions mentioned and prescribed in and by the said Act so passed as aforesaid in the sixth year of his Majesty's reign, have in all respects been fulfilled by the Government of his Majesty as King of Hanover, and by the Government of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and by the Government of his Serene Highness the Duke of Oldenburgh, and by the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, and by the State of Colombia, and by the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, and by the United States of Mexico; and his Majesty is further pleased to declare that the ships of and belonging to the dominions of his Majesty as King of Hanover, or of his Majesty King of Sweden and Norway, or of his Serene Highness the Duke of Oldenburgh, or of the Free Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, or of the State of Columbia, or of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, or of the United States of Mexico, are entitled to the privileges so granted as aforesaid by the Law of Navigation, and may respectively import from such the dominions to which they respectively belong into the British pos-

sessions abroad, goods, the produce of such dominions respectively, and may export goods from the British possessions abroad, to be carried into any foreign country whatever:

And whereas his Majesty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, doth deem it expedient to grant the privileges aforesaid to the ships of the dominions of his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias; his Majesty doth therefore, by the advice aforesaid, and in pursuance and exercise of the powers and authority in him vested by the said last recited Act of Parliament, declare and grant that it shall and may be lawful for Russian ships to import into any of the British possessions abroad, from the dominions of his Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, goods, the produce of those dominions, and to export from such possessions, to be carried to any foreign country whatever; and his Majesty, by the advice aforesaid, is further pleased to declare and grant that it shall and may be lawful for ships of or belonging to any kingdom or state within the limits of the East India Company's charter, to import from the dominions to which they respectively belong, goods, the produce of such dominions, into the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, and into the island of Ceylon, and into the island of Mauritius, and into his Majesty's settlements in the island of New Holland, and in the island of Van Dieman's Land, and into the several islands and territories dependant upon and belonging to the several settlements or colonies aforesaid, and to export goods from such several settlements or colonies, or their respective dependencies, to be carried into any foreign country whatever; provided always that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to take away or abridge any power now vested in his Majesty's subjects in the last mentioned settlements or colonies, of trading with any kingdom or state, within the limits of the said Company's charter, and in further pursuance of the said Act of Parliament, His Majesty, by the advice aforesaid, doth declare that no foreign country is entitled to the privileges so granted as aforesaid by the Law of Navigation, other than and except the foreign countries herein-before particularly mentioned; and that no foreign ships can or may lawfully import into or export from any of the British possessions abroad, any goods, except so far as the right of such foreign countries to which such ships may belong is herein-before declared; provided always, that nothing herein contained, extend, or shall be construed to extend, to infringe, or to interfere with any Treaty, or Convention subsisting between his Majesty, and any Foreign State, or Power; provided also, and it is further ordered, and declared, that nothing herein, or in the said former Orders in Council, or any of them con-

tained, extends, or shall be construed to extend, to his Majesty's garrison and territory at Gibraltar, or to the island of Malta, but that goods shall and may be imported into and exported from Gibraltar and Malta, in the same manner in all respects, as though this present Order, or the said former Orders had not been made.

From the Calcutta Government Gazette, Nov. 15th.

The fort of Abbasabad, the surrender of which we noticed in our last, was built a few years ago by a French engineer, and was considered as impregnable. It formed the key to Tabriz, and the Russian army could not have ventured to advance far into the country, with both that and Erivan in the rear. By the fall of this fortress, however, Erivan is cut off from all communications with Persia, and is comparatively of little importance as a military position.

It appears, that in the defeat of the army of Abbas Mirza, and Asef ad Dowleh, on the 16th of July, as detailed in the Bombay Courier of the 10th of October, the standard of the Prince was taken by the Cossacks, and on the morning of the 17th, this trophy was conveyed to the gate of Abbasabad, with a message informing the garrison that the Shah had been defeated, and recommending them to surrender, as they had no longer any prospect of being relieved. The tribe of Kangerloo, of Nakchivan, had a thousand men in the fort, and this tribe is known to be well affected to Mehdi Kouli Khan, the chief of Karabagh, who is attached to the Russian interest. These men immediately declared their resolution to surrender, in which they were supported by the rest of the garrison, except the Bukhtiaris, who, finding resistance vain, made their escape. The fort was surrendered, and part of the garrison entered the Russian service, the rest returned quietly to their homes.

By the capture of this place, the Russians acquired provisions for above three thousand men for several months, two thousand stand of small arms, eighteen pieces of brass ordnance, and a large quantity of ammunition.

Immediately after the occupation of Abbasabad, the Russian cavalry crossed the Aras. The Prince fell back upon the mountains, leaving Khoi open to the advance of the enemy. General Paskevitch, however, soon recalled his advanced parties, and concentrated his force at Karababa, in Karabagh, about eight farsukhs from Abbasabad, in which he had planted a garrison. The Persians were again in motion. The Prince accompanied by Hussan Khan, the Sirda of Erivan, was about to march on Abiran, and the Shah was expected at Tabriz. Other divisions of the Persian force were to be thrown on the flanks, or in the rear

of the Russian army, with very little chance, however, of effecting any change.

In the mean time an attempt had been made at negociation; and on the 25th July, Mirza Saleh was despatched to the Russian camp. He was accompanied on his return to the Prince by Mr. Grebodoff, a Russian Officer, charged by General Paskevitch (who has full powers to conclude a treaty), with the Russian ultimata, which are understood to be the cession of the provinces north of the Aras in perpetuity, and indemnification for the expenses of the war. The messenger again set off for the Russian camp on the 6th of August, but by the last advices there seemed little likelihood of any amicable arrangement. It will no doubt cost Persia much pain to part with the Provinces in question, particularly with Erivan, which has proved such a barrier to Russian invasion; but there can be little doubt that the sacrifice must be made. Besides the want of conduct exhibited in the war, there is, we learn, a widely extended spirit of disaffection to the Government; and the surrender of Abbasabad, it is expected, would find a parallel in other places once approached by a Russian Army. There is also disunion in the Royal House, and three of the Princes, the Governors of Malayer, Nehawend, and Boorojird, instead of sending their contingents to the camp, are employing their arms against one another; the King's declining age and strength are unsavourable to the due exertion of his authority, and the heat of the season, and consequent sickness of the Russian army, which have enforced their retrograde movement, are the only circumstances that afford the Persians an opportunity of retrieving their affairs.

From the BENGAL HURKARU.

Belgaum, Sept. 19.—“It is impossible amidst the contradictory opinions prevailing at this place to say whether War or Peace will be the order of the day, but judging from the extent of the preparations now made, the great expense that has obviously been incurred and the circumstance of this being the third armament in less than two years, I imagine that things will go rather hard with the Rajah, and the British Government is determined to assert its consequence.

I shall let you know more in my next.”

Belgaum, Sept. 21.—“I conclude the readers of the Iris are anxiously looking for intelligence of the movements in this quarter, and as I perceive the other papers have scarcely mentioned the subject, it may not be amiss to send you the following sketch of the Doob force, until opportunity offers of speaking of ‘feats of broil and battle.’

The force is commanded by Colonel Welsh and consists of:

The left Wing of H. M.'s 41st Regiment under Major Stehelin.

The 1st Bombay European Regiment under (or perhaps I should say commanded by) Captain J. Watts.

The 49th Regiment Madras N. I. under Colonel Trewman.

The 23d or Wallajabad Light I. under Major Henry.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry, Colonel Martin.”

DOMESTIC NEWS.

POLICE REPORT.

Saturday, 19th January, 1828.

The Superintendent of Police v. H. O. Eksteen, J. P. for a breach of the 18th Art. of the Ordinance of the 29th of Dec. 1826.

The defendant was condemned in the penalty of five shillings and costs, for endeavouring to evade the payment of toll by riding along the sea beach, in violation of the aforesaid Ordinance.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Sir.—It appears that by Ordinance No. 36, for continuing a *Matrimonial Court*, the Judge of Police and his Clerk, are now empowered to execute all those wise and important functions of the former Board, now abolished!

This Colony, Mr. Editor, has long been annexed to the British Empire, and why the custom of England in similar cases pertaining to Marriage, should not be adopted, and confided to the Clergy, whose exclusive province it is to have sole control over all such matters—perhaps you may be enabled to explain to me, a less enlightened person than yourself.

As an Englishman, I must confess my feelings are hostile to the implication of such a degradation as being compelled to appear before the bar of a Magistrate, as a Culprit! amidst the vagrant and dissolute portion of society, who are daily in waiting to answer charges of profligacy, and other disreputable acts, by which they have rendered themselves amenable to police investigation!

Surely, Sir, there ought to be some method, or rule, laid down—to keep from this pestilential collision, individuals who are compelled to conform, and appear before a Magistrate, under such dissimilar causes!

I should hope that there may be a regulation on this head, not yet publicly known. As far as my own idea of *propriety*—and I will even say *decency*—goes, there ought certainly to be a clear distinction made,—if not by directing the attendance to be given by the Magistrate at his own house, at all events by a distinct hour being appointed for the attendance of those who are anxious and hardy enough to depart from a state of “single blessedness,” in order to separate them from the summoned of the indecorous and disorderly members of Cape Town.

I am, Sir,
NO FRIEND OR ADMIRER OF
UNCIVILIZED CUSTOMS.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Somerset, 12th Jan. 1828.

SIR.—Your Correspondent from this place, N. Q., on the case of Hydrophobia, seems to recommend to the Faculty,—“to try the snake root of the interior, as a cure for that disease.” I am surprised, a person speaking so confidently, should not have stepped forward in the case of the unfortunate Hottentot, and assisted the District Surgeon by his information, as, upon reference to Mr. Kay’s letter, it appears, and is well known in this part, that all parties were at a loss to know how to treat this disease.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. C.

From BELL’s LIFE IN LONDON.

Sir Henry Torrens, while on a visit to General Thornton at Armagh, in Ireland, was thrown from his horse, and sustained considerable personal injury.

Young has set off for Paris, where he is engaged to play with the English Company.

Miss Paton is fast recovering from her late indisposition. She is going to Brighton by the advice of her physicians.

Mr. Bunn has taken the Dublin Theatre from Mr. Henry Harris, at a rent of £3000 per annum. If Col. Berkely were to play first fiddle, he’d have overflowing houses.

Posterior of Milton in India.—There is reason to believe that the representatives of the family of Milton, might be found in British India. Deborah, the third, and favourite daughter of our great poet, was the only one of his children, who had a family that lived. She married Abraham Clarke, a weaver in Spitalfields, and died in August, 1727, aged 76. She had seven sons; one of whom, Caleb Clarke, went to Madras, and became parish clerk there. His children were the latest descendants of Milton.

Anecdote.—Sir Colquhoun Grant being in command of a regiment at Clonmel, in Ireland, he gave offence in some way to an honest shopkeeper, named Mulcahy, who struck him on the parade in presence of his whole corps. The officers rushed forward to seize the delinquent, but Sir Colquhoun interposed, declaring that he had been the aggressor, and as the gentleman thought proper to resent his conduct in so gross a manner, it remained for him to seek the usual reparation. “Oh!” exclaimed Mulcahy, “if its for fighting you are, I’ll fight you; but it shall neither be with swords, nor pistols, nor any thing else but my two fists—(and fine big mutton fists they were, sure enough). “Well then,” replied the gallant officer, “with all my heart. By insulting you I have put myself on a level with you, and of course cannot refuse to meet you on your own terms. Come along, Sir.” The men were dismissed, and Col.

Grant, accompanied by his adversary, and some mutual friends, repaired to the mess-room, where he very speedily closed up Mr. Mulcahy’s poopers, and sent him home perfectly satisfied. That was the proudest day of Mulcahy’s life, and many a time has he boasted of the black eye he got from a K.C.B., as if it were an honourable ordinary emblazoned upon his escutcheon. “Ever since that morning,” would he say, let me meet Sir Colquhoun Grant, where I might—in town, or country—among lords, or ladies—dressed in plain clothes, or dizzened out in gold and scarlet—he would give me his hand, and say, “How are you, Billy?”

From the British Farmer’s Magazine,
for August, 1827.

We understand a very useful agricultural implement has lately been invented by an ingenious agriculturist, at Wold Newton, near Bridlington, which we may denominate (says the Editor of the *Hersford Journal*) an improved scuffer, or cultivator, which not only cleanses the land, but enables it to retain its moisture, and bid defiance to all the obnoxious tribe. The instrument is so contrived that it can be made to pulverize the soil to any required depth, and make it fit, in a very short space of time, for the reception of that useful root, the turnip.

Cure for the Sting of Wasps.—It has been found by experience that the best remedy for the sting of wasps and bees, is to apply to the part affected common salinay salt, moistened with a little water; and even in a case where a person has accidentally swallowed a wasp in a draught of any kind of liquor, and been stung by it in the pipe, the alarming symptoms that ensue may be almost instantly relieved by swallowing repeated doses of water, saturated with salt.

Hay Tea.—A correspondent in the *Mechanics’ Magazine*, has the following letter:—“Sir,—You doubtless recollect Sir John Sinclair published, some years ago, an Essay respecting cattle, in which he introduced several valuable receipts as to the manner in which they should be attended to. As this is the hay-making season, and several of your readers may not have read this work, I perhaps may be allowed to lay before them the subjoined receipt, which he has given for making hay tea:—‘About one pound of red clover hay, well got in, and six quarts of clear spring water, must be boiled together, till the water is reduced to four quarts; then take out the hay, mix a pound of barley, or oatmeal, amongst a little water, put it into the pot, or cauldron, while it is boiling, and keep constantly stirring it till it is thickened. Let it cool; then give it the calf, adding as much whey as will make a sufficient meal. This is a cheap way of rearing calves, and the valuable article of milk may be saved for other purposes.’ He recom-

mends also, that when cattle are kept out in the winter season, a little tar should be rubbed at the root of the horn, which prevents the wet from penetrating between the root and the skin, which contributes to preserve the health of the animal, and to keep it free from those diseases to which it may otherwise be liable.”

Every man may be said to begin his education, or his acquisition of knowledge, on the day of his birth. Certain objects, repeatedly presented to the infant, after a time, are recognized and distinguished. The number of objects thus known gradually increases, and from the constitution of the human mind, they are soon associated in the recollection, according to their resemblances, or obvious relations. Thus sweetmeats, toys, articles of dress, &c. soon form distinct classes in the memory and conceptions. At a later stage, but still very early, the child distinguishes readily between a stone or mineral mass, a vegetable and an animal; and thus his mind has already noted the three great classes of natural bodies, and has acquired a certain degree of acquaintance with *Natural History*. He also soon understands the phrases “a falling body,” “the force of a moving body,” and has therefore a perception of the great physical laws of gravity and inertia. Having, then, seen sugar dissolved in water, and wax melted about the wick of a burning candle, he has learned some phenomena of Chemistry. And having observed the actions of the domestic animals, and of the persons about him, he has begun his acquaintance with Physiology and the Science of Mind. Lastly, when he has learned to count his fingers and his sugar-plums, and to judge of the fairness of the division of a cake between himself and his brothers, he has advanced into Arithmetic and Geometry.—Thus within a year or two, a child of common sense has made a progress in all the great departments of human science; and in addition, has learned to name objects, and to express feelings, by the arbitrary sounds of language. Such, then, are the beginnings or foundations of knowledge on which future years of experience, or methodical education, must rear the structure of more considerable attainments befitting the various conditions of men in a civilized community.—(D. Arnott’s Elements of Physics.)

A Female Doctor of Mathematics.—The University of Marburgh celebrated, at the end of July, the secular festival of its foundation, on which occasion the learned Madame Johanna Wyttensbach, relict of the celebrated Daniel Wyttensbach, received from the Philosophical Faculty of the Academy the degree of Doctor of Mathematics and Master of Arts.

The Cockney sportsmen are beginning to prepare to take the field on the 1st of this month. Sporting jackets have risen 24 per Cent. in price, and guns engaged not to kick are in great request. Kick-

ing of any gun, however, can be completely prevented when charging it, by putting the shot in the barrel before the powder.—(*London Paper.*)

MECHANICAL OR ARTIFICIAL LEECHES.

This instrument has been invented by Mr. Salandiere, and acts as an equivalent to leeches. Its advantages consist in extracting the precise quantity of blood that is wanted to be taken from the patient; in withdrawing the fluid with every desirable degree of despatch and gentleness; in not causing that repugnance, which naturally attends the application of disgusting insects or worms; in not causing any injury; and, finally, in being practicable in every station, climate, situation, and country. This instrument is manufactured at Paris by the Engineer Dumoutiez.—*Medical Repertory.*

Wigs!—The celebrated Davide is well known to have had a violent antipathy to modern costume—a taste that more than once caused him to sacrifice historical truth to pictorial effect. In his coronation of Napoleon, he introduced Cardinal Caprara bald-headed. His Eminence, displeased at this license of the painter, remonstrated with him, but to no purpose—for the artist vowed he would never condescend to paint so unclassical an object as a wig. The unwigged Cardinal then made application to Talleyrand, to interpose his authority; but this also had no effect.—Davide was inexorable; and poor Caprara was obliged to endure the mortification of being handed down to posterity as a wigless member of the sacred college.

THE WATER FLOWER.

Captain Andrews gives the following account of a curious vegetable production in South America:—"I have already mentioned the number of parasitical plants that wreath, or stud, or depend from the branches of the larger trees, especially where they have most room to flourish. The principal of these is a genus of the *Hexandria Monogynia*, called *Tillandsia*, bearing a likeness to the aloe in general appearance, but in the leaves and stem, and bell-shaped flowers, resembling the lily, yet considerably smaller, terminating at the stem in clusters. The leaves spring from the root, and the plant has the property of secreting a quantity of pure water, which is so good, that the woodmen and peons who work in the forests, never take any with them. When they wish to drink, they perforate the plant near the root, and the fluid gushes out in a stream, clear as crystal, and in quantity proportioned to the size of the plant itself. From the best judgment I could form by the horn goblet, in which the men caught the liquid, I should think the quantity might be about two quarts from the fullest plants. The heart of this plant and the surrounding leaves are so

tough, that the knife is with difficulty made to penetrate them horizontally for the purpose of examining the cells, containing the water, but if thrust in vertically, it enters as easily as into the cell of the plantain tree. The interior of the cells or reservoirs is of a cane-like succulent nature. The natives could give me no account of the probable duration of this plant, or if the water was to be had at all seasons. I could not discover whether the aqueous deposit is a natural secretion from the earth or atmosphere, or whether it is collected by the pores of the plant during a fall of rain—the idea most natural, were it not for the sheltered situation in which these excrescences are found to flourish; but where they grow little rain can reach them, and moreover the natives in their accounts did not accord with this opinion. I lament that we were very unsuccessful in our attempts to examine the plant minutely in its internal arrangements. The tubes and vessels were always much torn and injured before we could penetrate into it, and unfortunately, after succeeding in the preservation of a dried specimen, it was either thrown away by my servant on board ship, or lost on landing. This is a circumstance I greatly regret, as I believe the plant to be unknown in this country even by general description."

NUTS, FILBERTS, AND FIGS.

In countries where *figs* are cultivated to the greatest perfection, particularly in Italy and Greece, a great augmentation both in the size and number of the figs, is obtained by placing on the top of the tree a branch of the wild fig-tree (*caprificus*). Upon which have appeared the male-flowered figs, which are the first to come out. I have often thought, says a writer in the *Mechanics' Magazine*, that the crop of filberts might be both meliorated and increased by a somewhat analogous application of a branch of the common hazel.

From an INSCRIPTION by SHENSTONE.

AH, Mary dear!
Thou fairest of the virgin ring!
Rapt from this nether spire,
In beauty's flowery spring!
Farewell!—Farewell!
Alas! how far less sweet to me,
With all the rest to dwell,
Than to remember thee! UMBRA.

A practice is becoming general in Silesia of feeding horses with bread, made by taking equal quantities of oat and rye meal, and mixing it with leaven or yeast, and one-third of the quantity of boiled potatoes. To each horse is given 12 lbs. per day, in rations of 4 lbs. each. The bread is cut into small pieces, and mixed with a little moistened cut straw. It is stated that by this means there is a saving in feeding seven horses, of 49 bushels of oats in 24 days, while the horses perform their common labour, and are much better in look, health, and disposition.

MAILS.

A Mail for England by the Bengal, is now open.

A Mail for Mauritius by the Frances, will close to-morrow at 3 o'Clock.

A Mail for England by H. M. S. Samarrang, will close to-morrow morning at 9 o'Clock.

CHRISTENING.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Sunday the 20th Jan. 1828, by the Rev. G. Hough, M. A. Colonial Chaplain:

A Daughter of Mr. John Fison, junior, baptized Francina Dorothea Lodovica.

Died, on Monday the 21st inst., after a long and painful illness, which he endured with exemplary resignation, John Andries Truter, Esquire, LL. D. eldest son of the Honourable Sir J. A. Truter, Knt. LL. D.

The deceased was educated at the University of Leyden, and practised in this Colony for many years as an Advocate, in which profession he was eminently successful.

His suavity of manners in private society, no less than his distinguished talents in public life, endeared him to an extensive circle of friends and acquaintance, by whom he is sincerely, and deservedly regretted.

Died, Jan. 15, Edward Fielding, fourth son of Lieut. Fielding, 98th Regt.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived in Table Bay.

Jan. 18th. H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, J. Polkinghorne, Esq. from Simon's Bay 17th Jan. for this port.—Passenger, Capt. Tracey.

22d. Bengal, R. Atkins, from Calcutta 29th Nov. for Liverpool. Cargo, Sugar, &c.—Passenger, Mr. Webb, C. S.—Brings a Mail.

— Sydney Packet, D. Taylor, from Rio de Janeiro 23rd Dec. for this port. Cargo Coffee and Tobacco.

Sailed from Table Bay.

Jan. 17th. Sir Thomas Munro, T. S. Crookley, for Manilla.

— Boddingtons, J. R. Taylor, for N. S. Wales.

— Dryade, A. Killock, for Simon's Bay.

— George the Fourth, A. M'Leod, for Algoa Bay. (Put back on the 23d.)

— St. Helena. Schooner, J. Fairfax, Esq. for St. Helena.

18th. Marmion, W. Wright, Van Diemen's Land.

19th. Elizabeth, J. Thompson, for Rio Janeiro.

— George, S. Drury, for Lambert's Bay.

21st. H. M. S. Sparrowhawk, J. Polkinghorne, Esq. for St. Helena.

— Jessie, T. Boag, for London.

Remain in Table Bay.

Ships.

Baron van der Capellan, for Amsterdam.

Crown Prince, for Hamburg.

Bengal, for Liverpool.

Sydney Packet.

Brigs.

Frances, for the Mauritius.

Pacific, for London.

Luna, and Thomas.

Schooners.

Constitution, and Success.

Conch, and Kate.

Printed and published, for the Proprietor,
at W. BRIDKIRK's, Heeregracht,
Cape Town.



THE COLONIST.

No. 11.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1828.

Price 6d.

NOTICE.

THE Fourth Anniversary of the *Cape Town Auxiliary Missionary Society*, will be held this Evening, in the Union Chapel, Church-square. The Honorable Sir J. A. TRUTER, Knight, will take the Chair, at half-past six o'Clock.

Several Ministers and Gentlemen will lend their assistance, on the occasion, and the attendance of Friends to Christian Missions is earnestly solicited. A Collection will be made at the Door, at the close of the Meeting, in Aid of the Funds of the Society.

Fundamental Principle of the London Missionary Society. — As the Union of Christians of various denominations, in carrying on this great work, is a most desirable object, so to prevent, if possible, any cause of future dissension, it is declared to be a *fundamental principle* of the Missionary Society, that our design is not to send Presbyterianism, Independency, Episcopacy, or any other form of Church Order and Government, (about which there may be difference of opinions, among different persons,) but the Glorious Gospel of the Blessed God — to the Heathen; and that it shall be left (as it ought to be left,) to the minds of the persons, whom God may call into the Fellowship of His Son, from among them to assume for themselves such form of Church Government, as to them shall appear most agreeable to the word of God.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR THOMAS BROWN, K. C. B. being about to leave the Colony, it is requested that all Claims against him may be immediately sent to the Counting-house of Messrs. THOMSON, WATSON, & Co. for adjustment.

LIEUT. VINCENT, 49th Regt. being about to leave the Colony, requests all Claims against him may be sent to his Quarters, in the Main Barracks, on or before Monday, the 4th February.

FOR SALE, a capital SHOOTING PONY, warranted sound.—To be seen at Mr. RICHARD STONE's Livery Stables.

MESSRS. WHITE & LOGIER beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they intend giving a *Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert*, on Thursday next, the 7th February, it being the request of several of the most respectable Families who had not the opportunity of being present at the last, in consequence of the short notice. Messrs. WHITE and LOGIER humbly solicit the attention of the Public on this occasion. The Orchestra will be select, numerous, and complete.

MR. LOGIER will conduct the Concert, and preside at the Piano Forte.

TOWN SOMERSET HOSPITAL.
TENDERS will be received by the Undermentioned until 12 o'Clock on Tuesday next, the 6th February, from such Persons as may be willing to contract to supply the following Articles for the use of the Town Somerset Hospital.—Particulars will be made known on application as above.

3 Dozen Quart Pots,—Tin,
2 Dozen Chamber Utensils,—Pewter,
6 Commodes,
12 Do. Pewter Pans for do.,
6 Iron Saucpans of sizes,
20 Pairs of Sheets,
12 Towels,
12 Blankets,
6 Coffins,
1 Pall,
24 Pairs of Drawers, made of white Baize,
24 Flannel Night Caps,
12 Stools,
25 Palliasses,
25 Pillows,
4000 lbs. of Straw.

Cape Town, 29th Jan. 1828.

J. LAING, Resident Surgeon.

THE CAPE COURANT, or the VER-ZAMELAAR, No. 25, will be published on Saturday Morning, at 8 o'clock.—Price 4 Pence.

SHORTLY will be published, in a convenient Pocket size, a Dutch Translation of the "Rules, Orders, &c. touching the form and manner of proceeding in Civil Cases, before the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope." To be had at the Verzamelaar Office, No. 72, Wale-street.—Price 1 Shilling.

ENGLISH CHURCH.

THE following Donations and Subscriptions have been received in aid of the FUNDS for the Erection of an English Church in Cape Town:

	Donations.	Subscriptions.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge in London, by the hands of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta	75 0 0	
The Lord Bishop of Calcutta,	30 0 0	
Mr. S. Oliver	6 5 0	
Rev. G. Hough,	12 10 0	
Mr. E. Maude,	7 10 0	
E. Kist, Sherman, and Younger	5 0 0	
F. Dickinson,	5 0 0	
W. Hurst,	6 5 0	
J. H. Tredgold,	5 0 0	
E. Christian,	6 5 0	
W. Hawkins, Agent H. E. I. C.	11 5 0	
W. Heyward,	5 0 0	
Capt. Ronald,	5 0 0	
Rev. F. Fallows,	12 10 3	
Mr. Commissary Hayward,	5 0 0	
J. B. Ebden,	12 10 0	
Capt. Smith,	2 10 0	
Capt. Bance,	6 5 0	
Mr. W. Scott,	5 0 0	
Dr. Heartley,	6 5 0	
Mr. R. J. Jones,	7 10 0	
W. W. Bird,	6 5 0	
J. Sturgis,	6 5 0	
J. Deane,	6 5 0	
G. Thompson,	6 5 0	
T. Ansdel,	1 5 0	
F. Venables,	1 17 6	
F. Collison,	6 5 0	
J. Smith,	5 0 0	
Major Ryan,	3 15 0	
Mr. R. Townrow,	0 15 0	
J. Skirrow,	5 0 0	
Mr. Justice Kekewich,	10 0 0	
Mr. E. K. Green,	6 5 0	
W. Hutchons,	6 5 0	
Rev. R. Miles,	7 10 0	
Mr. T. K. Deane,	6 5 0	
T. Hall,	1 5 0	
E. J. Jerram,	1 0 0	
C. Calvert,	1 0 0	
Capt. Gibson,	1 0 0	
Mr. Chiappini,	6 5 0	
Advocate Cloete	6 5 0	
Rev. E. Judge,	12 10 0	
Sir Richard Plasket,	* 25 0 0	
Mr. J. Hawkins,	5 0 0	
J. Marshall,	6 5 0	
	£ 145 0 0	225 12 6

* To be increased to £100, with the privilege of 6 seats, should he return to the Colony.

FEARON FALLOWS, Finance
R. HEARTLEY, M. D. Committee
T. K. DEANE,

NOTICE.

WANTED, Tenders to build a Tomb in Cape Town Burial Ground.—A Plan and Specification of the Work required, to be seen at the Office of **NISBET & DICKSON.**

Bengal Piece Goods per CÆSAR.

MESSRS. THOMSON, WATSON, & Co. have received per *Cæsar*, Capt. **WATT**, a small Investment of Piece Goods, amongst which are a few Bales of Chintz, of superior Patterns and Quality, which are for private Sale for *Cash*.

Sale of Damaged Goods ex Bengal, Capt. Atkins, for Account of the Concerned.

ON Saturday Morning, the 2d Feb. will be sold at Messrs. **JONES & COOKE**'s Sale, for account of the Concerned, three Bales of Printed Palempores, handsome Patterns, all more or less damaged by salt water, viz.:

WH No. 1, 228 Pieces, }
2, 244 ditto, } 714 Pieces.
3, 244 ditto, }

HARINGTON & GADNEY.

PUBLIC SALES will be continued on Friday the 1st of February, Thursday the 7th, and Friday the 8th, of the Property of the late Mr. P. WOUTERSEN, and his surviving Widow **MARIA DE VILLIERS**, comprising the following:—

A House and Erf, situated at the corner of Roeland-street and the Buitenkant;—

A House and Erf, with two Stores built on the latter, situated near the Stone Quarry;—

A Store and Erf, situated in Vincke Steeg;—

An Erf not built on, situated behind Messrs. Hudson & Dixon's Store;—

Also, Male and Female Slaves, Carriages and Horses, various articles of Merchandise, Household Furniture, Silver Coins and Plate, Cape Wines, French Brandy, Stuk-vats and empty Pipes, Bricks and Tiles, &c. &c. &c.

The further particulars of which are specified in Hand bills.

Cape Town, 29th of Jan. 1828.

J. J. L. SMUTS,
M. L. NEETHLING, Jun.
A. J. L. PLOUVIER,
P. H. WOUTERSEN.

PIANO FORTE for SALE.

FOR SALE, the Property of a Lady proceeding to England,—a Grand Piano Forte, by Broadwood, nearly new, in complete order and of remarkably fine tone,—with Leather Cover and Deal Packing Case.—Price 1,200 Rds.

Apply at Stellenberg, near Wynberg.

TO LET, a very convenient House, with a Garden: possession may be had immediately.

J. C. FLECK.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned requests all Claims and Demands against himself or his late Wife, to be presented within one month from this date; and all Debts due to his late Wife (formerly the Widow **MOFFAT**), are desired to be paid immediately.

JOHN EDWARD YOUNG.

NOTICE.

IN Consequence of the very great increase of Business which the Undersigned have experienced, under the new Auction System, they hereby notify to their Friends, and the Public, they will in future hold two Public Sales every Week, viz. on the Mornings of Tuesdays and Saturdays.

JONES & COOKE.

ON Monday Morning next, the 4th of February, at Mr. **REEVES**' Auction Mart, will be Sold by Auction, the Effects of General Sir T. **BROWN, K. C. B.** who is about to leave the Colony.

N. B. This will be a favourable opportunity for others to avail themselves of who are leaving the Colony, as it will be the last Sale held on the principle of affording the Vendue Credit to Buyers over 100 Rds.

FOR SALE, or Barter for Wine, Two Slaves,—one an excellent Coachman, and one Labourer,—the Property of a Gentleman leaving the Colony.—For Particulars, apply to **MR. SAUNDERS, Heeregracht.**

January 30th, 1828.

FOR Sale by private Contract, the substantial, well-built, and commodious House and Premises, situated No. 17, Heeregracht; the Property of Mr. J. **FINDLAY**.—For further Particulars, apply on the Premises.

English and Dutch Dictionaries.

TO be had of **W. BRIDEIRK**, a few Copies of a much-improved English and Dutch Dictionary—particularly recommended by Mr. Professor **SWAVING**.

FOX HOUNDS.

AT Messrs. **JONES & COOKE**'s Sale, on Saturday Morning, at 12 o'Clock precisely, will be sold, two *thorough bred* FOX-HOUNDS, lately imported from England, 4 Months old.

M R. R. **REEVES**, in soliciting support as a COMMISSION AGENT, begs leave to offer his congratulations on the dissolution of the *Vendue System of Sales*, which, though partially convenient, must have been productive of general evil to the Trade of the Colony, and to Merchants in particular, in exposing the value of Imports to the utmost Public deterioration, by continued forced Sales, thereby blocking up the avenues of legitimate consumption, and

involving the very buyers in glutted stocks and heavy engagements.

R. R. takes the liberty of laying before the Public the principle upon which his Commission Sales will be conducted in future, trusting, that by strict punctuality in his engagements, and by using every exertion to promote the interests of his constituents, to insure permanent support, and approbation.

Presuming that an increase of Commission business will result from the late changes in the system of conducting Public Sales, he will forthwith commence the winding up of his other transactions, and adhere as strictly as possible to the principle of Agency, for the double purpose of avoiding engagements, except those connected with Agency, and to prevent interference, by his own property coming into contact with that consigned for Sale.

Conceiving that his attention may be more advantageously disposed of than by acting as an Auctioneer himself, and contemplating other advantages from the arrangement, he has agreed to engage Mr. **BLORE** in that capacity; and from his independence of character and integrity of principle, which seem to be generally appreciated, he expects that the result will be satisfactory to all parties.

The permanent basis of all Sales will be for *Cash*; but the Auctioneer will reserve to himself a discretionary power to receive approved settlements by *Bill*, not exceeding Three Months, according to the circumstances of the parties or the purchase, but can demand *Cash* as the condition of Sale, when satisfactory settlements are not forthcoming, or the purchases small. For terms of Sale, apply at the Sales' Room.

The established days of Sale will be on *Wednesday Mornings*, and *Saturday Afternoons*. Extra Sales will be held when required.

Mr. **REEVES** begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the favors he has already received, and is solicitous to merit future support.

Cape Town, Jan. 3, 1828.

MARRIED, in the Reformed Church, on Friday, the 11th January, (by Special Licence,) Mr. **JOHANNES RUDOLF KERDEL** to Miss **ELIZABETH CAROLINA HITZEROTH**.

BIRTH.—On the 2d inst. at Graham Town, the Lady of **CHARLES MAYNARD**, Esq. of a Daughter.

Cape Town,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
Thursday, January 31, 1828.

WITH reference to our Correspondent letter, and our own remarks on the subject of the Matrimonial Court, which appeared in last number, we have since learned that every facility is afforded to the authorities, for avoiding the inconveniences there complained of. We a

ppy to be enabled to assure our Correspondent, and our Readers in general, at it is only necessary to make an application in order to have an hour ap-pointed, before or after the time during which the Police Court is open. Those persons also who desire it, may have the necessary forms gone through at their own house, on condition of presenting a donation, which is usually given to the poor on such occasions.

We have however to congratulate our correspondent on being the means of making thus generally known, regulations of so much importance.

With respect to the Vaccine Institution, we have been informed that the rooms appropriated to it are situated in the lower part of the building, and therefore some degree removed from the crowd.

Police Applicants who assemble on the upper lobby. Now as it is usual for ladies residing here to go with their children, and as no obstacle should be set in the way of this just exercise of paternal affection, we conceive that a separate entrance to the apartments occupied by the Vaccine Committee is highly desirable, and a suitable one might, we apprehend, be opened from King-street, at a trifling expense.

We are no advocates for extravagance in the alteration or repair of public buildings; but we hold even that to be less reprehensible, and less detrimental to the public interests, than the narrow and selfish policy, which would leave, as

said to have been formerly done, any necessary repairs to the succeeding Governor, by which neglect, the ~~last~~ was greatly enhanced, thereby loading the accounts of his successor with a eight of charges much greater than ~~at~~ which was craftily subducted from ~~his~~ own.

We learn from a Correspondent who has made rather an extensive tour in this Western part of the Colony, within the last few weeks, that, "Every where the interest has been abundant, and the people are in the highest spirits." Is this ill to be for the advantage of the Bakers alone? Is there amongst them not a single individual who will separate himself from a knot of Monopolists? No one who prefers the interests of the community, and the good opinion of his fellow-citizens, to the sordid accumulation of pelf? If there be such a one as we have described, let him come forward and offer the Public bread at a fair and

reasonable price, and he may depend on meeting from that Public such support as will require him for paying attention to their interests. On our part we can only say, that to such an individual our advertising columns are open *gratuitously*.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 6th of December, received by the *Cæsar*, contains the following paragraph:—

Singapore.—We regret to say that subsequent intelligence has proved the hope, expressed in our last, of peace in Java, to be entirely delusive. It would be needless to perplex ourselves or our readers with the various reports contained in letters from that quarter; it is enough to say that the negotiations with Diepo Negoro have been broken off, and that the war has commenced again with as much vigour as before.—*Chron. Oct. 11.*

September 7.

An account has reached us of the Schooner *Maholar* which sailed hence for Malacca and Singapore on the 23d ultimo, laden with a very valuable Cargo of Piece Goods, (amounting to upwards of 25,000 Dollars) having been severely handled off Salengore by a fleet of five large Piratical *Prahus*, by which she would doubtless have been captured, but for the courage and good conduct of three European Passengers and the Gunner of the vessel, who bravely defended her for nearly an hour, until an increasing breeze enabled her to escape.—*Pen. Reg. and Mis. October 17.*

Ceylon.—On Thursday, the 8th instant, His Excellency the Governor, and Lady Barnes, accompanied by their Suite, the Chief Justice, Sir Richard Otley, Major General Sir Hudson Lowe, and the principal English inhabitants Civil and Military of Colombo, were present at the laying of the foundation stone of a Building to be erected at Cotta, by the Church Missionary Society, for the gratuitous education and maintenance of a select number of Singhalese and Tamul youths of this Island.

From the *SYDNEY GAZETTE*,
September 12.

Yesterday we saw a fine murdering-looking fellow of a black native, commonly called *Tommy*, lodged in the County gaol, under the escort of the military police. He is a Bathurst native, and was discovered roasting an unfortunate stockman, part of whom, it is said, he had actually devoured, after having deprived the unfortunate man of life. With a noble pair of mustachios, and a full face, for an Australian black, he seemed a truly determined fellow.

We are sorry to find that the catarrh has not yet entirely taken its leave of our otherwise salubrious clime. Many persons are still more or less afflicted by this Australian scourge; and amongst others, with extreme regret, we have to mention, that the Chief

Justice is to be included amongst the sufferers. His Honor, however, is somewhat better, though, for the last ten days, he has been prevented from taking his seat on the Bench.

September 14.

At the Police-office, on Tuesday last, a bushranger, named Henry Gascoigne Fame, was put to the bar under rather singular circumstances. He stated to the Court that he and two others, who are in custody, found their way to the Orphan School, where a bullock was hanging up that had been killed the preceding day. They proceeded to dissect the animal, but were observed by some person about the premises, who discharged a gun at them. Singular to relate, the ball pierced the hat of Fame in three different directions, carrying away part of the skull. No more than one gun was fired, which was charged with a single ball only.

PROCESS OF OBTAINING GOLD DUST IN COLUMBIA.

(From the *Appendix to the Columbian Company's Report*.)

The work consists of a shed, under the cover of which a dozen of labourers can work. In the middle, a circular hole is opened, about six feet deep and ten feet in diameter; the women occupied in grinding the pyrites, are ranged about this excavation or reservoir, each one having a stone of porphyry, elevated about two feet above the ground, and inclined towards the reservoir. The muller which they ordinarily use is a piece of pyrites, containing quartz. The minerals to be ground, consisting of pieces of pyrites, of the size of an egg, are placed near them; they put one of the pieces on the most elevated part of their stone, and reduce it to a small size by blows of the muller; afterwards they grind it with the muller, adding a little water to facilitate the process: the ground pyrites, runs, under the form of a liquid paste, into the reservoir. When, by the continued labour of the negroes, the reservoir becomes filled with ground pyrites, a current of water is permitted to flow into it for a week, during which, the whole mass is frequently stirred up. The pyrites being thus separated from all earthly matter, they proceed next to the process of washing them.

The washing is carried on in a wooden bowl, called a 'boteja,' having the form of a very flat cone, the base of which is from 15 to 18 inches in diameter, and the depth from 3 to 4 inches.

Some of the negroes manage this washing process with considerable dexterity. They put about 20lbs. of the ground pyrites into the boteja, and then plunge it into the water, whilst standing in the puddle or reservoir, with the water half way up their legs; after having diluted the pyrites with their hands, they give to the boteja a very rapid circular movement, taking care, from time to time, to increase in its inclination, in order to facilitate the separation of the substances suspended in the water. After

having continued this motion for some minutes, they pour the water out of the boteja, and holding it with one hand under an inclination of 45 deg. they take out with the other a large portion of the pyrites, which are spread on the inclined surface formed by the position of the boteja; they operate on the residue in the manner above described, until there remains in the boteja a very small quantity of pyrites, very rich in gold: then they redouble their attention, and conclude by obtaining the gold almost pure, which they deposit in the "eacho;" this is a bullock's horn, made in the form of a shell. When they have in this manner collected a certain quantity of gold, they again wash it in the boteja; after which, they dry it in a little iron stove, called "secadera."

After this operation, the pyrites, which have been successively separated, are washed a second and a third time, and they constantly furnish gold. After three washings, the remaining pyrites are placed in heaps, and being partially decomposed by exposure to the atmosphere during eight or ten months, they are again ground as new minerals, when they yield a quantity of gold almost equal to that obtained by their first treatment; the residue is again thrown together in heaps and washed, and thus the pyrites are successively operated on, until they entirely disappear in repeated washings. The negresses of Marmato, in order to express that the pyrites constantly yield gold, say, that "the marmaja" gives gold until it disappears in the water.

The water flowing from these works in its course deposits pyrites finely pulverized, which are washed by the labourers called "masamoreos," who still obtain gold from them also.

September 21.

So strong and lively were the emotions of astonishment and disgust created on Wednesday last, in the Supreme Court, upon the words dropping from the lips of a certain Editor, in his other professional capacity, of *tyrant, monster, and scoundrel*, that the sensation spread like wild-fire on the following morning, and every one was, in his turn, exclaiming, "Where will all this end?" We say such conduct is infamous and detestable in any Court of Justice, and ten thousand times more so, in the Supreme Court. We heard several Gentlemen of the Bar, and three at one and the same moment, express their most fervent reprobation at such daring, and we must say, seditious and treasonable language. There is not a man in the Colony, except the party most interested, that manifests a feeling contrary to that of the Public on the subject. The tone, the gesture, the words, were all too distinct and forcible to be misunderstood; and it was a sad misfortune for the PERSONAGE so wantonly and malignantly insulted, that neither the Attorney General nor Solicitor General happened to be present, for we are certain that such miscreant-like conduct would never have been suffered to have gone unnoticed

—unpunished! But 'tis not too late to bring such a man forward. His Majesty's Commission calls for instant notice, and exemplary punishment in such a case; for, however embittered the feelings of a man may be, it should never be forgotten that there is some little respect—at least a feint of regard—owing to those who enjoy the confidence of Our Beloved Monarch to such a degree as to represent Majesty. So flagrant, so open, so determined were these seditious insults given—in a Court of Justice, too—in the presence of a crowded auditory, and of the Bar—that we most certainly expect, and so does the united voice of the Public, that some powerful check will be put upon this alarming evil—that some efficient remedy will at once be applied to repress such daring outrages upon common sense, common decency, and common justice.

The *Australian* and the *Monitor* will have all the sport to themselves during the next Criminal Sessions. We almost question whether there will be time to dispose of any other trials than those in which Messrs. Wardell and Company are interested. There's Mr. Hall with his five libels—then there's Dr. Wardell with his five libels—and so on. Oh, it's almost impossible there should be any gaol delivery this year, since what between motions, convictions, arrests of affirming, sentences, &c. &c. The Supreme Court will have a most unpleasant time of it, for even Lord Mansfield used to call libel cases Pandora's Box, on account of the popular odium which they brought on Judges, affirming, that his judgment was more impeached in trying one libel case than in trying ten thousand others.

September 24.

We have just been informed, that Mr. Gellibrand, the Tasmanian Ex-Attorney General, abides in this Colony, and will this day apply to the Supreme Court to be admitted to practise.

The *Astrolabe*, French discovery-ship, that was in our port last December, commanded by M. D'Urville, had called at Tongataboo after her departure from hence, where she was nearly lost. In entering the channel on the South-east part of Tongataboo, she was obliged to come to anchor within about 20 yards of a dangerous reef, encircled by threatening breakers on every side. Captain D'Urville, on the second day, succeeded in escaping apparently inevitable destruction, but in trying to come to a safe anchorage, run on a rock, when all hopes of saving the vessel were given up. A box, containing the valuable researches of the voyage, was despatched off to the care of the Wesleyan Missionaries at the North-east side of the island, and 40 men were on the eve of being sent on shore for the purpose of guarding the ship's stores, which it was deemed prudent to land without delay. The vessel, however, by uncommon exertion, was delivered from this dangerous situation, and soon after anchored in the channel without any serious injury. Whilst at anchor, six of the seamen escaped

on shore, and fled into the interior. Capt. D'Urville insisted upon the restoration of the runaways—the natives refused to interfere—and he commenced cannonading the island, in which several natives were brutally and unnecessarily murdered. It is true that Captain D'Urville lost one of his men whilst engaged in pursuing the natives, destroying their villages, and insulting their sacred places of interment, but common humanity should have prompted another spirit than that which was manifested by the French commander. He should have kept a better guard over his men, and then the sacrifice of life—which is deliberate murder in the sight of an avenging Creator—would have been spared. After all, Captain D'Urville was obliged to depart without his men, threatening to proceed to Valparaiso, return with two frigates, and in blowing up the island exterminate the race of the Tongese!

(From a Correspondent.)

ARABIAN POETRY.

"Hatem Tai was an Arabian Chief and Poet, who lived a short time prior to the promulgation of Mahomedanism. He has been so much celebrated through the east for his generosity, that even to this day the greatest encomium which can be given to a generous man, is to say that he is as liberal as Hatem.

"An Arabian author thus emphatically describes his character: 'His poems expressed the charms of beneficence, and his practice evinced that he wrote from the heart.'

"After the decease of Hatem, the Arabs over whom he presided, refused to embrace Islamism: for this disobedience, Mohammed condemned them all to death, except the daughter of Hatem, whom he spared on account of her father's memory. This generous woman, seeing the executioners ready to perform the cruel command, threw herself at the prophet's feet, and conjured him either to take away her life, or to pardon her countrymen. Mohammed moved with such nobleness of sentiment, revoked the decree he had pronounced, and for the sake of Hatem's daughter, granted pardon to the whole tribe."

The following is a specimen of Hatem's poetry, translated by Professor Carlyle, of Cambridge.

On AVARICE.

How frail are riches and their joys!
Morn builds the heap which eve destroys;
Yet can they leave one sure delight—
The thought that we've employ'd them right.

What bliss can wealth afford to me,
When life's last solemn hour I see,
When Mavia's sympathizing sighs
Will but augment my agonies?

Can hoarded gold dispel the gloom,
That death must shed around the tomb?
Or cheer the ghost which hovers there,
And fills with shrieks the desert air? *

What boots it, Mavia! in the grave
Whether I lov'd to waste or save?
The hand that millions now can grasp,+
In death no more than mine shall clasp.

Were I ambitious to behold
Increasing stores of treasure'd gold;
Each tribe that roves the desert knows
I might be wealthy if I chose.

But other joys can gold impart,
Far other wishes warm my heart—
Ne'er may I strive to swell the heap
Till want and woe have cess'd to weep.

With brow unalter'd, I can see
The hour of wealth, or poverty:
I've drunk from both the cups of fate,
Nor this could sink, nor that elate.
With fortune blast, I ne'er was found
To look with scorn on those around:
Nor for the loss of paltry ore,
Shall Hatem seem to Hatem poor.

* It was the opinion of the Pagan Arabs, that upon the death of any person, a bird, by them called Manah, issued from the brain, and haunted the sepulchre of the deceased, uttering a lamentable scream.

† This reminds us of Horace's allusion to the equality that subsists between the rich and the poor, in reference to the capability of enjoyment.

"Milia frumenti tam tiverit area centum,
Non tuus hoc capiet venter plus quam mens." Sat. i. Lib. i. 456.

CAPTAIN PARRY.

For the following outline of Captain Parry's late attempt, we are indebted to the *Dublin Warder*:

On sailing, the *Hecla* appeared to have proceeded without any thing taking place worth noticing till she reached Hamerfest, on the coast of Lapland, where she took in the rein deer, snow-shoes, ice boats, &c., and then proceeded to Spitzbergen. Here the harbour was found to be blocked up; and the wind being high, the *Hecla*, which had got entangled among the ice, continued to drift with it till the 27th of May, when the first attempt was made to quit the vessel, and make use of the boats. The ice, however, soon after breaking up and drifting, farther progress at this time became impracticable, and the deer and boats became useless. Captain Parry now reduced the burden of the boats, while the *Hecla* remained completely hemmed in till the 8th of June, when getting extricated, she proceeded to the southward as far as the Seven Islands. From this place the want of a harbour compelled her to return to Spitzbergen, where she found an open harbour. On the 19th a second attempt was made with the ice-boats; but the ice was so rotten, and altogether so different from what they had been taught to expect, that the passage over it became laborious beyond description, the boats being on some occasions necessarily unloaded and reloaded twenty times in a day. No field of ice was found to extend unbroken more than three miles. When the party had reached the latitude of 82 degrees, their farther progress was stopped by heavy rains; and the ice became again so rotten and broken, that both men and boats sunk so deep into it, that the utmost exertion was necessary to get them on at all. But the insurmountable obstacle which at length compelled the adventurers to give up all attempts at

penetrating further, was the discovery that the ice was now drifting so rapidly to the southward, that one day, after a laborious journey of eighteen miles, they found themselves full five miles farther south than they were at starting. Captain Parry concealed this circumstance from the men at first, till half the provisions which they had taken with them were expended, and the completion of the undertaking became hopeless. It is truly fortunate that their discovery of this fact took place at the time it did, and that the course taken by the ice was that which it pursued; had it set towards the eastward, the most calamitous results might have taken place, several of the party now falling sick, and being reported by the doctor incapable of continuing the fatigue of so arduous a journey. Their allowance was by this time reduced to eight ounces of beef, nine ounces of bread, a gill of rum, and a pint of cocoa a man, for the 24 hours.

When the boats got into an open sea they were 56 hours pulling under a severe snow storm, and the wind occasionally blowing hard, so that it was with the greatest difficulty the men could get on at all. At this time, too, the scurvy had begun to make its appearance, and a safe return was the only thing that could be hoped for. The highest latitude reached by the party was 82 $\frac{1}{2}$.

(From a Correspondent.)

IMPROVEMENT OF DAMP APARTMENTS.

The Faculty of Sciences had two apartments, the floors of which were several feet below the neighbouring houses on two sides, on which sides the walls were full of salts. They were covered with plaster some years since; but this being penetrated by the salts, became so moist as to lose its consistency, and the places became uninhabitable even in summer. A mixture of 1 part linseed oil, boiled with 1-10th of its weight of litharge, and 2 parts of resin, was made, and heated until the first ebullition from the liberation of water had subsided, and all was tranquil: it was then allowed to cool. The walls were then dried; and for this purpose a gilder's furnace, nearly twenty inches wide and sixteen high, was used; it was easily mounted on a temporary frame, so as to be brought in opposition to any part of the wall at pleasure. In this way the walls were dried, and the work was divided, as it were, into horizontal bands, the upper ones being done first. When dry, the wall was re-heated in portions by the same furnace; and when one part had been sufficiently heated, and the furnace was removed to the neighbouring part, the former was covered with the mixture, previously brought into perfect fusion. When the absorption was not sufficiently

rapid, the fire was again approached to the surface, numerous bubbles of air were disengaged, and the absorption was quickly effected. The mixture was thus applied until the plaster absorbed no more: five coats were imbibed, the sixth only in part; and it ultimately formed a thin varnish on the wall of considerable hardness. The whole surface was about 94 square metres, (1012 square feet); the expense, not including labourers, sixteen sous per square metre. It would be smaller upon stone, less of the preparation being absorbed. The plaster soon became very hard, and now can scarcely be scratched by the nail. In two places, where too much heated, it has been repeated. When the walls are too saline, the mixture will scarcely penetrate; in time even separates in plates, and the wall must be done anew; the operation always succeeds on new and dry plaster.

Relative to the preparation of plaster-walls which are to be painted, the strongest conviction has been acquired, that when prepared as the cupola was, the plaster and paintings both would be preserved in perfection. In answer to the objection which may be made, that water might penetrate from the exterior, and gradually destroy the cohesion of the plaster, it is shown that the mixture may be made to penetrate to a great depth, rendering the plaster as hard and as compact as stone; and an instance of the unchangeable and compact nature of such plaster is adduced.

MAKING BREAD.

The following extract from "Cobbett's Cottage Economy" will, we trust, prove useful to some of our Readers. The same excellent little work supplies materials for calculating the expense of making bread, by which we hope to be enabled to offer some information on that subject in our next number.

"Suppose the quantity be a bushel of flour. Put this flour into a trough that people have for the purpose, or, it may be in a clean smooth tub of any shape, if not too deep, and if sufficiently large. Make a pretty deep hole in the middle of this heap of flour. Take (for a bushel) a pint of good fresh yeast, mix it and stir it well up in a pint of soft water milk-warm. Pour this into the hole in the heap of flour. Then take a spoon and work it round the outside of this body of moisture so as to bring into that body, by degrees, flour enough to make it form a thin batter, which you must stir about well for a minute or two. Then take a handful of flour and scatter it thinly over the head of this batter, so as to hide it. Then cover the whole over with a cloth to keep it warm; and this covering, as well as the situation of the trough as to distance from the fire must depend on the

nature of the place and state of the weather as to heat and cold. When you perceive that the batter has risen enough to make *cracks* in the flour that you covered it over with, you begin to form the whole mass into *dough*, thus: you begin round the hole containing the batter, working the flour into the batter, and pouring in, as it is wanted to make the flour mix with the batter, soft water milk-warm, or milk, as hereafter to be mentioned. Before you begin this, you scatter the *salt* over the heap at the rate of *half a pound* to a bushel of flour. When you have got the whole *sufficiently moist*, you *knead it well*. This is a grand part of the business; for, unless the dough be *well worked*, there will be *little round lumps of flour in the loaves*; and, besides, the original batter, which is to give fermentation to the whole, will not be duly mixed. The dough must, therefore, be well worked. The *fists* must go heartily into it. It must be rolled over; pressed out; folded up and pressed out again, until it be completely mixed, and formed into a *stiff and tough dough*. This is *labour*, mind. I have never quite liked baker's bread since I saw a great heavy fellow, in a bake-house in France, kneading bread with his *naked feet*! His feet looked very *white* to be sure: whether they were of that colour *before he got into the trough* I could not tell. God forbid, that I should suspect that this is ever done in *England*! It is *labour*; but, what is *exercise* other than *labour*? Let a young woman bake a bushel once a week, and she will do very well without phials and gallipots.

“Thus, then, the dough is made. And, when made, it is to be formed into a lump in the middle of the trough, and, with a little dry flour thinly scattered over it, covered over again to be kept warm and to ferment; and in this state, if all be done rightly, it will not have to remain more than about 15 or 20 minutes.

In the mean while the *oven* is to be *heated*; and this is much more than half the art of the operation. When an oven is properly heated, can be known only by *actual observation*. Women who understand the matter, know when the heat is right the moment they put their faces within a yard of the oven-mouth; and, once or twice observing is enough for any person of common capacity. But thus much may be said in the way of *rule*: that the fuel (I am supposing a brick oven) should be *dry* (not *rotten*) wood, and not mere *brush-wood*, but rather *fagot-sticks*. If larger wood, it ought to be split up into sticks not more than two, or two and a half, inches through. Brush-wood that is *strong*, not *green* and not too old, if it be hard in its nature and has some *sticks* in it may do. The *woody* parts of *furze*, or *ling*, will heat an oven very well. But, the thing is, to have a *lively* and yet *somewhat strong* fire; so that the oven

may be heated in about 15 minutes, and retain its heat sufficiently long.

“The oven should be hot by the time that the dough, as mentioned in paragraph 103, has remained in the lump about 20 minutes. When both are ready, take out the fire and wipe the oven out clean, and, at nearly about the same moment, take the dough out upon the lid of the baking trough, or some proper place, cut it up into pieces, and make it up into loaves, kneading it again in these separate parcels; and, as you go on, shaking a little flour over your board, to prevent the dough from adhering to it. The loaves should be put into the oven as quickly as possible after they are formed; when in, the oven-lid, or door, should be fastened up *very closely*; and, if all be properly managed, loaves of about the size of quartern loaves, will be sufficiently baked in about *two hours*. But, they usually take down the *lid*, and *look* at the bread, in order to see how it is going on.

“And, what is there, worthy of the name of *plague*, or *trouble*, in all this? Here is no dust, no filth, no rubbish, no *litter*, no *slop*. And, pray, what can be *pleasanter* to *behold*? Talk, indeed, of your pantomimes and gaudy shows; your processions and installations and coronations! Give me, for a beautiful sight, a neat and smart woman, heating her oven and setting in her bread! And, if the bustle does make the sign of labour glisten on her brow, where is the man that would not kiss that off, rather than lick the plaster from the cheek of a *duchess*?

“And, what is the *result*? Why, good, wholesome food, sufficient for a considerable family for a week, prepared in three or four hours.”

DOMESTIC NEWS.

We are informed, that on Tuesday last, Capt. Stockenstrom, Chief Civil Commissioner for the Eastern District, was sworn in a Member of the Council of Government, and took his seat at the Board accordingly.

In the Gazette of Friday last (the 25th inst.) the following Appointments are notified:

To be Clerks of the Peace.

D. J. Cloete, Esq. for the Districts of the Cape and Simon's Town;
T. N. G. Muller, Esq. at Beaufort;—and, And. de Smidt, Esq. at Graaf-Reinet.

Resident Magistrate.

H. Hudson, Esq. at Port Elizabeth.

Guardians of Slaves.

George Pigot, Esq. in the Eastern Division;

H. Murphy, Esq. in the Western Division.

Sworn Translator.

Mr. J. G. Swaving.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Papers of every kind addressed to Government, must be written in, or translated into English.

After the 1st of March, Land Rents will be collected in the Country Districts by the Civil Commissioners: in Cape Town by the Collector of Taxes.

In consequence of the backwardness of the season, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to prolong the term for bringing Cape Wine into Town, until the end of February next.

NAPOLEON.

When Napoleon returned from Russia, there was no small murmuring in the capital; and a courtier took upon him to inform the Emperor of the general dissatisfaction. After a moment or two of thoughtful silence, Napoleon exclaimed, “gild the dome of the Invalids!” And never was a knowledge of French character better evinced than in issuing this command. No sooner was the work commenced, than the Russian campaign began to be forgotten; its progress was watched with the most intense eagerness; as it proceeded, all Paris was in ecstacies, “*Que c'est beau!*”—“*Magnifique!*”—“*Superbe!*”—were the delighted exclamations of thousands; and when it was finally completed, the Russian reverses were remembered no more.—*Literary Magnet*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Nasturtium.—Botanists have asserted that this flower emits vivid electrical sparks from its blossoms in calm evenings.

Broken Shins.—Powdered charcoal, made into a paste with water, and applied to any sore place caused by the skin being rubbed off, will immediately allay the smart and remove the inflammation.

Taste!—Last week, a refractory apprentice was brought before the Mayor of Macclesfield. When remonstrated with as to his conduct, he said he *did not mind another spell at the tread mill*, if he could get a place *next the wall*.

An Irish gentleman, whose lady had absconded from him, cautioned the public against trusting her in these words:—“*My wife has eloped from me without rhyme or reason, and I desire no one will trust her on my account, for I am not married to her.*”

As the dwelling erected by the builder is firmer than the palace raised by the wand of harlequin, so are *facts* preferable to *fancies*—yet *both*, as *real* and *mock pearls*, well strung, may be pretty in their way.—*Eastern Aphorism*.

A Circassian Beauty.—We observed two women looking out of a balcony, and earnestly beckoning to us. We were the more surprised at their appearance, as we believed that the Mahometan women

of the Caucasus, like those of Persia, were strictly confined to the interior of their houses, or that, at all events, they never went unveiled, a custom which we found was not general among the inhabitants of the Caucasus. We, however, entered the house, and saw in the Court two Russian grenadiers, who, by a mistake of their corporal, had taken up, their quarters here, and whose presence was the cause of the inquietude manifested by the two ladies, who, with an old man, were the only inhabitants of the house. Whilst the soldiers were explaining these things to us, they appeared at the top of the stairs, and again renewed their invitation by violent gesticulations. On a nearer approach, we guessed by their age that they were mother and daughter. The former, who still preserved much of the freshness and beauty of youth, wore very wide trowsers, a short tunic, and a veil, which fell in graceful folds on her back, while round her neck she had some valuable jewels, though badly mounted. With respect to the daughter, who was scarcely fifteen years of age, she was so extraordinarily beautiful, that both my companion and myself remained awhile motionless, and struck with admiration. Never in my life have I seen a more perfect form. Her dress consisted of a short white tunic almost transparent, fastened only at the throat by a clasp. A veil, negligently thrown over one shoulder, permitted part of her beautiful ebony tresses to be seen. Her trowsers were of an extremely fine tissue, and her socks of the most delicate workmanship. The old man received us in a room adjoining the staircase; he was seated on the carpet, smoking a small pipe, according to the custom of the inhabitants of the Caucasus, who cultivate tobacco.—He made repeated signs to us to sit down, that is to say, in an Asiatic manner, a posture extremely inconvenient for those who like ourselves wore long and tight trowsers, whilst the two beautiful women on their side earnestly seconded his request. We complied with it, though it was the first time that either of us had made the essay. The ladies having left the room for a moment, returned with a salver of dried fruits, and a beverage made of sugar and milk; but I was so much engaged in admiring their personal attractions, that I paid but little attention to their presents. It appeared to me an inconceivable caprice of nature to have produced such prodigies of perfection amidst such a rude and barbarous people who value their women less than their stirrups. My companion, who, like myself, was obliged to accept of their refreshments, remarked to me, whilst the old man was conversing with them, what celebrity a woman so transcendently beautiful as the daughter was, would acquire in any of the capitals of Europe, had she but received the benefits

of a suitable education.—*Van Halen's Narrative.*

Fine Shape.—We would advise our readers, during the very sultry weather, to put aside their *long tailed coats*, and wear *jackets*, after the manner of mariners. They cannot imagine the benefit to be derived from this change; and though they present a novel, they, at the same time lend an *interesting* appearance to the wearer. [We copy this from a *Ches- ter paper*,—the editor of which is a little, dumpling-shaped personage, about 60 years old!—*Berkshire Chronicle*.]

Eastern Despotism.—The lady of Dr. Macneil, the physician to the mission, was one day in the Zenanah, in Persia, when she observed one of the princes, a boy of ten years of age, with a handkerchief tied over his eyes, groping about the apartment. Upon inquiring what he was doing, he said that as he knew that when the Shah, his father, died, he should have his eyes put out, he was trying to see what he could do without them.—*Alexander's Travels*.

The projected canal from Spithead to Deptford, having *four locks*, is said to offer a *secure* investment for capital. Naturalists *naturally* ask, Will the water be *salt* or *fresh*?

A young attorney lately attempted to quiz a country parson who had a large tobacco box. "Parson," said the limb of the law, "your box is large enough to hold the *freedom* of a *corporation*." "Sir," returned the sprig of divinity, "it will hold any freedom—but *yours*."

Curious Logic.—I never knew a truly estimable man offer a finger, it is ever a sign of a cold heart; and he who is heartless is positively worthless.—*Devonport Telegraph*.

A worthy man, who was fond of convivial company, but who seldom did aught to add to the conviviality, was asked why he kept good company? "Because," said he "keeping jolly company makes me good company for myself, when I am *alone*!"

When General Lincoln went to make peace with the Greek Indians, one of the Chiefs asked him to sit down on a log. He was then desired to move, and, in a few minutes, to move farther. This request was repeated till the General got to the end of the log. The Indian then said, move farther, to which the General replied, 'I can move no farther.' 'Just so it is with us,' said the Chief, 'you have moved us back to the water, and then ask us to move farther!'

Talma's "Bellows" Portrait.—Previous to the death of Monsieur Talma, he was, on more occasions than one, made acquainted with the spurious origin of this picture, for which, conceiving it to be an original portrait of Shakspeare, he gave two hundred pounds. He would not,

however, credit the fact of the fabrication, until a short time before his final illness, when, it seems, he became aware of it. On the disposal of his property, all the Parisian fashionables attended; the grand object of attraction, being the *Bellows Picture*. During the sale, it was stated, that the painter was a Flemish artist, of the name of Porbus; that Talma had refused a thousand Napoleons for the portrait; and that on one occasion, when he had been visited by Mr. Charles Lamb, the latter being shown the picture, fell upon his knees, and kissed it with idolatrous veneration. This dextrous forgery was knocked down at 3,100 francs—about one hundred and thirty pounds sterling.

Navy of the United States.—The Navy of the United States, when all the vessels authorised to be built are afloat, as nearly every one of them may be speedily if required, will consist of 12 sail of the line, 20 frigates, 16 sloops of war, and seven other vessels, exclusive of those on the Lakes; to man, they would require more than twenty thousand men, one half of whom must be seamen.

From Dr. ARNOT's Elements of Physics.

MINUTE INDESTRUCTIBLE ATOMS.

The smallest portion of any substance which the human eye can perceive, is still a mass of many ultimate atoms or particles, which may be separated from each other, or newly arranged, but which cannot individually be hurt or destroyed.

A particle of powdered marble, hardly visible to the naked eye, still appears to the microscope a block susceptible of indefinite division; and, when broken by fit instruments, until the microscope can hardly discover the separate particles of the fine powder, these may be yet farther divided, by dissolving them in an acid; until the whole become absolutely invisible, as part of a transparent liquid.

A small mass of gold may be hammered into thin leaf, or drawn into fine wire, or cut into almost invisible parts, or liquefied in a crucible, or dissolved in acid, or dissipated by intense heat into vapour; yet, after any and all of these changes, the atoms can be collected again, and the original gold can be exhibited in its pristine state, without the slightest diminution or change. And all the substances or elements of which our globe is composed, may thus be cut, torn, bruised, ground, &c. a thousand times, but are always recoverable as perfect as at first.

And, with respect to delicate combinations of these elements, such as we see in animal and vegetable substances, although it be beyond human art, originally to form, or to imitate many of them, still, in their decomposition and apparent destruction, the accomplished chemist of

the present day does not lose a single atom. The coal which burns in his apparatus, until only a little ash remains behind, or the wax-taper which seems to vanish altogether in flame, or the portion of animal flesh, which putrifies, and gradually dries up and disappears: all these phenomena are now proved to be only changes of connexion and arrangement among the indestructible ultimate atoms; and the chemist can offer all the elements again, mixed or separate, as desired, for any of the useful purposes to which they are severally applicable. When the funeral piles of the ancients, with their charge of human relict, appeared to be wholly consumed, and left the idea with survivors that no base use could be made, in after time, of what had been the material dwelling of a noble or beloved spirit; the flames had only, as it were, scattered the everlasting blocks of which a former edifice had been constructed, but which were soon to serve again in new combinations.

The celebrated Lippius had written a book on the miracles wrought by the Virgin Mary, to whom he dedicated the pen with which he had written the whole work. Scaliger, indignant at the degradation of real talent in this farrago of absurdity, wrote an epigram on the occasion, which may be thus translated:

" His book thus happily completed,
And all the miracles repeated,
To thee, blest Virgin, Lippius dedicates
The pen which wrote such wondrous predicates.
Nought had he, Virgin, in his coffers,
More paltry than the pen he offers,
Unless, perchance, we ought to put with it
That same most paltry book he wrote with it."

UMBRA.

The late Rev. R. Cecil, when conversing with a friend, upon the distinguishing traits in the female character, observed, "that to reason with a woman was generally useless; the feminine mind is not composed of logical materials; indeed," said he, "I believe the true definition of a woman is—a bundle of sympathies."—*Literary Chronicle.*

Pleasant Companion.—A young man stepped into a book shop, and said he wanted to get "a young man's companion. "Well Sir," said the bookseller, "here's my daughter."

The miser procrastinates and the spendthrift anticipates. The former perpetually experiences want, and the latter absolutely purchases it. The one is ever a day before happiness, and the other a day after it.

The writer of Junius was Mr. Lloyd, Secretary to George Grenville, and brother to Philip Lloyd, Dean of Norwich. This will one day or other be generally acknowledged—*Dr. Parr.*

There is a vast difference between a man of *business* and a man of *bustle*. The squirrel in his cage makes a great stir, but does not get a pace forward.

Original Anecdote.—A lad, on delivering his milk a few mornings ago, was asked why the milk was so warm? "I don't know," he replied with much simplicity, "unless they put in warm water instead of cold!"—*New York Paper.*

MAILS.

A Mail for England, by H. M. S. *Samarang*, will be closed To-morrow Morning at 9 o'Clock.

Mails are open for England by the *Bengal*, *Cæsar*, and *Charles Grant*.

A Mail is open for the Mauritius, by the *Dryade*.

MARKET PRICES.

	£	5	6	£	5	6
Aloes, per lb.	0	0	4	to	0	0
Almonds, per 1000,	1	0	0	1	2	6
Apples, per lb.	0	0	3	..	0	0
Apricots, do.	0	0	4	..	0	0
Potatoes, per muid,	2	0	0	3	0	0
Vinegar, per leaguer	30	0	0	40	0	0
Beams, each	6	0	0	7	0	0
Beans, per muid,	8	0	0	10	0	0
Berry Wax, per lb.	0	1	2	..	0	1
Butter, per lb.	0	3	4	..	0	5
Brandy, per leaguer,	83	0	0	90	0	0
Peas, per muid,	8	4	0	10	0	0
Barley, per muid,	2	5	0	3	2	0
Hens, each	0	4	0	..	0	6
Ducks, & Muscovy do. do.	0	6	0	1	0	0
Geese, ditto	1	2	0	..	1	4
Turkeys, ditto	2	0	0	..	3	0
Charcoal, per sack	0	6	0	..	1	0
Hay, per 100 lbs.	2	0	0	..	2	4
Honey, per lb.	0	2	0	..	0	3
Oats, per muid,	2	4	0	..	3	1
Chaff, per 16 sacks,	32	0	0	35	0	0
Cheese, Cape, per lib.	0	0	4	..	0	1
Lime, Shell, per half-aum,	1	2	0	..	2	0
—, Stone, do.	0	6	0	..	0	7
Wheat, 10 muids,	55	0	0	90	0	0
Lentil, per muid,	10	0	0	11	0	0
Flour, fine, per 100 lb.	6	0	0	..	7	0
Maize, per muid,	5	0	0	..	6	0
Elephants' Teeth, per lb.	1	4	0	..	2	0
Walnuts, per 100,	0	1	4	..	0	2
Pears, per lb.	0	0	2	..	0	4
Peaches, ditto	0	0	2	..	0	1
Planks, per foot	0	1	0	..	0	1
Raisins, per lb.	0	0	4	..	0	6
Rye, per muid,	3	0	0	..	3	4
Straw, per 16 sacks,	18	0	0	20	0	0
Tobacco, per lb.	0	2	0	..	0	2
Onions, per muid,	2	2	0	..	2	4
Feathers, Ostrich, each	0	1	0	..	0	4
—, Bed, per lb.	1	2	0	..	1	4
Pigs, fattened, each	15	0	0	20	0	0
—, unfattened,	6	0	0	..	7	0
suckling,	1	4	0	..	2	0
Suet, or Tallow, per lb.	0	1	4	..	0	2
Figs, per lb.	0	1	0	..	0	1
Lion, Tiger, and Ostrich	3	0	0	..	4	0
Skins, each	..	..	..	..	..	0
Dry Ox Hides,	4	0	0	..	5	0
Buck Skins,	0	4	0	..	0	6
Wines, ordinary,	45	0	0	..	50	0
Wool, Sheep, per lb.	0	1	0	..	0	2
Lemon Juice, per half-aum,	4	0	0	..	5	0
Oranges, per 100,	2	4	0	..	3	4
Salt, per muid,	3	0	0	..	5	0
Sole Leather, pr half-hide,	4	0	0	..	5	0
Soap, per lb.	0	2	0	..	0	2

ALL Communications to be Post-paid, and to be directed to the Editor of this Paper, at Mr. Bridekirk's, Heeregracht, where Subscriptions, TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE, will also be received.

TERMS:

In Town. In the Country.

For a Year	£1 5 0	..	£1 10 0
For 6 Months	12 6	..	15 0
For 3 Months	6 6	..	7 6

Printed and published, for the Proprietor, at W. BRIDEKIRK'S, Heeregracht, Cape Town.

Arrived in Simon's Bay.

Jan. 27. *Dryade*, ship, A. Killock, from Table Bay 17th Jan. for Simon's Bay. Cargo Govt. Stores.

Vessels in Simon's Bay.

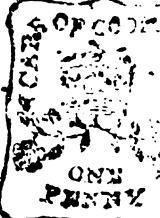
H. M. S. *Samarang*, for England.

Tweed.

Owen Glendower.

Dryade, ship, for Mauritius.

Arrived at Sydney, on the 19th of Sept. the bark *Leda*, — Northwood, from the Cape.



THE COLONIST.

No. 12.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1828.

Price 6d.

THIS EVENING.

Under the Patronage of His Honor Major-General and Mrs. BOURKE.

MESSRS. WHITE & LOGIER beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they intend giving a *Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert*, this Evening, the 7th February, it being the request of several of the most respectable Families who had not the opportunity of being present at the last, in consequence of the short notice. Messrs. White and Logier humbly solicit the attention of the Public on this occasion. The Orchestra will be select, numerous, and complete.

Mr. LOOKEE will conduct the Concert, and preside at the Piano Forte.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Persons as may be willing to supply *One Hundred and Fifty Pipes of GOOD CAPE MADEIRA WINE*, at least two years old, (the Casks to be found by the East India Company,) for the Garrison at St. Helena, to be delivered on the Wharf, (free of all Expenses,) for Shipment,—that Tenders for the same, accompanied with Samples, will be received at this Office, until 12 o'Clock on Monday, the 18th instant.

The Conditions of Contract may be seen, on Application at my Office.

W. HAWKINS,

Agent for Affairs,
H. E. I. Company.

Hon'ble. E. I. Company's Office,
New-street,
Cape Town, 6th Feb. 1828.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to allow Mr. J. BARKER to resume his former Practice as a Notary Public.

Cape of Good Hope, 24th January, 1828.

By Command of His Honor
the Lieutenant-Governor,
(Signed) J. BELL,
Acting Secretary to Government.

BILLS on MADRAS,
TO the amount of 5,000 Sicca Rupees,
are for Sale.—Apply to T. B. HOFFMAN,
Castle-street, corner of Berg-street.

FREIGHT or PASSAGE,

To MAURITIUS or CALCUTTA,

THE EUPHRATES, 550 Tons.
Capt. W. BUCKHAM.

A Plan of her Accommodations may be seen at the Commercial Room, or at the Counting-house of

EWAN CHRISTIAN.

For Sale, 100 Chaldron Newcastle Coals.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter.

THE fine fast-sailing Brig
BROTHERS,
JOHN BRIGGS, Master.

For Particulars, apply to

S. B. VENNING,
Berg-street.

For Van Diemen's Land and New
South Wales.

THE fine Ship PROMISE,
500 Tons Burthen, may be
daily expected from Rio, bound to the
above Ports: has room for about 100
Tons.—For Freight or Passage, apply to
JONES & COOKE.

ALL Claims against the Ship Baron
van der Capellen, or against Mr. J.
H. WESTERMANN, must be delivered
at the Counting-house of the Undersigned,
by 12 o'Clock To-morrow, after which
Hour none will be attended to.

A. CHIAPPINI & Co.

7th February, 1828.

NOTICE.

To Wine Farmers.

WANTED, about One hundred Lea-
guers of New or Old Wine, the
former of good quality, will be preferred,
and for which Rds. 40 (say Forty Rix-
dollars), free money, will be paid on
delivery.

J. B. EBDEN.

Cape Town, 6 Feb. 1821.

FOR SALE or TO LET,
THE House and Premises (with the
Lands adjoining) situated at Green
Point, the Property of Lient.-Gen. Sir
THOMAS BROWN, K.C.B. who has left
the Colony. Immediate Possession may
be had; and Terms known, on Application
to Messrs. THOMSON, WATSON, & Co.

Elegant Modern Furniture, &c. &c.

The Property of
D. M. PERCEVAL, Esq.
Who has left the Colony.

A Public Sale of the above Property
will take place on Thursday Morning,
the 14th inst. at Mr. MOSTERD's
Place, Rondebosch, the late Residence
of D. M. PERCEVAL, Esq.

May be viewed two Days previous to
the Sale.

Catalogues may be had on Monday,
Tuesday, and Wednesday, at the Office
of JONES & COOKE,
Burg-street.

N. B. Credits of three Months will be
allowed to all Purchasers of One hundred
Rix-dollars and upwards, upon approved
Bills.

WOLFF & BARTMAN,
Auctioneers.

Without Reserve.

AT Messrs. JONES & COOKE's Sale,
on Saturday Morning, the 9th inst.,
will be sold without Reserve, an elegant
large Window Curtain, London-made,
with gilt and ornamented Cornice and
rich French Silk Fringe; also a very
handsome Brussels Carpet;—both nearly
as good as new.

AT Messrs. JONES & COOKE's Sale,
on Saturday Morning, will be Sold,
a Quantity of Printing Paper; together
with an extensive Assortment of Manu-
factures and Produce.

WOLFF & BARTMAN,
Auctioneers.

To be Sold by Public Auction,
On TUESDAY, the 12th inst.
Opposite Mr. BRIDEKIRK's Shop, in the
Heeregracht,

SEVERAL Cases of Superfine black
and drab HATS,—which will be dis-
posed of either by the Case, or single Hat,
to suit the Convenience of Purchasers.

JOHN BLORE, Auctioneer.

TO LET, a commodious Dwelling, near
the Castle:—a good Prospect and
healthy situation.—Inquire of
THOMAS FITZPATRICK.

The following peculiarly distressing Case, it is presumed, will carry with it its own Recommendation:

A Gentleman of high respectability in the medical profession, influenced in common with many others, by the flattering views which were said to await those who should visit South Africa, arrived in this colony with his wife and family, in the early part of 1820.

As he possessed undoubted talent, and bore with him ample testimonials to that effect, he was led to anticipate the most brilliant success: this was but of short duration. Soon after his arrival, he was attacked by a severe malady, which, notwithstanding every assistance afforded by his medical brethren, in a few weeks terminated his existence, leaving a widow and six helpless children, with no earthly dependence, save such as her destitute situation might claim.—This raised her a few friends, and by their kind assistance, she was enabled for some years to struggle against the chilling grasp of poverty, and to maintain her orphan family in decent respectability. Latterly, the removal of those supports, joined to the continued declining state of a naturally weak constitution, have reduced her to an almost unparalleled state of distress, which she has borne with that unobtrusive delicacy, naturally resulting from the melancholy remembrance of better and happier days.

The object of the present appeal, is to raise a sum sufficient to convey her to her native shores, from a country replete with sorrowful reminiscences and actual misery; and those benevolent individuals who feel pleasure in wiping away the tear of the orphan and the widow, are earnestly invited to assist.

G. YEOLAND.

L. J. KELLY.

Lists will be open for Subscriptions at the Commercial Hall; the Public Library; the Bank; the Society House; the Commercial Advertiser Office; and at Mr. Bridekirk's.

The following Subscriptions have been thankfully received:—

	£. s. d.
Major Ryan,	1 0 0
Lieut. Governor,	3 0 0
Mrs. Bourke and Family...	2 0 0
Lieut.-Col. Bell,	3 0 0
Mr. Stoll,	2 0 0
Sir John Wyld,	2 0 0
Wm. Hayward,	2 0 0
G. Yeoland,	1 0 0
L. J. Kelly,	1 0 0

WANTED, a sober, steady, active Man, to conduct a Business, which, if attended to, will prove advantageous. None need apply but those of good Character.—For Particulars, inquire at No. 36, Rose-street.

Wanted, a plain Cook, of good Character; apply as above.

5th February, 1828.

G. WARD has received per last Ar-
• rivals, an Assortment of Peckome's Patent Somerset and other Saddles, Bridles, &c.; — Carriage, Gig, Hunting, Jockey, and Lansdowne Whips; Horse Clothing, Rugs, Rollers, &c.

Longmarket-street,
next to R. Stone's Stables.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted.

ENGLISH BOTTLED ALE.

TO close Accounts, a few Packages of PRIME ENGLISH BOTTLED BEER, at 6 Rds. per dozen, for Cash, will be sold at COLLISON and Co's., 22, Hout-street.

WANTS a Situation, as a Cooper and Provision Curer, a young Man lately arrived from North Briton, who for several years has had a practical experience in that Business.—Apply for further Particulars to Mr. BRIDEKIRK, Heeregracht.

BAPTIZED, at Graham's Town, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Mr. SMITH, of Uitenhage, the infant Daughter of CHARLES MAYNARD, Esq. FRANCES MARY.

6th Feb. 1828.

Cape Town,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
Thursday, February 7, 1828.

In this day's publication we lay before our Readers, the contents of the London Gazette of the 10th Nov. 1827, in which are given interesting particulars of the action between the fleet of the three Powers, and that of the Turks. The result has been the almost total destruction of the naval force of the latter, the want of which disables them in a great measure from following up the blood-thirsty system of ruin and extermination, which they seemed inflexibly bent on pursuing with even more savage ferocity than ever.

It will, however, be perceived, that the Admiral's dispatches are not given entire, a circumstance that will serve to account for some apparent omissions. Amongst others, we are not informed therein, what was the precise extent of the havoc committed on the Turkish shipping, though it is pretty evident that few of their vessels escaped demolition.

We look forward with much anxiety for later intelligence from the same quarter, which the next arrival will probably bring us. The situation of the Christians in Constantinople, on the

arrival of the news in that capital, must have been perilous in the extreme. On the one hand they had to dread the enraged, and disappointed Sultan—on the other, the furious mob, which would in all probability overawe even him, if disposed to respect the laws of civilized nations. It is true, however, that Russian ships of war had anchored of Constantinople some time before, in preparation for such a crisis, and that the Porte professed a determination not to infringe the rights of nations; but we are rather inclined to hope that the force there present was sufficient to protect the Franks, than to place the least reliance on the good faith of their promises.

The effect of this news in the Stock Market, was to cause a decline of 2 per cent., indicating the likelihood of war, and the consequent probability of Government requiring money: in which event the quantity of stock in the market and the value of money as compared with stock, would be increased, so that this warlike aspect of affairs without any reference to the probable issue of the contest, caused the depression to which we have alluded.

The Turks not having opposed the fleet of the Allied Powers before they came to anchor, seem the less excusable for commencing hostilities at a time when it was no longer possible for them to misconstrue the entrance of the Confederates into the port of Navarino. The concord and amity which subsisted amongst the Squadrons of the three nations and their Commanders, must be a source of the highest satisfaction to all who read the account of their proceedings,—and the deference paid to our national flag, and to the well-earned fame of Britain's navy, must make every Briton's heart beat high with rapture, whilst it raises his admiration and esteem for those brave men who so nobly rivalled the achievements of our gallant countrymen on that hard-fought day.

In our subsequent columns will be found, a letter dated Graham's Town containing some remarks on our proposal of introducing Chinese labourers, (see No. 2.) The "Colonists" who subscribe it, will, on a little con-

sideration, perceive the utter impossibility of our inserting such passages as that, for which we have substituted stars, unsupported by any facts, and unauthenticated by a signature.

That paragraph, which aims an undeserved reproach at ourselves, we insert entire: it needs no other refutation than merely to refer the Authors to the last paragraph but one of the article in question in our second number, where we express a hope, that "should such an attempt be resolved on, the Government of the Colony will take measures to prevent the slightest infringement of the liberty of the Chinese labourers, beyond what is necessary for the preservation of order, and the due fulfilment of their contracts."

In the letter before us, most of the arguments urged against introducing Chinese, apply equally well to Europeans, save that in reply to our supposition, that labourers from Europe can not so readily be obtained to meet the wants of the Colony; to which, however, we subjoin the remark, "that even were it otherwise, South Africa holds so large a field, that a moderate experiment of the nature we propose, is well worth making."

With respect to our assertion, "that European constitutions will not generally bear field-labour under the burning sun of South Africa," we feel no hesitation in resting its correctness upon the decision of the faculty.

Notwithstanding their hasty and acrimonious attack, we shall be happy to hear again and again from the Colonists. Our suggestions and remarks are quite open to the criticism of our Correspondents, and we are generally prepared to give to their animadversions both a place, and an answer; but we can not suppose, that the writer has much confidence in the strength of his own arguments, who winds them up with vague, unfounded, and injurious suspicions.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a file of an English Paper, called the *British Packet*, published at Buenos Ayres. We lay before our Readers an extract from a number dated the 15th of December. We regret to say, that no great hopes of peace are held out.

From the Supplement of the HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH, Nov. 12, 1827.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TURKISH AND EGYPTIAN FLEETS.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 10, 1827.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies or extracts, have been this day received at this office, addressed to **JOHN WILSON CROKER, Esq.** by Vice-Admiral Sir **EDWARD CODRINGTON, K. C. B.** Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships in the Mediterranean.

*His Majesty's ship Asia,
in the Port of Navarin,
Oct. 21st, 1827.*

SIR—I have the honor of informing His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, that my colleagues, Count Heyden, and the Chevalier de Rigny having agreed with me, that we should come into this port, in order to induce Ibrahim Pacha, to discontinue the brutal war of extermination, which has been carrying on since his return here from his failure in the Gulf of Patras, the combined squadron passed the batteries, in order to take up their anchorage, at about two o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Turkish ships were moored in the form of a crescent with their cables larger ones presenting their broadsides towards the centre, the smaller ones in succession within them filling up the intervals.

The combined fleet was formed in the order of sailing in two columns, the British, and French forming the weather or starboard line, and the Russians the lee line.

The Asia led in, followed by the Genoa, and Albion, and anchored close alongside a ship of the line, bearing the flag of the Capitana Bey, another ship of the line and a large double-banked frigate, each thus having their opponent in the front line of the Turkish fleet.—The four ships to windward, part of the Egyptian squadron, were allotted to the squadron of Rear-Admiral de Rigny; and those to leeward, in the bight of the crescent, were to mark the stations of the whole Russian squadron; the ships of the line closing those of the English line, and being followed up by their own frigates. The French frigate Armide, was directed to place herself alongside the outermost frigate on the left hand entering the harbour; and the Cambrian, Glasgow, and Talbot next to her, and abreast of the Asia, Genoa, and Albion; the Dartmouth, and the Musquito, the Rose, the Brisk, and the Philomel were to look after six fire vessels at the entrance of the harbour. I gave orders that no gun should be fired, unless guns were fired by the Turks; and those orders were strictly

observed. The three English ships were accordingly permitted to pass the batteries, and to moor, which they did with great rapidity, without any act of open hostility, although there was evident preparation for it in all the Turkish ships, but upon the Dartmouth sending a boat to one of the fire vessels, Lieut. G. W. H. Fitz-Roy and several of her crew were shot with musketry. This produced a defensive fire of musketry from the Dartmouth, and La Syrene bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral de Rigny; that was succeeded by a cannon-shot at the Rear-Admiral from one of the Egyptian ships, which of course brought on a return, and thus very shortly afterwards the battle became general.—The Asia, although placed alongside the ship of the Capitana Bey, was even nearer to that of Moharem Bey, the Commander of the Egyptian ships; and, since his ship did not fire at the Asia, although the action was begun to windward, neither did the Asia fire at her. The latter indeed sent a message "that he would not fire at all," and therefore, no hostilities took place between our ships for some time after the Asia had returned the fire of the Capitana Bey.

In the mean time, however, our excellent pilot, Mr. Peter Mitchell, who went to interpret to Moharem my desire to avoid bloodshed, was killed by his people in our boat alongside. Whether with or without his orders I know not; but his ship soon fired into the Asia, and was consequently effectually destroyed by the Asia's fire, sharing the same fate as his brother Admiral on the starboard, and falling to leeward a mere wreck. These ships being out of the way; the Asia became exposed to a raking fire from vessels in the second, and third lines, which carried away her mizen-mast by the board, disabled some of her guns, and killed, and wounded several of her crew. This narration of the proceedings of the Asia would probably be equally applicable to most of the other ships of the fleet. The manner, in which the Genoa, and Albion took their stations, was beautiful; and the conduct of my brother Admirals, Count Heyden, and the Chevalier de Rigny, throughout was admirable, and highly exemplary.

Captain Fellowes executed the part allotted to him perfectly, and with the able assistance of his little, but brave detachment, saved the Syrene from being burnt by the fire vessels. And the Cambrian, Glasgow, and Talbot, following the fine example of Captain Hugon of the Armide, who was opposed to the leading frigate of that line, effectually destroyed their opponents, and also silenced their batteries. This bloody, and destructive battle was continued with unabated fury for four hours, and the scene of wreck, and devastation, which presented itself at its termination, was

such as has been seldom before witnessed. As each ship of our opponent became effectually disabled, such of her crew, as could escape from her, endeavoured to set her on fire, and it is wonderful, how we avoided the effects of their successive, and awful explosions.

It is impossible for me to say too much for the able, and zealous assistance, which I derived from Captain Curzon, throughout this long, and arduous contest, nor can I say more, than it deserves, for the conduct of Commander Baynes, and the officers, and crew of the Asia, for the perfection, with which the fire of their guns was directed; each vessel in turn, to which her broadside was directed, became a complete wreck. His Royal Highness will be aware, that so complete a victory by a few, however perfect, against an excessive number, however individually inferior, can not be acquired but at a considerable loss of life: accordingly I have to lament the loss of Capt. Bathurst of the Genoa, whose example on this occasion is well worthy of the imitation of his survivors. Capt. Bell, commanding the Royal Marines of the Asia, an excellent officer, was killed early in the action in the steady performance of his duty, and I have to mourn the death of Mr. William Smith, the Master, admired for the zeal, and ability, with which he executed his duty, and beloved by all for his private qualities, as a man. Mr. H. S. Dyer, my Secretary, having received a severe contusion from a splinter, I am temporarily deprived of his valuable assistance in collecting, and keeping up the general returns, and communications of the squadrons; I shall therefore retain in my office Mr. E. J. T. White, his first Clerk, whom I have nominated to succeed the Purser of the Brisk. I feel much personal obligation to the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Cradock for his readiness during the heat of the battle in carrying my orders, and messages to the different quarters, after my Aides-de-camp were disabled; but I will beg permission to refer His Royal Highness for further particulars of this sort to the details of the killed, and wounded, a subject, which it is painful for me to dwell upon, when I contemplate, as I do with extreme sorrow, the extent of our loss. I console myself with the reflection, that the measure, which produced the battle was absolutely necessary for obtaining the results contemplated by the treaty, and that it was brought on entirely by our opponents.

When I found that the boasted Ottoman word of honour was made a sacrifice to wanton savage devastation, and that a base advantage was taken of our reliance upon Ibrahim's good faith, I own I felt a desire to punish the offenders. But it was my duty to refrain, and refrain I did; and I can assure His Royal Highness, that I would still have avoided this disas-

trous extremity, if other means had been open to me. The Asia, Genoa, and Albion, have each suffered so much, that it is my intention to send them to England so soon, as they shall have received at Malta the necessary repairs for their voyage. The Talbot, being closely engaged with a double-banked frigate, has also suffered considerably, as well as others of the smaller vessels; but I hope their defects are not more, than can be made good at Malta. The loss of men in the Turk-Egyptian ships must have been immense, as His Royal Highness will see by the accompanying list obtained from the Secretary of the Capitana Bey, which includes that of two out of the three ships, to which the English division was opposed. Captain Curzon having preferred continuing to assist me in the Asia, I have given the charge of my despatches to Commander Lord Viscount Ingestre, who, besides having had a brilliant share in the action, is well competent to give His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral any further particulars he may require.

I enclose for His Royal Highness's further information a letter from Captain Hamilton, descriptive of the proceedings of Ibrahim Pacha, and the misery of the country which he has devastated, a Protocol of the conference, which I had with my Colleagues, and the plan, and o. for entering the port, which I gave out in consequence.

I have, &c. (Signed)
EDWARD CODRINGTON,
Vice-Admiral.

No. 1. (Translation.)

The Admirals commanding the squadrons of the three Powers, which signed the treaty of London, having met before Navarin, for the purpose of concerting the means of effecting the object specified in the said treaty, viz. an armistice between the Turks and Greeks, have set forth in the present Protocol the result of their conference.

Considering that after the provisional suspension of hostilities; to which Ibrahim Pacha consented in his conference of the 25th of September last, with the English and French Admirals, acting likewise in the name of the Russian Admiral, the said Pacha did the very next day, violate his engagement, by causing his fleet to come out, with a view to its proceeding to another point in the Morea.

Considering, that since the return of that fleet to Navarin, in consequence of a second requisition addressed to Ibrahim by Lord Codrington, who had met him near Patras, the troops of this Pacha had not ceased carrying on a species of warfare more destructive and exterminating than before, putting women and children to the sword, burning the habitations, and tearing up trees by the roots, in order to complete the devastation of the country.

Considering that with a view of putting a stop to atrocities which exceed all that has hitherto taken place, the means of persuasion and conciliation, the representations made to the Turkish Chiefs, and the advice given to Mehemet-Ali, and his son, have been treated as mockeries, whilst they might with one word have suspended the course of so many barbarities.

Considering that there only remains to the Commanders of the Allied Powers the choice between three modes of fulfilling the intentions of their respective Courts, namely :

1st. The continuing throughout the whole of the winter a blockade, difficult, expensive, and perhaps useless, since a storm may disperse the squadron, and afford to Ibrahim the facility of conveying his destroying army to different points of the Morea, and the islands.

2ndly. The uniting the allied squadrons in Navarin itself, and securing by their permanent presence the inaction of the Ottoman fleets; but which mode alone leads to no termination, since the Port persists in not changing its system.

3rdly.—The proceeding to take a position with the squadrons in Navarin, in order to renew to Ibrahim propositions, which entering into the spirit of the Treaty, were evidently to the advantage of the Porte itself.

After having taken these three modes into consideration, we have unanimously agreed, that this third mode may without effusion of blood, and without hostilities, but simply by the imposing presence of the squadrons, produce a determination leading to the desired object.

We have in consequence adopted it, and set it forth in the present Protocol.—Oct. 18th, 1827.

(Signed) ED. CODRINGTON,
Vice-Admiral and Commander in Chief
of His Britannic Majesty's Ships, and
Vessels in the Mediterranean,
LOUIS COUNT DE HEIDEN, Rear-
Admiral of His Imperial Majesty the
Emperor of the Russias.
Rear-Admiral H. DE RIGNY, Com-
manding the Squadron of His Most
Christian Majesty.

No. 2.

*Extract of a letter from Captain Hamilton
of H. M. Ship Cambrian, to Vice Admiral Sir E. Codrington, dated Kitrie,
18th October, 1827.*

I have the honor of informing you, that I arrived here yesterday morning in company with the Russian frigate Constantine, the Captain of which ship had placed himself under my orders. On entering the Gulph, we observed by the clouds of fire and smoke, that the work of devastation was still going on. The ships were anchored off the pass of Ancyro, and a joint letter from myself, and the Russian Captain was dispatched to the

Turkish Commander, a copy of which I enclose, the Russian, and English Officers, the bearers of it were not allowed to proceed to head-quarters, nor have we yet received any answer. In the afternoon we the two Captains, went on shore to the Greek quarters, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm. The distress of the inhabitants driven from the plain is shocking! women and children dying every moment of absolute starvation, and hardly any having better food than boiled grass. I have promised to send a small quantity of bread to the caves in the mountains, where these unfortunate wretches have taken refuge.

It is supposed, that if Ibrahim remains in Greece, more than a third of its inhabitants will die of absolute starvation.

No. 3.

Statement made by the Secretary of the Capitana Bey, in the Port of Navarin, Oct. 21st, 1827.

8 Turkish line-of-battle ships; 1 Turkish Admiral, 84 guns, 850 men,—650 killed; 1 ditto, 84 guns, 830 men; 1 do. 76 guns, 850 men,—460 killed; 4 Egyptian double-banked frigates, 64 guns each, from 450 to 500 men; 15 Turkish frigates, 48 guns, from 450 to 400 men; 18 Turkish Corvettes, 8 Egyptian ditto, 19 guns, from 180 to 150 men; 6 Egyptian fire-vessels.

40,000 Egyptian troops in the Morea, 1,000 of whom came with the above ships.

No. 4. (Translation.)

As the squadrons of the Allied Powers did not enter Navarin with a hostile intention, but only to renew to the Commanders of the Turkish fleet propositions, which were to the advantage of the Grand Seignior himself, it is not our intention to destroy what ships of the Ottoman navy may yet remain, now that so signal a vengeance has been taken for the first cannon shot, which has been ventured to be fired on the allied flags.

We send therefore one of the Turkish Captains, fallen into our hand, as a prisoner, to make known to Ibrahim Pacha, Moharem Bey, Tahir Pacha, and Capitana Bey, as well as all the other Turkish Chiefs, that if one single musket, or cannon shot be again fired on a ship, or boat of the Allied Powers, we shall immediately destroy all the remaining vessels, as well as the forts of Navarin, and that we shall consider such new act of hostility, as a formal declaration of the Porte against the three Allied Powers, and the Grand Seignior, and his Pachas must suffer the consequences.

But if the Turkish Chiefs acknowledge the aggression they have committed by commencing the firing, abstain from any act of hostility, we shall resume those terms of good understanding, which they have themselves interrupted. In this case they will have the white flag hoisted on all the forts before the end of this day.

We demand a categorical answer without evasion before sun-set.

Signed by the English, French, and Russian Admirals.

No. 5.

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Asia, Navarin, 23d Oct. 1827.

Monsieur l'Amiral,

When your Excellency did me the honour of voluntarily placing yourself and the Russian squadron under my command, you gave me a right to judge of your conduct in that situation, by making me in a great measure responsible for it. I take advantage then of that right to say, that I contemplated your way of leading your squadron into battle on the 20th with the greatest pleasure, that nothing can exceed the good management of the ships under your especial direction, and that my having had you under my orders in that bloody, and destructive engagement, will be one of the proudest events of my life.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON.

To His Excellency

Rear-Admiral Count Heyden, &c.

N. B. The answer of Rear-Admiral Count Heyden does not appear to have been received.

No. 6.

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Asia, Navarin, 23d Oct. 1827.

Monsieur l'Amiral,

When your Excellency did me the honour of voluntarily placing yourself, and the Russian squadron, under my command, you gave me a right to judge of your conduct in that situation, by making me in a great measure responsible for it. I take advantage then of that right to say, that I contemplated your way of leading your squadron into battle on the 20th with the greatest pleasure, that nothing can exceed the good management of the ships under your especial direction, and that my having had you under my orders in that bloody, and destructive engagement, will be one of the proudest events of my life.

It was my wish to avoid entering into any particular detail, yet the general expression of the Captains of the British ships, who were near the Armide, calls upon me to say, that the conduct of Captain Hugon, entitles him to the marked consideration of your Excellency.

I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON.

Son Excellence Monsieur le

Contre-Amiral Chevalier de Rigny,
&c. &c. &c.

No. 7. (Translation.)

SIR.—I consider your approbation, and the letter, which you have addressed to me as a testimony most honorable to myself, and to the officers under my

orders; and I shall preserve the letter as a valuable record of your esteem, and I hope also of your friendship.

In the action of the 20th, you set us the example; we could not do better than follow it.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your Excellency's most faithful servant,

(Signed) H. DE RIGNY,
Rear-Admiral.

To His Excellency
Vice-Admiral Codrington.

Syrene, at Navarin, Oct. 23d, 1827.

SIR.—I hasten to do myself the honor to inform your Excellency, from a detailed report made by Capt. Hugon of the Armide, that the excellent manœuvre of Capt. Davies, when the Rose came, and resolutely cast her anchor within pistol-shot of two Turkish corvettes, relieved the Armide in a few minutes from her unfavourable position; and it is my duty, and at the same time a great pleasure to me, to assure your Excellency, that on this occasion Captain Davies did every thing that could be expected from a brave, and experienced officer.

Allow me also to take this opportunity of returning my thanks to Captain Fellowes for the assistance which the Syrene received from the boats of the Dartmouth, when with much skill and bravery, they attacked and turned off the fire-ships ready to come down upon us.

I am, with the highest consideration, your very faithful servant,

(Signed) H. DE RIGNY,
Rear-Admiral.

His Excellency

Vice-Admiral Codrington,
Commanding His Britannic Majesty's
Squadron.

A Return of the killed and wounded on board His Majesty's Ships and Vessels under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, K.C.B. in an action with the Turkish Fleet in Navarin Harbour, Oct. 20th, 1827.

ASIA.

Killed.—Captain G. A. Bell, R. M.; Mr. Wm. Smith, (2) master; Mr. Dumaresq, supernumerary mate; Mr. John Lewis, (a) boatswain; Mr. Peter Mitchell, pilot; 8 seamen, 6 marines.—Total 19.

Wounded severely.—Mr. H. J. Codrington, midshipman; Mr. W. V. Lee, midshipman; Mr. R. H. Bunbury, volunteer of first class; Mr. C. Wakeham, supernumerary clerk; 26 seamen, 2 marines.—

Slightly.—Hon'ble. Lieut.-Col. Craddock, passenger; Mr. Henry S. Dyer, Admiral's Secretary; 16 seamen, 7 marines.—Total 57.

ALBION.

Killed.—Capt. C. J. Stevens, R. M.; Mr. Edward R. Foster, volunteer of second class; 7 seamen, 1 marine.—Total 10.

Wounded severely.—Mr. Wm. Lloyd, mate; Mr. Fred. Gray, midshipman; Mr.

Thomas Addington, boatswain; 16 seamen, 4 marines:—*slightly*, Commander J. N. Campbell; Lieut. J. C. D'Urban; Rev. E. Winder, chaplain; Mr. W. F. O'Kane, assistant surgeon; Mr. James Stewart, clerk; 20 seamen, 2 marines.—Total 50.

GENOA.

Killed.—Captain Walter Bathurst; Mr. P. Brown, midshipman; Mr. Charles Russell, midshipman; Mr. A. J. T. Rowe, master's assistant; 13 seamen, 9 marines.—Total 26.

Wounded severely.—Capt. Thos. Moore, R. M.; Mr. Herbert B. Gray, midshipman; 7 seamen, 5 marines:—*slightly*, Lieut. H. R. Sturt; Mr. James Chambers, volunteer second class; 13 seamen, 4 marines.—33.

DARTMOUTH.

Killed.—Lieut. G. W. H. Fitzroy; Mr. Brown Smyth, midshipman; 3 seamen, 1 marine.—Total 6.

Wounded severely.—Mr. L. Harrison, mate; 3 seamen, 1 marine;—

Slightly.—Mr. Spencer Smyth, midshipman; 1 seaman, 1 marine.—Total 8.

GLASGOW.

Killed.—None.

Wounded slightly.—2 seamen.

TALBOT.

Killed.—Mr. W. J. Goldsmith, volunteer, 1st class; 5 seamen.—Total 6.

Wounded severely.—Mr. John Dellamore, acting schoolmaster; Mr. Jos. Gay, Admiralty clerk; 3 seamen:—*slightly*, Lieut. R. S. Hay; Mr. Alexander Cotton, College midshipman; 7 seamen, 3 marines.—17.

CAMBRIAN.

Killed.—Lieut. Philip Sturgeon, R. M.—Total 1.

Wounded severely.—1 marine.—Total 1.

PHILOMEL.

Killed.—1 marine.—Total 1.

Wounded severely.—3 seamen:—*slightly*, 3 seamen, 1 marine.—Total 7.

ROSE.

Killed.—3 seamen.—Total 3.

Wounded severely.—Lieut. M. Lyons; Mr. Douglas Curry, midshipman; 6 seamen:—*slightly*, M. Williams, midshipman; 6 seamen.—Total 15.

BRISK.

Killed.—Mr. Henry Campling, purser.—Total 1.

Wounded severely.—1 seaman:—*slightly*, Mr. John Isatt, surgeon; 1 seaman.—Total 3.

MUSQUITO.

Killed.—2 seamen.—Total 2.

Wounded severely.—4 seamen.—Total 4.

Total killed 75.—Wounded 197.

No. 10. (Translation.)

A Return of the number of killed and wounded on board His Most Christian Majesty's Ships at Navarin, the 20th of Oct. 1827.

Officers,—3 killed; 1 wounded severely, 2 wounded.

SYRENE frigate,—21 killed; 26 wounded severely; 16 wounded.

SCIPION, of the line,—2 killed; 19 wounded severely; 17 wounded.

TRIDENT, ditto,—2 wounded severely; 5 wounded.

BRESLAU, ditto,—1 killed; 7 wounded severely; 7 wounded.

N. B. Capt. Le Brittonniere, of this ship, has been wounded.

ARMEDE, frigate,—14 killed; 13 wounded severely; 1 slightly.

ALCYONE, brig,—1 killed; 7 wounded severely; 2 wounded.

DAPHNE, schooner,—1 killed; 4 wounded severely; 4 wounded.

Total,—43 killed; 79 severely wounded, 65 slightly wounded.

(Signed) H. De RICNY, Rear-Admiral, Commanding, &c.

Don Pedro can, if he pleases, wear a small hat like Napoleon's; ape the manners of that conqueror, when reviewing a couple of hundred Germans; and in his proclamations imitate the phraseology of those of the army of Italy: but to copy the decrees of Milan and of Berlin, he should be possessed of the means of the colossus who emitted them, and be able to dispose of a force equivalent to that by which he was enabled to indemnify himself by land, for the losses the English occasioned him by sea.

There is, in reality, no blockade; and it is painful to see the most civilized and the *richest part of* the globe believing blindly in its existence, and being made the dupe of this shameful humbug.

If the Brazilians wish to blockade us, let them do it effectually; let them take the trouble of seizing the vessels that may attempt to come to Buenos Ayres. But when all those who wish it, enter the port; and if more do not enter, it is because they will not make the attempt; it is highly ridiculous to say in Europe that the River Plate is blockaded.

But truth, if tardy, is not less certain. She will penetrate into the cabinets of nations; and in an epoch when the commercial interests are the vital springs of society, no wise governments will permit so barefaced an infraction of that respect which is due to them. *De facto* the blockade does not exist; let us hope that it will soon cease to exist *de jure*.—(Buenos Ayres "British Packet.")

ORDINANCES.

Within the present month (January), the following Ordinances have been issued:—

No. 35, dated 28th of Dec. 1827; for repealing the tax levied for guaging casks of wine, brandy, and vinegar, and for appointing Trustees to preserve and maintain the Public Library.

No. 36, dated the 6th of Jan. 1828; for continuing the powers heretofore committed to, and exercised by, the Permanent Sitting Commissioner in Cape

Town, to a Judge of Police, and for extending his jurisdiction to the Cape District, and for continuing therein a Matrimonial Court to consist of the Judge of Police, and his Clerk.

No. 37, dated the 5th of Jan. 1828; for declaring, and regulating the duty of the Sheriff of this Colony. It consists of 12 Articles.

Article first, directs that Deputies shall be appointed, and enrolled, and that such appointments shall be published in the next Gazette.

Article second, that in a conspicuous part of the Sheriff's office, shall be placed the names and places of abode of his Deputies, for each District; and also this Ordinance, and the Rules and Orders of the Supreme Court for regulating the Duties of the Sheriff, and his Deputies, together with a table of fees and charges.

Article third, directs the personal attendance in the Supreme and Circuit Courts, of the Sheriff or his Deputy—the immediate execution and return of all Sentences, Writs, Summons, &c. &c.; and that the Sheriff shall receive, and detain all persons committed to his custody.

Article fourth, relieves the Sheriff from responsibility when any person shall be rescued or escape on his way to prison; or after being lodged in prison, where it shall happen without the default, or connivance of the Sheriff or his Deputy, provided that all lawful means be used for the pursuit, apprehension, and security of any such person without any further Warrant or Authority whatever.

Articles fifth and sixth, provide that a copy of any Summons or other process to compel personal appearance of any person be served on him, or left with some one of his household, or at his dwelling.

Article seventh, authorises the Sheriff to let the Defendant go at large on giving bail, and recites the form of the bail bond, and further authorizes the Sheriff to assign over to the Plaintiff such Bail-bond, and prescribes the form of the endorsement.

Articles eighth, ninth, and tenth, enact that the Sheriff or his Deputy shall execute any process issued against the goods and chattels of a person residing in Cape Town, or the District thereof, within twenty-four hours after delivery of the same at his office, and within a proportionate time, if at a distance; directing, however, that the property seized shall not be removed within seven days, unless with written consent of the Defendant: such property to be sold by Public Auction in presence of the Sheriff or his Deputy, after having been twice advertised in the Gazette, and after the expiration of fourteen days from the time of seizure, if made in Cape Town, or within twenty-five miles thereof, if at a greater distance, adding so many days as the place is more remote.

Article eleventh, empowers the Sheriff to levy in addition a lawful per centage to satisfy the reasonable expenses of the levy and Sale refunding to the Defendant the overplus, and furnishing an exact account in writing which shall be liable to be taxed by the Master of the Court. Any improper charge shall be refunded by the Sheriff with such costs as the Court shall think fit.

Article twelfth, relates to the seizure of immoveable property.

No. 38, dated 19th of Jan. 1828; for authorising the Civil Commissioner of the Cape District to act within the District and Residency of Simon's Town, and for constituting the Resident Magistrate and his Clerk a board for the registration of Marriages therein; and for repealing the proclamation of the 8th of April, 1825, granting jurisdiction to the Government Residents at Port Elizabeth, and Port Frances, in certain Criminal and Civil Cases.

No. 39, also dated the 19th of January 1828; for enabling the Registrar of Deeds to certify, and enregister, all such Acts, Transfers, Mortgages, and other Deeds, as were heretofore certified, and registered before two Members of the Court of Justice, and the Colonial Secretary.

Appointments notified in last Gazette.

J. H. Brand, and C. Blankenberg, Esqrs, to be Members, and John Marshall, Esq. to be one of the Honorary Members, of the Orphan Chamber.

D. P. Frances, Esq. to be Collector of Customs and Port Captain, at Port. Elizabeth.

Government Residents.

R. C. Harker, Esq. at Plettenberg's Bay; W. Dunn, Esq. at St. Sebastian's Bay.

Mr. J. Barker, to resume his former practice as a Notary.

Mr. P. C. van Blommestein, to practise as a Notary Public.

Government Notice.

The Collector and Comptroller of Customs are authorised to allow Wheat to be entered for Export, whilst the Price continues below One Hundred and Thirty Rix-dollars (9:15s.) per Load, without the production of a Licence, as required by the Government Advertisement of the 20 March, 1818.

Whoever, therefore, knowingly propagates a prejudice, wilfully saps the foundation of the colony's strength; the present administration and the British Nation profess to pay a marked attention to the public opinion; therefore, the utmost care should be taken to preserve the purity of the public mind, free from and unmixed with ambitious, selfish, or degrading interests.

We are induced to these considerations, from reading last year in a Cape paper, a paragraph purporting to be an examination before a Committee of the House of Commons, of a person from the district of Albany, Cape of Good Hope, respecting the employment and wages of labourers in that district, during the last four or five years, * * * * *

You have, Sir, solicited the attention of the public, to an article inserted in the Colonist, No. 2, for Nov. 29th 1827, on the subject of a deficiency of labourers in this Colony.

We speak confidently, when we say, there are but few in the district of Albany, who regret the prohibition as regards the employment of slaves, although they have in some instances keenly felt, that they could not compete with those who are allowed to employ them; yet you must, Sir, allow us to doubt either the wisdom, the justice, or the patriotism, of introducing any numerous body of foreigners whatever into the Colony.

You admit one objection,—its interfering with that part of the British population who may wish to emigrate, but answer that British Emigrants evidently prefer Canada or Australia. It is true, they have hitherto; but it has not been the climate, or the labour of the field, that is uncongenial to British habits or constitutions; nor is it because its capabilities, or its soil, are not equal upon the whole, if not superior, to those Colonies, the cause why the tide of emigration has passed the Cape, is too well known to need discussion.

It probably has been one of the all-wise dispensations of Providence, that the emigrants of 1819 were not followed by a more numerous body, as the result must have been a greater extent of ruin and distress; we are, however, of opinion, that the Cape territory is capable of sustaining a large increase of industrious population.

It appears to us the sort of emigrants now wanted in this Colony, are a few from different parts, capable of introducing, and managing skilfully, the culture of a variety of articles, that would soon add a new species of commerce to the Cape; and above all others, a few liberal-minded men, with sufficient means and zeal to give effect to such agriculture;—to a reflecting mind there cannot be a doubt, but their outlay and exertion would be richly rewarded.

Two or three hundred real husbandry labourers, from the agricultural counties in England, might easily be obtained, and be a valuable acquisition; they would find good and immediate employment in the

Eastern District; except in a few instances, mechanics are not much wanted,—and we are of opinion, that at present, in the Cape territory, skilful artisans do not meet with adequate encouragement or remuneration,—the reason is sufficiently obvious.

It does not require much study to inform us, that adequate remuneration is the best way to obtain the effective services of men, or that the enlargement of their minds, by moral instruction and good example, is the only way by which the necessity of punishment can possibly be avoided. The unenlightened inhabitants of this colony must be first taught to consider themselves rational and accountable beings, before the mind can be acted on; they must be taught to respect themselves as men, as *freemen*; this will teach them to respect the laws of their country, and this can only be done by example and by education. Self-respect, we are proud to say, is peculiar to the British people. An English yeoman of the *present day*, will receive insult or injury from no man whatever; and this feeling will most assuredly increase, and ought to be encouraged at the Cape, with the advance of education.

We again repeat our conviction, that labourers are not so much wanted at the Cape as is generally supposed; only let us for a moment consider the great number of people here, whose labour is ill employed and unproductive: there is but a small proportion of the slave population in the Cape District employed in productive labour; far the greater part are employed, or let to hire as domestics, or as mechanics: this is no doubt profitable to the slave owner, but evidently injurious to the Colony and the public; especially to the skilful and industrious European mechanic, who has paid a premium and served an apprenticeship to learn his art or trade;—it is these reasons that make it unwise for a British mechanic, or even a labourer to think of Cape Town, or the district, for employment: he will be far more comfortable, and better employed in the interior districts.

The population of the Cape is rapidly on the increase, more so than is generally imagined; and if the colony be wisely conducted in a few years, there will be a numerous band of youths of both sexes, brought up under English government, who will become attached to the laws, conversant with the language, and whose manners will become entirely English.

This population will continue to increase, so as to cause those in authority to stimulate and direct the attention of the colonists to productive labour; and we see no reason why the numerous families of the Dutch farmers should not be trained to, and indeed follow the personal occupation of, field labour, which must of necessity be the case as slave labour decreases.

Under a well-directed government, increase of population is by no means to be dreaded. If it be only trained to industry and independence, agriculture, trade, and happiness, will be the natural and prosperous results.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Graham's Town,
January 22, 1828.

SIR,—The public will feel great pleasure in your promise in a former paper, to give a franchise to the satisfaction of the people, as far as you can with propriety do so. We do think the people of this colony, are now in a fair way to acquire a knowledge of truth, and will not be led away by any prejudice; they now feel, that truth and knowledge, and will soon know that knowledge is power.

These, Mr. Editor, are a few of the considerations which induce us to doubt the policy of introducing a body of Chinese into this colony.

It would be injustice to those who, at immense sacrifices, have torn themselves from their mother country, and who surely are entitled to the benefits of any advance of wages that the prosperity of the colony, or that the occasional demand for labour, may create.

It would be injustice to the native farmers, who, though mostly yet uninformed, are of a good, a mild, a peaceable disposition. They are the main pillars of the colony; deserve and ought to have every protection and encouragement: they may be easily led by gentle means, to direct their attention to their true interests; by wholesome laws and wise regulations, their children, who are a fine generation, will become valuable British subjects, and will soon erase every trace of the apathy and indolence of which their progenitors have been accused.

It would be want of patriotism to introduce foreigners in preference to British subjects, however those Britons may be tainted with the vices of luxury, inebriety, or too much independence; the men who love freely to enjoy the productions of the country, and expend their hard earnings in it, are the men in our opinion who best deserve to inhabit it.

In conclusion, those who originated the idea of importing Chinese into the colony, could not have duly reflected on the consequences. We suspect it to be the passing idea of some one, who has possibly been engaged in the lucrative transportation of human beings, (not blacks,) but such as Chinese, who would more tamely submit to be both cheated and trampled upon.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient Servants,
COLONISTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Advices from New South Wales, to the middle of November, have been received per *Harriet*, via Mauritius, representing the Market for all descriptions of goods, to be in a very languid state—money extremely scarce—and Cape wine to have fallen from £15 to £11 per pipe, which reduced price is stated to be nominal.

Navarin, or Avarin, a town of European Turkey, north of Modon. Its population is about 3000, of whom only 300 are Turks. The houses, particularly those near the harbour, are tolerably well built; but the streets are narrow and dirty; also steep and uneven, from the nature of the ground. It is, however, a place of considerable trade, from the excellence of its port, which is the largest in the Morea, and is even said to be capable of containing 2000 sail. It is formed by a bay of considerable extent, the entrance of which is secured by the island of Sphacteria, or Sfagia, and the north

and north-east sides protected by a range of high mountains. The passage leading to the bay is small, and lies between the island and the continent. The harbour thus formed is both secure and commodious. The fortifications of Navarin consist of four bastions and a citadel. The only ruins of interest are a large aqueduct, a fountain, and some marble pillars, which support the facade of the grand mosque. Old Navarin lies at the north end of the bay, and is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient Pylos. The adjacent country, called the plain of Navarin, is fertile and well cultivated. 72 miles S. W. of Argos, and 88 S. W. of Corinth. Long. 21. 25. E. Lat. 37. 5. N.—*Edinburgh Gazetteer*.

The Mail for England by the *Cæsar*, will be closed on Saturday next.

MARRIAGE.
In the English Church, Cape Town, on Monday,
4th Jan. 1828, by the Rev. G. Hough, M.A.
Colonial Chaplain:

Mr. William John Hoath, to Miss Charlotte Langworthy.

DEATH.
Feb. 2. Mr. William Bailey, aged 42 years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived in Table Bay.

Feb. 1. *Danae*, French ship, La Fourgade, from Bourdeaux 19th Nov. for Bombay. Cargo Wines, Brandies, &c.—Passenger. Mr. A. D'Hellicier.—Put in for water and refreshments.

— *Elizabeth*, Dutch ship, C. Pakes, from Amsterdam 14th Nov. for this port and Batavia. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Mr. & Mrs. Bellengan, Mrs. De Looper, and servant.—Brings a Mail.

— *Eliza*, bark, J. Furse, from Portsmouth 1st Nov. for Van Dieman's Land. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Madames Webb, Olding, and Rickards, Miss Rickards, Messrs. Olding, Webb, Rickards, Murdoch, Lewis, Walkingham, Seal, Clarkson, Shelly, and Dr. Sheridan, 5 children. 2 servants, and 20 steerage passengers.—Put in for water.

2. *George*, cutter, S. Drury, from Lambert's Bay 29th Jan. for this port. Cargo Oil and Seal-skins.

— *Brothers*, brig, J. Briggs, from the Kayana 29th Jan. for this port. Cargo Timber.—Passenger. Mr. Griffiths.

3. *Louisa*, brig, J. Mackie, from Leith 9th Nov. for this port and Calcutta. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Messrs. D. & W. Sandford.—Brings letters.

— *L'Uranie*, French ship, Teury, from Bourdeaux 6th Nov. for Calcutta. Cargo Wine and Brandy.—Passenger, Mr. Maniglier.—Put in for water and refreshments.

— H. M. S. *Samarang*, D. Dunn, Esq. from Simon's Bay 2d Feb. for this port and London.

4. *Peru*, brig, J. Graham, from London 12th Nov. for Calcutta. Cargo general.—Passenger, Mr. Newall.—Put in for water.—The *Patience* was to sail on the day after.

5. *Reliance*, ship, J. D. Hayes, from Portsmouth 5th Nov. for Bengal. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Mrs. Jenkins, Messrs. Burt, Swartman, Ploeden, Gardyre, Troop, and Rafe, 1 servant, and 65 natives returning to Bengal.—Put in for water, &c.

— *Harriet*, J. Palmer, from Mauritius 4th Jan. and Algoa Bay 30th Jan. for this port. Cargo Sugar.—Passengers, Mr. Ready, Mr. & Miss Page, Mr. Stanley, and 1 servant.—Brings a Mail from Mauritius.—Spoke the *Norval*, bound to England.

6. *Esprases*, ship, W. Buckham, from Rio Janeiro 10th Jan. to this port for Orders. Cargo Coals and Stores.—Brings a few loose letters.—The blockade still in force.

Sailed from Table Bay.

Feb. 5. *Danae*, for Bombay.
Eliza, for Van Dieman's Land.
H. M. S. *Samarang*, for England.
George, for Lambert's Bay.
H. C. S. *Charles Grant*, for London.
6. *Kate*, schooner, for Mauritius.
• *Kron Prinsen*, for Hamburg.

Sailed from Simon's Bay.

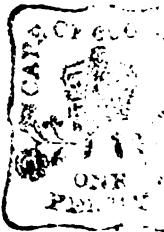
Feb. 2. H. M. S. *Samarang*, D. Dunn, Esq. from Table Bay.

MARKET PRICES.

	£	ſ	ſſ	ſſſ
Aloes, per lb.	0	0	4	to 6
Almonds, per 1000,	1	0	0	1 2
Apples, per lb.	0	0	2	0
Apricots, do.	0	0	2	0
Potatoes, per muid,	2	0	0	3 0
Vinegar, per leaguer	30	0	0	40 0
Beams, each	6	0	0	7 0
Beans, per muid,	7	0	0	10 0
Berry Wax, per lb.	0	1	2	0
Butter, per lb.	0	5	2	0
Brandy, per leaguer	88	0	0	90 0
Peas, per muid,	8	0	0	10 0
Barley, per muid,	2	6	0	3 0
Hens, each	0	4	0	1 0
Ducks, & Muscovy do. do.	9	6	0	1 0
Geese, ditto	1	2	0	1 0
Turkeys, ditto	1	4	0	3 0
Charcoal, per sack	0	6	0	1 0
Hay, per 100 lbs.	2	0	0	2 0
Honey, per lb.	0	2	0	0 0
Oats, per muid,	2	4	0	2 0
Chaff, per 16 sacks	30	0	0	35 0
Cheese, Cape, per lb.	0	0	4	0
Lime, Shell, per half-aum	1	6	0	2 0
—, Stone, do.	0	6	0	0 0
Wheat, 10 muids,	60	0	0	75
Lentil, per muid,	10	0	0	12
Flour, fine, per 100 lbs.	6	0	0	7
Maize, per muid,	5	0	0	6
Elephant's Teeth, per lb.	1	4	0	2
Walnuts, per 100,	0	1	4	0
Pears, per lb.	0	0	3	0
Peaches, ditto	6	0	2	0
Planks, per foot	0	1	0	0
Raisins, per lb.	0	0	4	0
Rye, per muid,	3	0	0	3
Straw, per 16 sacks	18	0	0	20
Tobacco, per lb.	0	2	0	0
Onions, per muid,	2	2	0	0
Feathers, Ostrich, each	0	1	0	0
—, Bed, per lb.	1	2	0	0
Pigs, fattened, each	15	0	0	20
—, unfattened	6	0	0	7
—, sucking	1	4	0	2
Suet, or Tallow, per lb.	0	1	4	0
Pigs, per lb.	0	1	0	0
Lion, Tiger, and Ostrich Skins, each	3	0	0	4
Dry Oil Hides	3	0	0	5
— Buck Skins	0	3	0	0
Wines, ordinary	45	0	0	50
Wool, Sheep, per lb.	0	2	2	0
Lemon Juice, per half-aum	4	0	0	5
Oranges, per 100	3	4	0	4
Salt, per muid	3	0	0	5
Sole Leather, pr half-hides	4	0	0	5
Soap, per lb.	0	2	0	0

We beg to remind our Subscribers, the next number (13) will close the quarter from our commencement. Our Agents in the Country, as have remitted, are requested to do so without further delay, as otherwise we shall necessary to discontinue forwarding to them.

Printed and published, for the Proprietor, at W. BRIDKIRK'S, Hoerengracht, Cape Town.



THE COLONIST.

No. 13.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1828.

Price 6d.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Persons as may be willing to supply *One Hundred and Fifty Pipes* of **GOOD CAPE MADEIRA WINE**, at least two years old, (the Casks to be found by the East India Company,) for the Garrison at St. Helena, to be delivered on the Wharf, (free of all Expenses,) for Shipment,—that Tenders for the same, accompanied with Samples, will be received at this Office, until 12 o'Clock on Monday, the 18th instant.

The Conditions of Contract may be seen, on Application at my Office.

W. HAWKINS,

Agent for Affairs,
H. E. I. Company.

*Hon'ble. E. I. Company's Office,
New-street,
Cape Town, 6th Feb. 1828.*

*This day is Published,
A FRAGMENT of CHURCH HISTORY
at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.*

CONTENTS.—On the Rise and Progress of the Presbyterian, or Scottish National Church in Cape Town.—General Principles of the Church of Scotland.—English Episcopal Church.—The Reformed, or Colonial Church Establishment.—Lutheran Church.—On Missionary Societies.—Religious Statistics of the Colony.—The Moravian, London, South African, Wesleyan Methodist, and Glasgow Institutions.—Population of the Colony.—Unity in Religion.—Human Nature.—Religious Education.

NOTES.—The Royal Observatory, South African Museum, and Public Library.

Printed and Published by W. BRIDEKIRK, Heerengracht, Price 3s. 6d.

N. B. A pressure of business at the Printer's, prevented the Appearance of this Publication at an earlier period.

Without Reserve.

G. GREIG will hold public Sales on **MONDAY** next, and following Days, of an extensive variety of *General and Fancy Stationery*.—Every article will be sold without Reservation, in order to close several Consignments.

WOLFF & BARTMAN, Auctioneers. Catalogues may be obtained gratis, on Saturday Morning.

*On Saturday next will be published,
By G. GREIG, Market-square,
THE CAPE CALENDAR AND DI-
RECTORY.
Price (including Stamp) Rds. 3*½*.*

FOR LONDON,
*Having the greater part of her Cargo
engaged,*
THE fast-sailing Brig **BRO-**
THERS; will be dispatched
immediately.—For Freight, apply to
S. B. VENNING.

FOR LONDON,
THE constant Trader **Patience**,
(A. 1.) **JOHN MATHEWS**,
Master; has room for a small quantity of
Wines and light Freight; good Accommo-
dation for Passengers.—Application for
either, to be made to
M'DONALD & SUTHERLAND.

FOR MAURITIUS,
*To clear at the Custom House on Saturday,
the 23rd Instant,*
THE **Euphrates**, 500 Tons, Capt.
W. BUCKHAM.—For Freight
or Passage, apply to
EWAN CHRISTIAN.

3 **Wale-street, 13 Feb. 1828.**
N. B. For Sale, 100 Chaldron New-
castle Coals.

*Freight to Van Dieman's Land, and New
South Wales.*

THE fine Brig **CLEOPATRA**,
270 Tons burthen, Captain
CLEMENTS, is daily expected, and will
have room for Freight to the above Ports.
—For Particulars, apply to
BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS.

MAIL COACH.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meet-
ing of the Subscribers to the above
undertaking, will be held at the Commer-
cial Exchange, on Wednesday, March
6th, for the purpose of considering the
best method of closing their Accounts.

Subscribers not present, either in Per-
son or by Proxy, will be considered as
voting with the Majority.

(Signed) **W. HAWKINS,**
Chairman.

A Slave Woman with her four Children.

A **T** **Messrs. JONES & COOKE's Sale**,
on Saturday Morning, will be sold,
the Slaves named as below stated:
Amdoca, a Female, 28 Years old, House-
maid.

Mugtilda, ditto 14 Years, ditto.
Titus, a Boy 10 Years old,—appren-
ticed to a Tailor.
John, 5 Years old.
August, 1 Year and 8 Months old.
The two latter will be sold with their
Mother.

A Credit of Six Months, with Interest,
from day of Sale, will be given upon
approved Security.

WOLFF & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

A **T** **Messrs. JONES & COOKE's Sale**,
on Saturday Morning, will be sold,
the following Articles, without Reserve:

7*½* Doz White Wine (Vin de Grave,)
20*½* Doz. Red do.
60 Doz. Waistcoats (if landed in time,)
1 Bullock Waggon,
together with the usual extensive variety
of Produce and Manufactures.

WOLFF & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

Without Reserve.

A **T** **Messrs. JONES & COOKE's Sale**,
on Saturday next, will be sold, with-
out the least reserve, a quantity of black
Shoe Leather.

*Silks, Crape, Silk and Cotton Hose,
Socks, &c. &c.*

O **N** **Tuesday Morning next, the 19th**
inst. the Undersigned will hold an
inside Sale of
10 doz. Ladies' long white Kid Gloves,
20 pieces Sannahs, sorted,
20 ditto Crapes, do.
25 Crape Shawls,
25 do. Scarfs,
20 do. Dresses,
20 do. Handkerchiefs,
10 pieces black Silk do.
Five dozen Silk and Cotton Hose and
Socks, Muslins, Lace, and a fresh variety
of fine Goods.

JONES & COOKE.
WOLFF & BARTMAN,
Auctioneers.

MUSIC REPOSITORY,

No. 45, Bree-street.

E. K. GREEN begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has just received by *Patience*, a new assortment of Elegant and plain Piano Fortes, Spanish Guitars, Flutes, Clarionets and Oboes, old and new Violins; also, a very excellent-toned Violincello, *Gerand's* Bassoon Reeds, and Clarinet Reeds, complete sets of Harp Strings, fresh Roman Violin Strings, with a large Collection of new Songs, and Piano Forte Music; also, J. B. LOGIER's new system of teaching the Theory of Music, in 2 vols. complete.

N.B. Piano Forte's hired out and tuned, on the shortest notice.

11th Feb. 1828.

CCHARLES WILSON, Mariner, formerly of Bristol, will hear of something to his advantage, upon application to his friends; or if this Advertisement should meet the eye of any person who can give a satisfactory account of him, if alive, or particulars respecting his death, by addressing a letter to *Mr. William Wilson, Union Building, Swansea, South Wales*, to that effect, they shall be rewarded for their trouble. CHARLES WILSON is a native of Swansea, aforesaid; is 31 years of age, about five feet six inches high; has got brown curly hair, dark grey eyes, and a slight lisp in his speech. He formerly sailed from Bristol in the West India trade, and the last Letter received from him was dated at St. Helena, Nov. 3d, 1821, and stated his arrival on that Island from the Isle of France, on the 22d of August preceding, being one of the crew belonging to a trading ship called the *Egfrid*, Brown, Master; which vessel was sold and broken up at St. Helena.—The said CHARLES WILSON was employed by *Mr. Brabazon*, Master Attendant of the Port, in assisting to break up the ship, until the 15th of March, 1822, when it is supposed he must have quitted St. Helena, but in what manner, or for what destination, his friends have as yet been unable to ascertain.

Communications will be received by the Rev. R. SNOWDALL, at No. 19, Barrack-street, Cape Town.

February 12th, 1828.

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE,

No. 25, Burg-street.

JOSEPH LEVICK & Co. have received, per *Patience*, an extensive Investment of Goods adapted to this Market, which will be fully particularised in Mr. GREIG's List of to-morrow.

WANTED, one or two good Cooper Boys, by the Month,—liberal Wages will be given.—Apply at No. 19, Church-street.

A. GOSLETT.

J. F. ASCHEN,
MUSICAL WAREHOUSE,
CHURCH-SQUARE,

BEGS to announce to the Public, that he has received per the *Patience*, a large Assortment of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, and CHOICE MUSIC, consisting of French Horns, Key Bugles, Bassoons, Clarionets, Flutes, Oboes, double and single Flageolets, Guitars, a large Case of Violin Bows and Bridges, from Germany; Violin, Bass, and Guitar Strings; ruled Music Paper, ruling and dotting Pens, Instruction Books of all kinds; also, an assortment of Hat, Hair, Tooth, Cloth, and Shoe Brushes.

J. F. A. receiving all his Orders from the first Houses in England and Germany, he is enabled to make considerable allowance to Wholesale Dealers.

** Piano Fortes tuned and repaired on the shortest Notice.

JOHN DEANE has now on Sale, per recent Arrivals, and in high order, the following Articles:—

Irish Pork in barrels, Eng. Ox Tongues in kegs, Tripe in do. Hams and Cheeses, Tart Fruits, Jellies and Jams, Wax and Sperm Candles, Havannah Segars; Pickled Herrings and Salmon in jars, Liqueurs and Wines of every description, Hollands Gin in stone cans, Old Cognac in bottles, do. Jamaica Rum in do., Ordinary Rum and Cape Brandy, Hodgson's and other Ales, London Porter, &c. &c.—all at moderate Prices.

J. D. takes the present opportunity of returning his best thanks for the support he has hitherto received, and of requesting a speedy settlement of all long-standing Accounts. He also begs to apprise his Customers, generally, that in consequence of nearly the whole of his Purchases being now made for Cash, no greater extension of credit than three Months can be allowed on any account from the beginning of the present year.

No. 1, Short-market-street.

** Good Cape Wine by the Half-aum, or Anker of 10 Gallons.

Received per PATIENCE, and for Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned,

NAILS, Iron Hoops, Rivets, Vices, Window Glass, Crates of assorted Earthenware, second and superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Duffles, Baizes, Kerseys, Shalloons, plain and twilled Bombazetts, Nankinetts, Fustian, Cords, Satteens, Threads, striped Shirts, striped Cottons, Ginghams, &c. &c.

S. & G. TWYCROSS.

Now landing from the Usk,

BUTTER, Cheese, Soap, Tallow, Sole Leather, dry Hides, and other Produce, from Algoa Bay, and for Sale at the Stores of

W. & F. SILBERBAUER.

13th Feb. 1828.

WITHOUT RESERVE,
Public Sale of Produce, &c.

BUTTER, Tallow, Soap, Coffee, Salt, Brazil Tobacco, Half-hides Sole Leather, &c. at the Stores of L. & W. HERMAN, Vale-street, on Thursday next, the 14th instant, at 12 o'Clock precisely.

TERMS:—Purchasers above One Hundred Rds. to have three Months Credit to the 1st of May, on passing good Acceptances within three days after the Sale.

J. BLORE, Auctioneer.

NOW landing from the *Patience*, and for Sale at the Stores of ELLIOTT and Co. Kerseys, drab and olive Duffle, green and white Baize, Blankets, black, blue, and green superfine broad Cloths, Shalloons, superior white Shirts, white Cotton Socks and Stockings, Waistcoats, Handkerchiefs, Baftas, Jaconets, Cambrics, Muslins, a few elegant Silk Shawls and Scarfs,—with a variety of other Merchandise received by the last arrivals.—None but Shopkeepers and Dealers need apply.

64, Loop-street.

Wholesale Warehouse.

THE Undersigned continue to sell to Shopkeepers only, their exclusive Assortment of British, India, and China Merchandise, on the most liberal Terms.

—A further valuable Investment of Manchester and Glasgow Goods is daily expected per the *Cleopatra*,—and also a choice Assortment of China Goods per H. C. S. *Atlas*, from Canton.

BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS.

THE Undersigned, being about to leave the Colony for Europe, offers for Private Sale his very desirable House and Premises, No. 16, Heeregracht; also, his valuable Drawing Room Furniture, a superior Stone China Dinner Service, two Dessert Services, &c. &c. If the House be not sold, he will have no objection to let it for a term of two or three years.

He requests all those for whom he is security, to provide others in his stead, as he may not return to the Colony for some time.

I. MANUEL.

JUST arrived, and are now landing from the *Patience*, for the Undersigned, a very superior assortment of Saddlery, and Saddlers' Ironmongery, consisting of *Peakome's* Union-flap Somerset Saddles, with spring Seat and spring Bars, full Shasto-flap, cut back head, hunting Saddles, full Shasto-flap hunting Saddles and Skirts, covered with Hog Skin, elegant Side Saddles, with quilted Seats and Safes, Saddles with stuffed Flaps, weighing 7 lbs. complete, plain Flap exercise Saddles, double and single Weymouth Heads and Reins, best quality Sponge, Horse Brushes, patent Leather, Shamoo Skins, Kersey and

Princea Check, Steel Spring and jointed Stirrup Irons, Portsmouth polished Curricles Bits, light; polished Roller Bits, neat Heel Spurs, Brass and Steel of various patterns; Roller, Girth, and surcingal Web, Stable Collars, prime real Russia red Skins, Carriage Lamps, Brass, plated, and plain black, Lamp Stays, Carriage Steps, Pole Hooks, Pole-end Sockets, Brass Tips, Carriage Door Hinges, Brass and plated fast Handles, Bed Finishes, Brass and plated Curricles Bars and Stands, Brass and plated Buckles of every description, Winker Ornaments, &c. all of which will be offered for Sale, at very low Prices.

ROBERT MUTER,

13th Feb. 1828. 32¹, Plein-street.

Cape Town,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
Thursday, February 14, 1828.

THE arrival of the *Patience* enables us to lay before our Readers, some further particulars of the defeat of the Turks in the bay of Navarin. It appears, that in consequence of the hostile spirit previously manifested by Ibrahim, and the preparations for action discovered on board the Turkish fleet, it had been considered requisite to send a flag of truce in the Dartmouth's boat, which the Turks fired upon.

The interference of the three Powers to prevent the continuance of a war of extermination, seems to us to be so clearly dictated by that humanity, and love of justice, which should prompt nations as well as individuals, to interfere between the oppressor and the oppressed, and to put an end to a contest, which could otherwise be terminated only by the destruction of one party or the other, that the omission of it would have been unjustifiable. It may be argued, however, that Foreign States had no right to intermeddle in the internal affairs of Turkey; but we can not acknowledge the Greek nation to be a part of the Turkish nation, when we find that the latter has marked the strongest distinction by an uninterrupted succession of injuries and insults, and that the sword of the Greeks has finally removed all prospect of a peaceable connection, thus severing the yoke by the same means, by which it was originally imposed upon them.

As little can the policy be disputed of this union of the three Powers, in behalf of Greece. Russia had long manifested an inclination to take a part in the quarrel. Had the other Powers of Europe

permitted her to acquire an influence in Greece, strengthened by the ties of gratitude, for having rescued the nation from slavery, they would have given the Czar a degree of power, which even the conquest of Persia could not confer upon him.

More than one of our Correspondents suggest that our columns ought to contain more matter of a local nature, and we fully agree with them; but the remedy does not rest altogether with us. We earnestly invite our Readers in the Country especially, to contribute information either in the shape of suggestions, or of letters for publication. The Press, as we have already observed, should give utterance to the public voice, and we anxiously desire that it should do so. Under existing circumstances, seeing that there are scarcely any other means in the Colony, we feel it more, than it would otherwise be, incumbent on us to give publicity to the sentiments of all who may be pleased to put themselves in communication with us, and we mean to pursue that practice as far as a proper degree of consistency will allow, in the hope of meritizing the favors of Correspondents, and being thereby enabled to give "The Colonist" more of local interest.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE.
(November 13.)

NAVARIN, Sept. 27.*

From the Austrian Observer.—On the 19th of September, Ibrahim Pacha, probably desirous to know how Admiral Codrington, the only one of the European Admirals who had remained before Navarin, would act towards him, sent out a division of the Turkish fleet under the command of the Capitana Bey. The English Commander, seeing this movement, sent a frigate to invite the Turkish Commander to put back, adding, that in case of resistance he would compel him by force. The Capitana Bey replied that he was surprised at such a threat, and that he had no orders to receive except from Ibrahim, to whom he would refer. The English Vice-Admiral, on learning this resolution, sent one of his officers to Ibrahim with a letter, in which he acquainted him with his instructions, conformably with the Treaty of London.

Ibrahim answered by his interpreter, whom he sent on board the Asia, that he would not begin open hostilities without the orders of his sovereign—that he had ordered the Capitana Bey to re-enter the port, but that he would sail with his whole fleet when he should receive fresh orders to do so; and that without regard-

ing the combined forces of the Allies, he would expose himself to every danger, however great, to fulfil the duty of a General, obeying the orders of his Government.

On the 21st, in the morning, the French squadron made its junction with the English, and on the 22d, in the morning, Admiral de Rigny sent to Ibrahim, by the Estafette corvette, a letter of the same tenor as that of Vice-Admiral Codrington.

On the 23d, in the morning, the two Admirals asked an audience of Ibrahim, which he immediately granted. In consequence, M. de Rigny anchored the same day in the port, with the Syrene and the Estafette.

On the 24th, in the morning, the English Vice-Admiral also entered the port with the Asia, a frigate, and its cutter. On the 25th, the audience took place. The two Admirals having asked that none but Ibrahim's Dragoman should be present at the interview, he replied that he could only hear them publicly before all his Officers.

The two Admirals then declared to him that they had received from their Courts the most precise instructions to stop the effusion of blood, and that they would reduce by force either of the two belligerent parties that should refuse to accede to it; that the Greeks had already accepted the armistice, and that if he, Ibrahim, resolved to continue hostilities, he would expose his fleet, and the most essential interests of his Sovereign. Ibrahim answered, that he would not fire at them without orders: but that if he received them, he would brave every danger to execute them.

The Admirals attempting to represent to him the ineffectiveness of the means of the Porte, he replied that he had only to execute the orders of his Sovereign who was the sole judge of the necessity of continuing or terminating the contest; and he would consider as enemies all those, without distinction, who, under any pretext whatever, should wage an unjust war with his master. Lastly, it was agreed, that he would undertake no offensive operation by sea till he had received orders to do so. Ibrahim, having remarked that in this case Lord Cochrane ought to be hindered from making his projected landing near Patras, the Admirals answered that they would acquaint him with this Convention, and would call on him to suspend hostilities on his side.

They afterwards repeated to Ibrahim their proposal of a secret interview, which was again refused. On the 26th, they quitted the port, and were each saluted with 19 guns.

* Though this report is of an old date, we think it will be found interesting, especially as the *Austrian Observer* gives it as that of a credible eye-witness.—Note of *Eloie*.

ZANTE, October 22.

Private Letter.—The policy of M. Metternich, which made streams of Christian blood flow, has fallen. The flag *sans gloire* of Austria, which, as yet, is only known by the support it has rendered to the infidels, has just been enveloped with the Ottoman fleet, in the catastrophe of Navarin, of which nothing more remains than the ruins and the ashes. On the 20th of this month, at sun-rise, the combined fleets of France, England, and Russia, wishing to obtain the prolongation of the armistice violated by Ibrahim, and to insure its strict performance, presented themselves at the pass of Tylos, formed by the main land, on which is built Neocastro, or Navarin, and the Isle of Sphacteria or Sphagia, in order to cast anchor at its entrance, that they might render it impossible for the Turks to put to sea, in case that they should wish to sail. The Ottoman fleet, consisting of a hundred sail, was closely drawn up, so as to defend the entrance of the port, which will scarcely admit two vessels abreast; behind were discovered six vessels of the line, twelve frigates anchored near the beach, on the right hand side, in the neighbourhood of the fountain. The first two lines were covered by the Castle of Navarin, and some batteries on the Isle of Sphacteria. The whole of this mass of land and sea fire was commanded by the renegado Selves, and Letellier, a deserter from the French navy. In fine, the remainder of the Turkish armament, part under sail and part anchored round a low island at the bottom of the port, presented a third line of battle.

At half-past seven o'clock in the morning, the Allied Admirals sent a flag of truce to the Capitana, who called out "A larga!" "Keep off!" which order was obeyed. A second flag of truce was received with cannon shots. Then Admiral Codrington, who had the command of the day, made the signal for attack, and all the vessels, in a close line, advanced, to penetrate into the port of Tylos. Admiral de Rigny received the first fire, amid cries of "Vive le Roi!" and, soon after, the English and Russians were engaged with the Infidels. At nine o'clock, the batteries of Navarin and Sphacteria were dismounted; five Turkish vessels were on fire. At ten o'clock, forty-five Austrian transports, anchored near the interior isle, were on fire. At twelve o'clock, the Turkish fleet—the impious production of foreign countries, and of crews supplied from the dregs of European ports—had ceased to exist!

Ibrahim, who had never more than the courage of an executioner, of whom he is the most perfect model, was not present at the combat. He was occupied in the mountains of Messenia, assisting at the crucifixion of some priests; in making holocausts of peasants, and ventures of

girls and children, whom he proposed to send to Egypt. I cannot paint the joy of the Ionians; the bells rang; the doors of the churches were ornamented with flowers. Greece is saved!

From the Constitutionnel.

Paris, Nov. 10.—A Captain of a ship that was at Navarin, has informed his wife that the destruction of the Turkish fleet was complete, and that the ships burned for two days after the battle. He adds, that the affair was so decisive, that the forts capitulated, and that at the moment he wrote, the flag of the Allied Powers was floating on the ramparts of Navarin, and that the garrison was marching out before them.

A report prevailed yesterday evening, that the Ambassadors at Constantinople had been put into the Seven Towers.

Dispatches were yesterday received at the Foreign Office, from Mr. Stratford Canning, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, dated the 24th of October, at which time the intelligence of the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Navarino had just been received there. It is understood, that, up to the date of the dispatches, no decided turn had occurred in the negotiations; nor, of course, could the effect produced by the intelligence from the Morea be yet ascertained.—*Evening Paper.*

Accounts from La Guayra, dated 21st September, state the report that Bolivar was within two days' march of Bogota. A report had been circulated that he had entered the Colombian capital, but this turned out to be false.

It was understood, on Saturday, that two line-of-battle ships (the Ocean and another) were to proceed from Portsmouth to reinforce Sir Edward Codrington. It appears, however, that such is not to be the case: Ministers probably consider, that after the decisive conduct of that gallant officer, he does not stand in need of assistance, more especially as he must ere this have been joined by Sir Thomas Staines, in the Isis.

(November 16.)

In reference to the report of yesterday, regarding the hoisting of the white flag at Navarino, a white flag was displayed to-day in the Stock Exchange. It was immediately pulled down, and a red one, ornamented with the crescent, hoisted in its place.

On Wednesday Lord William Bentinck left town for Plymouth, where the Noble Lord takes shipping, in the early part of next week, for his Lordship's Government in India. The Undaunted having been completely fitted out, sailed from Chatham in the afternoon; she was towed down the river by a small steamer, numbers of which description of vessels have been recently taken up for three months by Government for such purposes.

We regret to find that, amongst the sufferings in the glorious action with the Turks, were several officers connected with this neighbourhood. Capt. Bathurst, of the Genoa, was, we believe, a nephew of the Bishop of this Diocese. Lieutenant Fitz Roy, who was shot in the very first act of hostility on the part of the Turks, was the second son of the Hon. Gen. William Fitz Roy, of Kempston Lodge, Norfolk. And Mr. Bunbury, severely wounded in the Admiral's ship, is a son of Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, Bart. who had entered the service but a very short time.—*Bury Post.*

The Infant Don Francisco of Spain continues to manifest a strong desire of travelling into foreign countries, but the Council of Castile has again refused the necessary authorization; it is now said, that the Kings of France and of Naples make exertions with Ferdinand, in order to procure the required permission.

Mr. Kean, jun. it is said, is busily engaged in studying the character of *Romeo* for his next appearance at Drury; and it is further mentioned that he is only waiting for the arrival of a new *Juliet*.

Sir Edward Codrington, some little time before he left England to assume the command in the Mediterranean, purchased Hampton Lodge, formerly the residence of Mr. Fauntleroy, in Brighton, with the intention of living there; but having received a naval command, subsequently let it for a lengthened period to the Hon. Mr. Tennant, by whom the house is now occupied.

The Duke of Clarence visited Woolwich Dock-yard on Wednesday, at which place Lord Ingestre was introduced to his Royal Highness on his arrival from the Port of Navarin with dispatches from Sir Edward Codrington. The Royal Duke returned to his seat in Bushy Park in the afternoon.

From the TIMES,
(November 7.)

By the accounts from Catalonia in the French papers, the rebellion in that province appears to be nearly crushed. Several of the chiefs have been captured, and nearly all the formidable bands dispersed. The King's troops have pursued the insurgents to the frontiers, and compelled some of them to seek a refuge in France. Thus the scenes exhibited on the eastern Pyrenees in November, 1822, are again renewed with nearly the same set of actors, though the conclusion of the drama is likely to be different.

The accounts from the seat of war in Georgia, even though transmitted through Russia, indicate any thing but rapid success on the part of the Northern Power. Probably, if we could read the Persian story, it would describe the situation of the invaders as yet more perplexing and unpropitious,—their disasters more numerous,—

their petty successes more doubtful. It appears that Erivan will not be besieged, and is certainly not likely to fall before winter: the siege of Sardar-Abad, which must first be subdued, was not begun till the 7th of last month. Still, we can hardly persuade ourselves that Russia will be foiled in the enterprise. But if she succeed, what does she gain? A less clearly-defined frontier, and a greater surface of country over which her troops must be scattered far and wide for the purpose of security or defence. Would she be one step nearer us in India, should political circumstances change the present happy relations of the two powers? Locally and geographically nearer she would be, but morally more remote: for she would have an ill-subdued and imbibited population in the rear and flanks of her advancing army; and she has already shown by her present attack upon Persia, the difficulties incident to an expedition into Southern Asia.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

We have heard with much regret, that Mr. Justice Burton has met with a serious accident, having been attacked by a ferocious dog, which lacerated his leg and arm to such a degree, as to confine the learned Judge to his room.

Appointments in last Gazette.

W. Hayward, Esquire, Acting Auditor-General.

Thos. Miller, Esquire, Acting Clerk of the Council during the absence of D. M. Perceval, Esq. who has proceeded to England on leave.

Mr. J. J. F. Roselt, to practise as a Notary Public in this Colony.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Civil Pensioners resident in Cape Town, and the Cape District, are to receive their pensions at the Treasurer's Office, on the 15th day of every third month, commencing with March next.

In the Gazette of Friday last, we find a statement given of the prices of bread and fine flour, as well as of butcher's meat, for the month of February. The following is an extract:

Bread of first quality. 16 to 18 oz. 1 skg.
second quality, do. 4 stiv.
third do. do. 2 do.

Fine flour, per lb. 1 skilling.

The price of bread compared with that of flour, is reasonable enough; but on referring to the list of market prices, we find that flour sells by the hundred pounds for about half a skilling the pound, leaving the retailer a profit of cent. per cent.

Prices of meat, fat, and tallow:—

Mutton from 5 to 6 stivers per lb.

Beef, 6 to 8, and stall-fed 12 stivers do.

Sheep-tail Fat, 20 stivers do.

Tallow 25 rds. per 100 lbs.

We have to congratulate the inhabitants of Cape Town, on the removal of those wretched wine-houses at the extremity of the Parade leading to the wharf—a nuisance which so long disgraced the town, and disgusted strangers on their very entrance into the colony.

The 61st Regiment are to replace the 55th at the Cape of Good Hope.—(Watson's Limerick Chronicle, 3rd Nov.)

Sir Herbert Taylor's relinquishment of the Government of the Cape, arises from a wish of the King, that he should succeed Sir W. Knighton as Private Secretary.—(London Paper, Oct. 31st.)

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR,—Many thanks to you for your endeavours to lower the price of bread. The monopolists still persist in their plan of enriching themselves at the expense of the public. But if they are still determined to remain deaf to the whispers of conscience, the public ought fairly to come forward and support a subscription *bakehouse*. In the mean time families will do well, and greatly add to the comforts of taste and pocket by producing weekly batches of *home-baked* for themselves.

But the *Bakers* are not the only persons who are now taking an advantage of the public. The *Butchers* are shamefully advancing the price of meat. An interference is required some where; for unless we are rescued from the hands of this unjust combination of the bread and meat dealers, it will be impossible in these hard times to meet the exigencies of the family.

Yours,
A HOUSEKEEPER.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR,—I read with a good deal of interest, an account in your paper of the 17th ult. of the laying of the foundation stone of a new Church at Clan William, and I was glad to discover the *orderly* manner of the solemnity, and that "the people followed the worthy magistrate." Will you permit me to ask, what the religion of the new Church is to be, and whether it is to be connected with Government, or with those persons who hold the right of lay-preaching? The question is not unimportant; for on looking into the Cape Almanack, I find the preacher engaged on the occasion, to be the postmaster, parish clerk, and school-master.

Yours,
X. Y. Z.

BATAVIA.

(From the Batavian Gazette, 1st Dec.)

It affords us particular satisfaction to be enabled to inform our Readers, that according to advices received, affairs in the Provinces assume a more and more favourable

appearance. There daily, as it were, chieftains hitherto inclined to the party of the insurgents, come to submit to the Netherlandish Government.

We learn, also, that His Excellency the Commissioner-General, having in the beginning attained the object of his presence in the eastern part of Java, proposes within a few days to return from Salatiga to Buitenzorg.

The Batavian Gazette of the 6th of Dec. contains a despatch from the Lieutenant-Governor-General De Cock, dated Soerakarta, 26th of Nov. which details some successful military operations of detachments under Colonel Cleerens, and Majors Le Clercq and Michiels, directed by General van Geen, who had in person driven the insurgents from Langong their place of refuge, and reduced that, as well as some other places to ashes, after which the troops were obliged by the heavy rains, to return to their quarters.

From the COLONIAL TIMES.

Hobart Town,—Mr. DUDGEON, whom we mentioned as having gone to Sydney, for the purpose of arranging for a regular market for his Colonial ale, has returned. It seems that Mr. D. has succeeded in his negotiations with the Sydney people, in this respect, and that in consequence the price of English porter there had fallen to £7 10s. per hogshead. Mr. Dudgeon's ale was selling at Sydney at 6s. per hogshead lower. From the immense supplies of wheat, nearly 68,000 bushels within the last two months, exported from this Colony, there had been a private meeting among some of the Sydney wheat growers, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Governor-in-Chief to levy a duty on Colonial produce, especially wheat, imported from this Island. The project, however, was abandoned, the meeting having come to the determination that it would be fruitless to apply to the Governor for such a monstrous impost—being convinced by several Gentlemen from this Colony, that it could not be otherwise than to their disadvantage, as well as ours. The necessity of the two Colonies exchanging their respective products, was strongly inculcated; it being quite apparent that all the duties in the world could never make Australia (a tropical climate) produce the necessary supplies of wheat for her own consumption, and that therefore she must always be dependant on Tasmania for wheat, pork, malt, hams and bacon, cheese, butter, &c. producing by way of exchange such articles as we cannot grow, viz. Indian corn, sugar, tobacco, coffee, cotton, spices, fruits, &c. Such must eventually be the state of trade between the two Colonies. Industry is the support of both; and they must assist each other by encouraging that industry, as it regards the growth of their respective produce. We, therefore, decidedly condemn, in the strongest terms, the narrow minds of those who would have sacrificed the free trade between the Colo-

nies—increased the price of bread to the poor, and persuaded His Excellency General DARLING to have been guilty of one of the most imprudent and improper acts ever heard of in the history of colonization, for the paltry advantage of a few shillings per annum extra profit, on wheat of their own growth. Mr. Dudgeon has brought from Sydney a few baskets of very superior tobacco, the growth and manufacture of Mr. Thomas Horton James, of Sydney. We have not yet seen it, but we are assured that it is the best of the kind ever imported, and that the difference in appearance and flavour is scarcely perceptible from the best Brazil, so generally admired in these Colonies. To such perfection has Mr. James determined on bringing his tobacco, that he has spared no expense in its culture; that Gentleman having now forty-five acres of that plant, and is about to proceed to Virginia, to improve himself and obtain seeds and manufacturers. The only difficulty of producing tobacco in these Colonies, in both of which it will grow equally well, is its curing and manufacture *after* it is grown. But we are convinced, that proper attention being paid to this point, it may be gained; and that, considering the vast consumption of tobacco in these Colonies, and the probability of its becoming an export to England, must insure a handsome return to those spirited individuals, like Mr. James, who embark their capital in the speculation.

Mr. C. Wright has also brought some articles from Sydney, of Colonial manufacture; among which we have seen several coils of rope, and a quantity of whale line, made from the New Zealand flax, far superior in strength to any imported from England.—This rope was tried on board His Majesty's ship Dromedary, some few years ago, and pronounced capable of sustaining much greater weight than any made in England. One ton of salted fish, snapers, has likewise been brought by Mr. Wright, cured in the elder Colony; which are much better in every respect, than the salt-cod received from England.

As a proof of the vast increase of sheep in this Colony, we have only to state, that sixty-thousand (60,000!) passed through the hands of Mr. Grey, in one week, lately, for the purpose of his inspecting them for the Van Diemen's Land Company, prior to their purchasing some of them.

We have been credibly informed by several Gentlemen of the highest respectability, that letters have reached the Colony, from the late Judge Advocate WYLDE, stating, that Trial by Jury might be expected shortly in Tasmania! We hope this may be true, as till we have Trial by Jury, we can have no Liberty of the Press, and until there is a Liberty of the Press without Restraint or License, the People must be enthralled, and the Government overwhelmed in complex difficulties; which the Press alone, by noble actions, under honest principles, and actuated by pure motives, can remove. There are no doubt

many of our Readers, who recollect the publicly avowed opinions of Judge Advocate WYLDE on this subject. While in this Colony, that Gentleman frequently declared, at many of the Public Entertainments which he enlivened by his presence, that Tasmania was perfectly ripe for Trial by Jury, because our free population was so much greater in proportion than that of New South Wales.—It will be recollected some time ago, that we mentioned Mr. (now Sir John) WYLDE's having received an appointment as Chief Justice for the Cape of Good Hope, which Colony, he states in his letters above alluded to, has received English Laws, and a new Constitution.

BUENOS AYRES.

(From the British Packet.)

In the article of Newspapers, Buenos Ayres at this moment presents a curious spectacle, both from the quantity published and the peculiar style of composition. Three new Journals have made their appearance this week, viz: *The Atalaya Republicana*, *The Porteno*, and *The Granizo*. The first is ministerial; the second, opposition; and the third publicly avows the intention of being *satirically wicked*, scorning, in this age of free discussion, all subterfuge, or to conceal its attacks like the satirists of old, by statues of Pasquin or Marforio. We wish each party success; that they may be satisfied with themselves; and avoid, above all things, the "flinging dirt to see who can best bespatter." With the exception of England and North America, Buenos Ayres can, in Newspapers, compete with any country or city in the world,—even Paris. The Paris Journals, in size, are inferior to those of this city; and those of Rio Janeiro must hide their diminished heads; comparison renders them contemptible. The Republic "can beat them out of the field" in that description of force.

Let the snarlers say what they will, Buenos Ayres contains within its walls considerable literary talent. Newspapers form an item at the breakfast table, and are looked for with the same avidity as a London newsmonger waits the arrival of his favorite Journal. The shops, in the morning, have their groups of readers, and an attentive auditory. The "tendero," or his deputy, reads aloud: the keen satire provokes bursts of laughter, and inward gratulation that they live in a country where "men and measures" can be freely canvassed, without fear of brutal violence. What we denominate "a mob," is a creature unknown in Buenos Ayres. The following Newspapers are now published in this city:—

Daily:—*Gaceta Mercantil*; *Correo*; *Atalaya Republicana*; *Granizo*.

Three times a week:—*El Porteno*.

Weekly:—*The British Packet*.

The *Constitutional* is defunct, and the *Granizo* (Hailstone,) succeeds to the honors of the deceased.

Accounts from Ensenada to 10 o'clock this morning, (7th inst.) report that the Brazilians began to fire on the brig Congress at half-past 8 o'clock on the evening of the 6th, and continued firing until 12 o'clock. One schooner began to fire at 6 o'clock this morning; others followed, and about 9 o'clock the squadron from off this joined, and opened fire. The Congress could only return it from two stern guns, and it is thought she and the prize brig must be destroyed. At day-break she had landed part of her cargo. An officer from her landed at Ensenada at 3 o'clock this morning, and stated that she had 2 killed and 8 wounded, from the attack of yesterday. The prize is laying inside the Congress. Thirty-five Brazilian vessels were counted, including several armed launches, *balandras*, &c.

Dec. 8.—Wind N. W. The accounts from Ensenada this morning state, that after a most heroic defence, in which they had a considerable number killed and wounded, the brig Congress was burned by her own crew, as also the prize brig. Fournier is on shore wounded; we believe not dangerously. The Brazilian launches took some prisoners; in fact it is said that very few of the crews got to shore, and at the Marine Office it is publicly reported, that the Brazilians wantonly shot with musquetry a number of individuals who no longer had the power to molest them. Should this be true, we trust the wretches will be exposed to public scorn.

Admiral Brown's escadrilla, and the Brazilian squadron, in sight, under weigh.

Arrived at the Salado, on the 4th instant, zumaca Jesus, with rum, tobacco, and coffee, taken on 10th November by the brig of war Congress, Captain Fournier, near Rio Janeiro; Holdridge prize master. Reports that by another prize he had heard that 2000 Irishmen had arrived at Rio Janeiro, and notwithstanding that the Emperor in person solicited them to enter his service as soldiers, they had resisted every attempt.—The same news is confirmed by an American brig which arrived at the Salado on 5th instant, from Rio Janeiro; adding, that a ship under Columbian colours, and mounting 22 guns, was cruising off Rio Janeiro.

By a decree of this Government, Mr. J. Hullet, consul-general of the Republic to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, has been removed from that office.

Accounts from the Banda Oriental state the probability that the campaign will soon open, and that three regiments of the National Army have been placed in advance. General Lecor arrived, 20th ult., at the Cerro Largo, on the frontiers, with a small body of troops, perhaps as an escort. The Republicans have to fear him,—not in open fight,—but in the more dangerous operations of intrigue and bribery. Lecor, in common life, has many amiable qualities: his public character is that of an intriguer.

SUSPENSION OF AN INDIAN JUDGE.

In the *Oriental Herald* for November, we find an account of an event which cannot fail to create considerable sensation in England,—namely, the suspension of a Judge in India, Courtenay Smith, Esq., brother of the Rev. Sydney Smith. The circumstances which led to this measure are thus detailed:—

"A case in which Bebee Kadureh, commonly called Bebee Ismut, was appellant, and Shah Ukburooddeen respondent, was in the year 1824 decided by a majority of the Judges of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut against the appellant, as far as her claim concerns lakhuraj or free assessed lands. I first mention briefly the nature of her claim to those lands, and the substance of the defence on the part of the respondent. The appellant states, that the lands in question were at different periods granted to the ancestors of her husband, and to their successive heirs for ever, by the Kings of Delhi, for charitable purposes; that the late husband of the appellant, who was the legal heir and the sole representative of those grantees, departed this life, leaving her his widow, and a daughter: and that, previous to his death, he gave up to her such land as was in his possession, in consideration of a part of the sum of dower which he owed her; several portions of these lands having formerly been disposed of in a similar manner by his predecessors. She further states, that the old respondent is by no means entitled to any property given to the ancestors of her husband, and their successive heirs, since he can prefer no hereditary claim to those lands, he simply states that the husband of the appellant appointed him as successor, and the local agent in behalf of Government having approved of this nomination, he has, therefore, a just right to those lands which were given for benevolent purposes, and not for the maintenance of the heirs of the grantees or subject to their uncontrolled disposal.

"The deeds of gift by the former Kings were produced before the court, the validity of which was acknowledged by both the parties, and admitted by all the judges. In these documents two terms are specified; first, that those lands were given to the grantees and their heirs for ever; secondly, that they should employ the produce of those lands for benevolent purposes. Judges, perhaps in reference to the second term, decided the case in favour of the respondent; and he was consequently put in possession of them. The consequences were, that the appellant has appealed to the authorities in England against the decision of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut; and that court required of the respondent to produce securities to refund the sum which those lands may annually yield him until the final decision, should the King in Council reverse the decree passed by that court. The pleader in behalf of Government, on receiving instructions conveyed in a purwanah to his address, offered that Government should stand as security for the respondent; and the following opinion

and order were then pronounced by Courtenay Smith, Esq.:—

"*Beebee Kadureh, commonly called Bebee Ismut, Appellant; Shah Ukburooddeen, Respondent.*

"According to the orders of the 31st of January of the current year, Moonshee Husun Ulee, Government pleader, delivered a purwanah to his address, dated the 7th of February of this year, as well as English papers, which have been perused. As suits appealed to the authorities in England are decided by them, after many years, and as the period of the Honourable Company's charter will shortly expire; and as, after the expiration of the term of the present charter, it is uncertain whether it will be renewed, or the government of the country will be assumed by His Majesty, or what other event may take place, in my opinion, the security of the Government in such a case cannot be accepted. But, as this is an uncommon circumstance, it requires the concurrence of another judge. It is therefore ordered that the papers be presented at the sitting of another judge for the final order as to whether the offer of the Government pleader shall be rejected."

"I have been subsequently informed, that two other Judges having differed from Mr. Courtenay Smith, his opinion has been over-ruled; and it is said that his opinion has subjected him to the severe displeasure of Government."

The *Oriental Herald* adds—

"On this subject we present a short extract of a letter which we have seen, from India, on this subject. The writer says—

"Courtenay Smith's suspension or dismissal from his puise justiceship of the Sudder (the Supremo Native Court) is referred to the Governor-General, and Holt Mackenzie, his chief adviser, who are both still in the Upper Provinces. His crime is detailed in the enclosed scrap of to-day's *Bengal Chronicle*, and the editor's ironical horror at the 'breach of the press regulations' will not escape your notice. Mr. Smith has replied, that he is sorry to offend the Government; but, acting under his oath, in the highest tribunal, and having certain legal doubts, he could not do otherwise than express them, leaving to his brother judges to add or take away from their official weight, by pronouncing their own opinion, and thus ascertaining the views of the majority. The Government is in a phrenzy about this, although it went out of its way to obtain the official knowledge of this Judge's single opinion. Right or wrong, however, Mr. Smith's opinion had no practical result, and even had it been otherwise, it is surely better to endure one erroneous, or foolish, or even wicked judge, than the risk of intimidating or forcing consciences, or incurring the imputation of tampering with the integrity of the administrators of justice."

The works at the Thames Tunnel are proceeding in the most satisfactory manner. The archways have been extended upwards

of 16 feet from the point at which the water entered the tunnel in May last. The miners have completely got through the whole of the bed of the river which was considered dangerous, and have reached the solid clay, the existence of which the horizontal borings indicated before the shield was again advanced. The measures adopted by the engineer to protect the works from any further irruption of the Thames, have therefore answered all the expectations entertained, and it may now be asserted with confidence that the completion of the undertaking is placed beyond a doubt, provided adequate funds are raised to carry on the works to their termination. A court of directors was held yesterday in Walbrook, at which the engineer delivered his weekly report of the progress and condition of the works, and which was very satisfactory. On an early day in the present month a special general meeting of the shareholders is to be convened, at which full information relative to the tunnel will be given, as well as, it is understood, the result of the negotiations between the directors and Government, for a loan of money to enable the former to prosecute the undertaking with more vigour. The tunnel has now been extended beyond the middle of the river.

SIR WALTER SCOTT,
AND THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.

The *Chronicles of the Canongate*, reviewed in the *Literary Gazette* of Saturday, contain an introduction, in which Sir Walter Scott, in his own person, throws off his *incognito* as author of the *Waverley* Novels; and explains the whole mystery of their composition and publication.

"It was my original intention never to have avowed these works during my lifetime; and the original manuscripts were carefully preserved (though by the care of others rather than mine), with the purpose of supplying the necessary evidence of the truth when the period of announcing it should arrive.—But the affairs of my publishers having unfortunately passed into a management different from their own, I had no right any longer to rely upon secrecy in that quarter; and thus my mask, like my aunt Dinah's in *Tristram Shandy*, having begun to wax a little threadbare about the chin, it became time to lay it aside with a good grace, unless I desired it should fall in pieces from my face. Yet I had not the slightest intention of choosing the time and place in which the disclosure was finally made; nor was there any concert betwixt my learned, and respected friend Lord Meadowbank and myself upon that occasion. It was, as the reader is probably aware, upon the 23d of February last, at a public Meeting, called for establishing a professional Theatrical Fund in Edinburgh, that the communication took place. Just before we sat down to table, Lord Meadowbank asked me whether I was still anxious to preserve my *incognito* on the subject of what were called the *Waverley* Novels? I did not immediately see the

purpose of his Lordship's question, although I certainly might have been led to infer it, and replied, that the secret had now become known to so many people, that I was indifferent on the subject. Lord Meadowbank was thus induced, while doing me the great honour of proposing my health to the meeting, to say something on the subject of these novels, so strongly connecting them with me as the author, that, by remaining silent, I must have stood convicted, either of the actual paternity, or of the still greater crime of being supposed willing to receive, indirectly, praise to which I had no just title. I thus found myself suddenly and unexpectedly placed in the confessional, and had only time to recollect that I had been guided thither by a most friendly hand, and could not, perhaps, find a better public opportunity to lay down a disguise, which began to resemble that of a detected masquerader. I had therefore the task of avowing myself to the numerous and respectable company assembled, as the sole and unaided author of these novels of Waverley, the paternity of which was likely at one time to have formed a controversy of some celebrity. I now think it further necessary to say, that while I take on myself all the merits and demerits attending these compositions, I am bound to acknowledge, with gratitude, hints of subjects and legends which I have received from various quarters, and have occasionally used as a foundation of my fictitious compositions, or woven up with them in the shape of episodes.—(Weekly Freeman's Journal, Nov. 3.)

By the Gazette of Tuesday, (3d Nov.) it appears that an order in Council has been issued, which modifies, to a very limited extent, the exclusion of the United States' merchantmen from the ports of the British colonies in the West Indies. After reciting the several acts of his present Majesty under which the above restraint upon the flag of North America has been imposed and justified, the power still recognized in His Majesty of dispensing, in particular cases, with the operation of such acts of Parliament, is resorted to by the order in Council, so far as to permit the exportation of fruit and salt, from the Bahama Islands only, in vessels of the United States. No trade of any sort can be attempted under this order by American merchant ships with any other of the colonial possessions of Great Britain, but merely with the Bahamas; nor is it permitted to the foreigners in question to enter the ports of the Bahamas themselves, except in ballast, for the purpose of relieving the British inhabitants of that particular colony of the fruit which might otherwise perish on their hands, and at the same time of supplying the want of salt in the neighbouring markets of the Republic.

Mr. Godsall, of Hereford, has invented a very useful Horticultural Plough, which will prove a valuable acquisition to the gardener. Upon light land it is a most desirable implement, from the facility, dispatch, and correctness of its work,

compared with the hoe, and double the quantity of work may be done with it in the same time, with infinitely less labour than the hoe requires. It is applicable to drill peas, beans, French beans, &c. and to cover the seeds, and earth up the plants. It has the advantage of requiring only one man to use it, who, after a little practice, may employ it with great ease and expedition to the purposes for which it is adapted. The invention is creditable to Mr. Godsall, and the plough will prove a valuable implement to the working gardener.

Lord Norbury's Latest.—The following is the latest attributed to the facetious Ex-Judge of the Irish Court of Common Pleas. It relates to his successor, Lord Plunkett, and the new Irish Lord Chancellor:—One of the Chancery Barristers asked if the former had attended the procession customary at the opening of the November Term, and was answered in the affirmative. “How did he look?” demanded the querist.—“Oh, extremely well,” puffed out Lord Norbury; “but I can assure you he was sick at Hart.”

MAILS
Are now open for England by the *Luna*, and for the Mauritius by the *Dryade* and *Euphrates*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived in Table Bay.

Feb. 6. *Louisa Augusta*, Dutch brig, S. San Martin, from Batavia 14th Dec. for Antwerp. Cargo Sugar, &c.—Passengers, Lieut. Boyd, B.A.; Messrs. Snellgrove, Munich, Hitchzroth, and Sertyn.—Put in for water.

7. *Good Intent*, schooner, G. Laurence, from Algoa Bay 29th Jan. for this port.—Cargo Colonial Produce.

11. *Patience*, brig. J. Matthews, from the Downs 20th Nov. for this port.—Cargo general.—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Apsey and Family; Rev. J. Cassin; Messrs. Fournier, Hulme, Tetterton, and 2 servants.—Brings a large Mail.

The *Jesse* and *Bolivar* were to sail in a week after. The *Kerswell* was loading for the Cape.

12. *George the 4th*, cutter, from Algoa Bay 6th Feb. for this port.—Cargo Colonial Produce.—Passed an American ship bound to the westward, off the Cape.

— *Usk*, brig, from Algoa Bay 6th Feb. for this port.—Cargo Colonial Produce.—Passengers Messrs. Stoll, Ruyisch, Buchenroder, Williamson, and 6 privates of the Cape Corps.

Sailed from Table Bay.

Feb. 7. *Crown Prince*, ship, A. R. Kullman, for Hamburg.

9. *Bengal*, ship, R. Atkins, for Liverpool.

11. *Louisa*, brig. J. Mackie, for Calcutta.

— *Peru*, brig, J. Graham, for Calcutta.

— *Baron van der Capellan*, ship, J. H. Giese, for Amsterdam.

— *Reliance*, ship, C. D. Hayes, for Calcutta.

— *L'Uranie*, ship, — for Calcutta.

12. *Cesar*, ship, T. Watt, for London.

— *Harriet*, schooner, J. Palmer, for London.

Arrived in Simon's Bay.

Feb. 1. *Orange Grove*, schooner, A. Birch, from the Knyssen, 29th Jan. for Simon's Bay, Cargo Timber.

Vessels in Simon's Bay.

H. M. S. *Tweed*.

— *Owen Glendower*.

Dryade, ship, for Mauritius.

Orange Grove.

CHRISTENING.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Sunday the 10th Feb. 1828, by the Rev. G. Hough, M.A.
Colonial Chaplain:

A Son of Mr. Edward Holl, baptized Samuel.

DEATHS.

Feb. 6. Mr. John Laurence, aged 43 years,
— Mr. John Rowe, aged 36 years.

MARKET PRICES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Aloes, per lb.	0	0	4	to	1	0	0	5	4
Almonds, per 1000,	0	6	0	..	1	0	0	0	0
Apples, per lb.	0	0	2	..	0	0	3		
Apricots, do.	0	0	3	..	0	0	4		
Potatoes, per muid,	2	4	0	..	3	0	0		
Vinegar, per leaguer	30	0	0	..	40	0	0		
Beams, each	5	0	0	..	7	0	0		
Beans, per muid,	7	0	0	..	10	0	0		
Berry Wax, per lb.	0	1	2	..	0	1	4		
Butter, per lb.	0	4	0	..	0	6	0		
Brandy, per leaguer	80	0	0	..	90	0	0		
Peas, per muid	7	0	0	..	10	0	0		
Barley, per muid	2	6	0	..	3	0	0		
Hens, each	0	4	0	..	0	6	0		
Ducks, & Muscovy do. do.	0	6	0	..	1	0	0		
Geese, ditto	1	2	0	..	1	4	0		
Turkeys, ditto	2	0	0	..	3	0	0		
Charcoal, per sack	0	6	0	..	1	0	0		
Hay, per 100 lbs.	2	0	0	..	2	4	0		
Honey, per lb.	0	2	0	..	0	3	0		
Oats, per muid	2	4	0	..	2	6	0		
Chaff, per 16 sacks	25	0	0	..	32	0	0		
Cheese, Cape, per lb.	0	0	4	..	0	1	0		
Lime, Shell, per half-aum	1	6	0	..	2	0	0		
—, Stone, do.	0	6	0	..	0	7	0		
Wheat, 10 muids,	50	0	0	..	75	4	0		
Lentil, per muid	10	0	0	..	11	0	0		
Flour, fine, per 100 lb.	6	0	0	..	7	0	0		
Maize, per muid	5	0	0	..	6	0	0		
Elephant's Teeth, per lb.	1	2	0	..	1	4	0		
Walnuts, per 100	0	1	4	..	0	2	0		
Pears, per lb.	0	0	2	..	0	0	3		
Peaches, ditto	0	0	2	..	0	0	3		
Planks, per foot	0	1	0	..	0	1	1		
Raisins, per lb.	0	0	4	..	0	0	6		
Rye, per muid	3	0	0	..	3	2	0		
Straw, per 16 sacks	18	0	0	..	20	0	0		
Tobacco, per lb.	0	2	0	..	0	2	4		
Onions, per muid	2	2	0	..	2	4	0		
Feathers, Ostrich, each	0	1	0	..	0	4	0		
—, Bed, per lb.	1	2	0	..	1	4	0		
Pigs, fattened, each	15	0	0	..	20	0	0		
—, unfattened	6	0	0	..	7	0	0		
—, sucking	1	4	0	..	2	0	0		
Suet, or Tallow, per lb.	0	1	0	..	0	2	0		
Figs, per lb.	0	1	0	..	0	1	2		
Lion, Tiger, and Ostrich	3	0	0	..	4	0	0		
Skins, each	5	0	0	..	4	0	0		
Dry Ox Hide	3	4	0	..	4	6	0		
Buck Skins	0	4	0	..	0	6	0		
Wines, ordinary	45	0	0	..	50	0	0		
Wool, Sheep, per lb.	0	3	2	..	0	4	0		
Lemon Juice, per half-aum	4	4	0	..	5	0	0		
Oranges, per 100	2	4	0	..	3	4	0		
Salt, per muid	3	0	0	..	5	0	0		
Sole Leather, per half-hide	4	0	0	..	5	0	0		
Soap, per lb.	0	2	0	..	0	2	2		

February 13, 1828.

ALL Communications to be Post-paid, and to be directed to the Editor of this Paper, at Mr. Bridekirk's, Heeregracht, where Subscriptions, TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE, will also be received.

TERMS:

	In Town.	In the Country.
For a Year	£1 5 0	£1 10 0
For 6 Months	12 6	15 0
For 3 Months	6 6	7 6

Printed and published, for the Proprietor, at W. BRIDEKIRK'S, Heeregracht, Cape Town.



THE COLONIST.

No. 14.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1828.

Price 6d.

*Commissariat, Cape of Good Hope,
Cape Town, 19th Feb. 1828.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to such Persons as may be desirous of supplying 5000 lbs., English Weight, of COFFEE, for the Service of this Department, that Tenders, specifying the price per 100 lbs. net English Weight, will be received at this Office, until 12 o'Clock on *Monday next*, the 25th inst.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership between us the Undersigned, **LAWRENCE WITHAM** and **JOHN BARKER**, of No. 17, Berg-street, heretofore carrying on business under the Firm of "WITHAM and BARKER," was dissolved on the 4th day of this present Month of February, and that all debts owing to the said Partnership are to be received, by the said **JOHN BARKER**; and all persons to whom the said Partnership stands indebted are requested immediately to send in their respective accounts to the said **JOHN BARKER**, in order that the same may be examined and paid. As witness our hands,

LAW. WITHAM,
J. BARKER.

Cape Town, Feb. 14, 1828.

SILK COMMITTEE.

THE Gentlemen of the above Committee are requested to meet **THIS DAY**, at 1 o'Clock precisely, in the North Wing of the Commercial Exchange, on General Business.

J. S. MERRINGTON, Secretary.

Just Published,

THE CAPE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, for 1828.

Price including Government Stamp
Rds. 3*1/2*.

N. B. It can be sent, by Post, to any part of the Colony, for ONE PENNY.

G. GREIG.

Market-square, Feb. 20.

SPANISH DOLLARS.

THE Undersigned begs leave to offer for Sale, about Two Thousand Spanish Dollars, at 21 skillings, or 3s. 11*1/2*d. each.

H. RUTHERFOORD.

Castle-street, Feb. 20, 1828.

H. M. SHIP OWEN GLENDOWER being about to leave the Station, the Gun-room Officers desire that all accounts against them, either for the Meas or Individually, may be furnished immediately.

*Simon's Bay,
18th February, 1828.*

UITENHAGE TURF CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING.

First Day, 22d April, 1828.

FIRST RACE,—Town Purse, value Rds. 80, for untried District-bred Horses, three and four years. Uitenhage Course. Entrance Rds. 6.

SECOND RACE,—Turf Club Purse, value Rds. 200, for Horses bred in the Colony—2 Mile heats. Entrance Rds. 15.

THIRD RACE,—Uitenhage Plate, value Rds. 100, for Horses bred in the District of Uitenhage—1*1/2* Mile heats. Entrance Rds. 6.

Second Day, 23d April.

FIRST RACE,—A Sweepstakes of Rds. 5, each h. f. t. with Rds. 50, added from the Club, for District-bred Horses. Winners of Plate to carry 4 lbs. extra. Uitenhage Course. Entrance Rds. 4.

SECOND RACE,—A Sweepstakes of Rds. 10, each h. f. t. with Rds. 100 from the Club, for Horses bred in the Colony. —Winner of Purse to carry 5 lbs. extra. —1*1/2* Mile heats. Entrance Rds. 10.

THIRD RACE,—Ladies' Purse, for District-bred Horses that have never started. Rds. 5 entrance to be added to the Purse. Uitenhage Course. Gentlemen Riders.

Third Day, 24th April.

FIRST RACE,—Handicap Purse of Rds. 80, for District Horses that have not won during the Meeting. Uitenhage Course. Entrance Rds. 4.

SECOND RACE,—Handicap Purse of Rds. 100, for Colonial Horses, not having won during the Meeting—1*1/2* Mile heats. Entrance Rds. 8.

THIRD RACE,—A Purse for Hacks, value Rds. 60, winning Horse to be sold for Rds. 300, if demanded within one hour after the Race is won; second Horse to have the preference. Catch Weights. Uitenhage Course. Entrance Rds. 5.

N. B. Horses to be entered at the House of Mr. LE CHES, Baird-street, on Monday, the 21st of April, between the hours of 8 and 6 P. M.

The **BALL** will take place on Thursday, the 24th of April, at half-past 8 o'Clock in the Evening, and no Person will be admitted without a Ticket signed by the Stewards.

Mr. H. O. LANGE,
Lieut. FLEISCHER,
Mr. P. C. v. NIEKERK, J. As. Stewards.

Mr. J. G. CUYLER, Jun.
Clerk of the Course.

Uitenhage, 11th Feb. 1828.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE EUPHRATES, Captain **BUCKHAM**, will clear on **Monday next**.—For Freight, or Passage, apply to

EWAN CHRISTIAN.

Wale-street, 20th Feb. 1828.

BILLS on ENGLAND.

THE Undersigned is authorised to draw on Account of the Moravian Missionary Institutions in South Africa, Bills of Exchange on the Agent in London, at 30 days sight, for £800, in one or smaller Sets. Tenders received at No. 7, Buitengracht, until **Monday Evening**, 6 o'Clock.

H. HANCKE.

MUSIC REPOSITORY,

No. 45, Bree-street.

E. K. GREEN begs leave to acquaint his Friends and the Public, that he has just received by *Patience*; a new assortment of Elegant and plain Piano Fortes, Spanish Guitars, Flutes, Clarionets and Oboes, old and new Violins; also, a very excellent-toned Violincello, *Gerard's* Bassoon Reeds, and Clarinet Reeds, complete sets of Harp Strings, fresh Roman Violin Strings, with a large Collection of new Songs, and Piano Forte Music; also, *J. B. LOGIER*'s new system of teaching the Theory of Music, in 2 vols. complete.

N. B. Piano Forte's hired out and tuned, on the shortest notice.

11th Feb. 1828.

Just Published,

A FRAGMENT of CHURCH HISTORY
at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CONTENTS.—On the Rise and Progress of the Presbyterian, or Scottish National Church in Cape Town.—General Principles of the Church of Scotland.—English Episcopal Church.—The Reformed, or Colonial Church Establishment.—Lutheran Church.—On Missionary Societies.—Religious Statistics of the Colony.—The Moravian, London, South African, Wesleyan Methodist, and Glasgow Institutions.—Population of the Colony.—Unity in Religion.—Human Nature.—Religious Education.

NOTES.—The Royal Observatory, South African Museum, and Public Library.

Printed and Published by W. BRINKKIRK,
Heerengracht, Price 3s. 6d.

N. B. A pressure of business at the Printer's, prevented the Appearance of this Publication at an earlier period.

ENGLISH CHURCH.

	Donations.	Subscriptions.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Amount of Donations and Subscriptions Advertized.	145 0 0	243 2 6
Measra. Simpson, Sanderson, & Co.	6 5 0	
Capt. Stuart, 98th Regt.	1 1 0	
Mr. C. Dixon,	6 5 0	
Measra. Hudson, Donaldson, & Dixon,	6 5 0	
Mr. B. Phillips,	6 5 0	
Mr. Thos. King,	1 5 0	
Mr. H. Ross,	12 10 0	
Society for promoting Christian Knowledge,	20 0 0	
	166 1 0	281 17 6
		166 1 0
Total, £ 447 18 6		

(Signed) F. FALLOWS.
R. HEURTLEY, M. D.
T. K. DEANE.

The Committee beg to remind the Subscribers, that the first Instalment (or one fourth) of the Subscription has been called for, and earnestly request that those who have not as yet paid it into the Bank, will do so, without delay, to enable them to make the necessary Arrangements for a Commencement of the Building.

Donations in Aid of the Fund will be received at the Bank, or by any of the Members of the Committee.

CHINA MANUFACTRES,

Consisting of Crapes, Crape Scarfs and Shawls, Silks, Sattins, and Lute-strings, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

A T Messrs. JONES & COOKE's Sales on Saturday and Tuesday Mornings next, Inside Sales will be held of the above China Goods which will be Sold without the least Reserve;—together with the usual Variety of Produce and Manufactures.

I, the Undersigned, certify, that I will not be answerable for any Debts whatever that my Wife or Family may contract.

JOHN WELSH.

THE Sympathy with which the Appeal in the *Colonist* of the 7th instant has been met, deserves the warmest Acknowledgements, and has been gratefully felt by the Party for whom the Subscription originated.

The following have been since received:

	£.	s.
Mr. Baumgardt,	0	15
— Witham,	0	10
— R. Reeves,	0	10
A Soldier,	0	9
Mr. Mackay,	1	0
— G. Thompson,	1	0
— Logier,	1	1
Dr. Fairbridge,	1	0
— Van Oosterzee,	1	0
— Leisching,	1	0
— Abercrombie,	1	0
Lady Passengers per Caesar, at Mrs. Cruywagen's,	2	2
The Baron de Lorentz,	1	0
Mr. D. Still,	3	0
Mrs. Burton,	2	0
Mr. Trueman,	1	0
A Friend,	1	0
J. K.	0	5
A Friend,	0	3
Rev. R. Miles,	1	0
Mr. J. T. Buck,	1	0
A Friend per Mr. Yeoland,	0	10

Received per PATIENCE, and for Sale by EWAN CHRISTIAN,

JACCONOT, Cambric, Book, Mull, Striped and Check Muslins; Muslin and Printed Handkerchiefs, Cambric Pocket Handkerchiefs, with worked corners, Cashmere and Imitation Shawls, and Scarfs; Sewing Silk and Cotton, Knitting Cotton, Threads and Tapes; Men's, Women's, and Children's Hose; Cotton Checks, Nankinets, Shirts, Ginghams; Gloves, Shirting, Baftas, Printed Muslins and Cottons, Silk Handkerchiefs Children's Shoes, Braces, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Parasols, Umbrellas, Printed Table Covers, Blue Jackets, &c.

N. B. A quantity of 24 and 8 inch Deals, and Sole Leather, at reduced prices.

THE Undersigned having been called upon to pay a Capital on the House and Premises situated No. 18, Heerengracht, and not being prepared to liquidate the same,—excepting by the Sale of said Premises— informs the Public that they will shortly be exposed at Public Auction,—in the mean time they are open to a private offer on very favourable Terms, and present an opportunity, which seldom occurs, to Gentlemen requiring well-built and spacious Premises. The Stores adjoining, in Hout-street have, been constantly let for the last six years, at 60 Rds. per Month,—paying the Interest of a good Portion of the Capital.— Applications are requested to be made on the Premises, which may be seen daily, to

T. K. DEANE.

MERINO SHEEP.

ON Saturday next, at 12 o'Clock precisely, will be sold at the Town Market, about 700 Merino Ewes, Wethers and Lambs, without Reserve,—in lots to suit the convenience of Purchasers

WOLFF & BARTMAN,
Auctioneers

AT Messrs. JONES & COOKE's &c. on Saturday Morning, will be sold without Reserve, the remaining Cases of Waistcoats, just landed from the Patina. At the same time will be sold 20 dozen Claret, and a few Cases of Brandy from

TO LET,

A Neat and Commodious COTTAGE with Stabling, Coach-House, &c. situated at Rondebosch; lately occupied by D. M. PERCEVAL, Esq. who holds Lease with the privilege of under-letting the same.—Apply at the Office of NISBET & DICKSON.

Auction of Fancy Goods, WITHOUT RESERVE.

ON Friday and Saturday Afternoon the 22nd and 23rd instant. Mr. REEVE will expose to Sale, without the least Reserve, at his Auction Mart, Commercial Hall, a great Variety of Fancy Goods, Catalogues of which will be published.

The Sales will be held inside; and suitable arrangements will be made for the accommodation of the Ladies, and great Bargains given, he hopes for a full attendance.

Each Sale to commence at 8 o'Clock precisely.

N. B. An Auction Room is fitting for the sale of fine and fancy Goods, capable of accommodating 200 Persons which will be finished early next month.

C. HUGHES, No. 2, Wale-street, is still on hand, a few elegant French Parisian Table and Hanging Lamps, a few Pair of Chamber Lamps, a few French Inkstands, handsome Dessert and Tea Services, and a general Assortment of Cut-Glass, and Earthenware, which is well worthy the attention of Families furnishing, and will be sold on moderate Terms.

N. B. To let, a convenient Family House, in Long-street.

THE Undersigned offers to Let a Shop, with Fixtures, situated at the Corner of Hout and Berg-streets.—He has no objection to entering into an Arrangement with any Merchant who may be desirous of retailing, and will give security for any Amount of Goods taken over.

D. WILLIAMS

No. 3, Hout-street.

FOR Sale, on moderate Terms, a handsome commodious CHARIOT, perfectly new.—Enquire of MR. HOGSFLESH Coach-maker, near the Castle.

WANTED by Mr. JUSTICE BURTON, a Footman, who understands his Business, and a good plain Cook.

Long-street, Cape Town,
19th Feb. 1828.

HOUSES for SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for Sale his two Houses, (Nos. 39 and 40,) situated in Wale-street, adjoining the Property of Mr. Advocate BRAND.

J. P. VAN LIER.

DIED, of Apoplexy, at Graham's Town, on Saturday the 26th of Jan. Mrs. FYNNE, an old Inhabitant of this Colony, much regretted and respected.

Cape Town,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
Thursday, February 21, 1828.

AMONGST our Private Correspondence will be found a letter from a Member of the Bar, on the subject of the regulations of the Charter, affecting the legal profession in this Colony. We must own that the arguments advanced have by no means convinced us that the separation of the duties of the two branches is injudicious.

We should come to the consideration of this question with the recollection, that the Dutch Roman law, is the ground-work of the jurisprudence of this Colony, and as the text of the Civil Law is to be read in Latin only, and as the most esteemed Commentators have written in that language, none but a man who has received a university education, can be supposed capable of pleading at the bar of the Supreme Court.

Thus there is a wide difference between this Colony, and those where the laws have been *ab initio* English: Since, therefore, the Attorneys, as a class, are incapable of discharging the duties of an Advocate, it is but just to protect them in that branch of the profession, which they can exercise to their own emolument, and to the advantage of the Public: more especially as, from what we have already stated, it is evident, that that branch of the profession alone can be supplied by the Colony, from its own resources.

So much for the interests of the profession: but it is clearly the interest of the Public, that the division of labour pointed out by the Charter should take

effect, unless it can be proved, that in this instance the usual order of things is inverted, and that the labour by being divided is not better performed than it would otherwise be.

We fully concur in the observation that secrecy is often indispensable in the preparations for a suit; but whilst we admit that the new regulations render it necessary for transactions to pass through two offices instead of one, we do not think it at all clear, that they must for that reason come to the knowledge of a greater number of individuals; and when we consider that a brief need scarcely ever be communicated by the Advocate to a clerk, we feel that the risk is not at all increased by its transmission to him.

A Correspondent informs us, that he had found it necessary to direct an application to be made to the Guardian of Slaves, and that to his no small disappointment he learned that that functionary has not yet had any office assigned to him. We can not but regret that such should be the case, and indeed we were the less prepared to expect it from the persuasion, which generally prevails in town, that several apartments in the Public Buildings are yet unoccupied.

We have more than once endeavoured to call the attention of our Readers to the all-important subject of a Representative Assembly. We have laid before them the claim which this Colony undeniably possesses, to that inalienable right of British subjects, and we have laid before them the prospect which opens upon them under the present Ministry, of immediately obtaining that first of political blessings.

It is now our duty to point out to them one of the many benefits likely to be derived from it. It would tend to correct the apathy, which so generally prevails—it would, as will trial by jury, remind every man that he is a Member of the State—that he is indebted to the State for the protection of his liberty, his property, and his life. That he has a right to inquire into, and to be informed of, the acts of the Government, and that he is even vested by the Constitution with the power, and high privilege of taking a share by

his Representative, in enacting the laws, and of contributing in his own person, as a Juryman, to administer them. It would, in fact, diffuse public spirit—it would give soul and animation to a Community, which seems scarcely half alive to any question of general interest.

We are led to offer these remarks by what has come to our knowledge respecting some Public Societies and Institutions. A Horticultural Society was formed here some time ago: meetings of the Committee are appointed, and they can not muster a quorum.

Two or three successive weeks pass away, and the Managing Committee of the English Church do not assemble in sufficient number to enable the few regular members to proceed to business. If gentlemen find it impossible, or extremely difficult to discharge such public duties, in one thing at least they may, and they ought to be prompt, namely, in resigning.

Again: we suggested some time since, the expediency of aiding by subscription, the funds of the Public Library, and of extending its plan, so as to embrace other objects of great utility. The Government by deferring the appointment of Trustees, seem to allow the Public time to make an effort, if they be so disposed. It is true, we believe, that the Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge have resolved to establish a lending library; but that is the only symptom exhibited of a desire to improve the poor, by diffusing knowledge amongst them.

We learn that the Museum has been closed for some time, and we fear that this promising Institution is likely to share the fate of the Botanic Garden, once the glory of the Cape, unless a Legislative Assembly be appointed in time, or some un-hoped for exertion of public spirit, save from utter destruction every remaining vestige of literature and science.

In Mr. Greig's Almanack, published on Saturday last, we perceive that the Civil Commissioners are all styled Justices of the Peace. We feel some anxiety to learn whether that is notified "by Authority," as we have not yet seen it officially announced.

(From the *TIRES*, 10th November.)

The Censorship being withdrawn from the French journals of Wednesday, which arrived last night, they are all full of political discussion or party invective.

(12th November.)

LISBON PAPERS.

(From the *Gazette* of the 27th Oct.)

The Government receives from all quarters the most satisfactory accounts.

The Ambassador of His Britannic Majesty, in this capital, has communicated to Her Most Serene Highness the Infanta Regent, by order of his court, the most positive confirmation of the favourable dispositions of His Most Serene Highness the Infant Don Miguel.

His Highness accepts the government of Portugal on the conditions prescribed by his August Brother, and comes to govern these kingdoms with the firm resolution to do every thing that depends upon him to maintain the institutions given to the nation by His Majesty Don Pedro 4th, to which His Highness has solemnly bound himself by his oath. All the accounts that the Government receives from Vienna agree with this confirmation.

His Highness the Infant Don Miguel enjoys perfect health, and there is every reason to believe that a proclamation from that August Prince will in a short time expressly announce to the nation his Royal Intentions.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

On Saturday (10th) the Council proceeded to fill up the chairs of Latin, and Chymistry, when the following gentlemen were elected. The Rev. John Williams, A. M. late of Balliol College, Oxford, Vicar of Llanpeter, and at present Rector of the Edinburgh Academy,—Professor of the Roman Language, and Literature. Edward Turner, M. D. of Kingston, Jamaica, F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, of Edinburgh, Author of a *Treatise on Definite Proportions, and of Elements of Chymistry*, recently published;—Professor of Chymistry. We congratulate the Public on those appointments.

Mr. Williams is a distinguished scholar, and what is perhaps of even more importance in that chair, is an experienced, and has been a most successful teacher—first as a tutor at Winchester, under Dr. Gabell, and more recently at Edinburgh, where he organized the new great Classical School, which began its fourth session last month with above 600 pupils. As a Clergyman of the Established Church, and a Tory, the nomination of Mr. Williams will dispel much of that prejudice, which exists regarding the views of those that have founded that University—a prejudice that arises like most others from entire ignorance of the subject. Dr. Turner is well known to all men of science as an ingenious and successful original inquirer, and he has proved himself a most successful lecturer. His *Elements of Chymistry* is one of the most

valuable contributions to that department of science that has lately appeared.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
WESTMINSTER,

November 10th.

(Sittings in Banco.)

MOUNT v. HARRISON.

In this case the plaintiff sought to recover the amount of a policy of insurance for £1000 effected on the freight of the ship Olive Branch, bound on a voyage from the Cape of Good Hope to London. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Park and a special Jury, during the late sittings at Guildhall, when a verdict was found for the plaintiff. It appeared that, while the ship was taking in her cargo at the Cape, a violent gale arose, which continued for several days, and the ship having parted from her cable ran ashore on a sand-bank, as was supposed, in a very dangerous situation. In this state it would have been folly to have shipped the remainder of her cargo; indeed it was thought expedient to take out that which had already been put on board and to remove it to some other vessels, which finally took the whole to England, abandoning their own freight for that purpose. The captain having made an ineffectual attempt to get the ship off the bank, thought it would be best to sell her, and she was accordingly sold to a gentleman at the Cape, who bought all the wrecks that had been driven ashore in the same gale; this person succeeded in removing her from the bed she had formed in the sand, and having repaired her, sent her on several voyages to the East Indies, and to England, and at the time of the trial she was lying in the London Docks. The jury treated the transaction as a total loss, and found accordingly for the plaintiff.

Mr. Serjeant Taddy now moved for a rule to show cause why that verdict should not be set aside on two grounds—first, that there had been no abandonment to the underwriters, which in cases of insurance of freight he insisted was absolutely necessary; and secondly, that there was no proof of sufficient necessity to warrant the sale of the ship—that she was not much injured, and that there could not have been much difficulty in removing her from the bank was evident, from the circumstance of her having made several voyages since.

After having referred to several cases, which had before been decided in this court, their Lordship's were of opinion, that in this case there was no necessity for an abandonment. The second question appeared to be one of fact, and peculiarly for the consideration of the Jury, who had deliberated some time previous to returning their verdict, which the Court saw no reason to disturb.

An ignorant plebeian having entered the apartment where the late Emperor Napoleon was shaving himself when in a little town in Italy, he said, "I want to see your great Emperor; what are you, to him?" The Emperor replied—"I shave him."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

To the *Editor of the Colonist*.

SIR,

The new Charter contains one proviso in relation to practitioners which deserves a full examination. In order to secure a due supply of lawyers for the people of the Colony, and to promote in them the qualities best calculated to the discharge of their engagements with the public, our Charter has introduced an artificial division of labour in the profession of the law, hitherto successful only in much larger and richer communities than that of the Cape. The abridged words for this purpose are as follows:—

(a) "Provided that Barristers and Advocates shall not act as Attorneys, &c. and that Attorneys, &c. shall not act as Barristers and Advocates."

(b) "And if there be not a sufficient number of Barristers competent and willing to act, the Court shall admit any of the Attorneys, &c. to act as Barristers during the time of such insufficiency only."

(c) "And so as to admitting Barristers to act as Attorneys, during the time of the latter being insufficient in number."

This accumulation of proviso upon proviso, is not without its advantage: if it betray a somewhat indistinct acquaintance with facts, it indicates a feeling of the necessity of meeting the wants of the public, which can scarcely fail through the amendments, which may be required, to lead to a satisfactory result. As an experiment was determined upon, it would have been wise to have given the Judges another basis for their discretion instead of that specified in the clauses (a, b, c). A more difficult question could not, perhaps, be raised in a Court than the sufficiency of the number of the practitioners, and by acting on this proviso in favor of the seniors, who doubtless would have the best claim to it, others would infallibly suffer a great loss of practice.

The purpose of this legal machinery is the good of the Colony: for no suspicion will arise in these days, of any intention existing to make a Law Corporation, in order to benefit its members, or to secure a control over them. The single question, therefore, is upon the prudence of what is done. It will not, probably, be disputed that the interest of all who employ lawyers in any way, requires that the arrangements made, be such as shall place their business, where they desire it to be placed: that is to say, in hands capable and inclined to discharge the trust properly, with a reasonable remuneration. It seems to be equally clear that without such remuneration, competent advocates are unlikely to devote themselves to the Courts of the Colony. Able, laborious, and perhaps laudably ambitious men, usually find in this profession, the means of honorable advancement; and such men are too useful in all communities, to be lost without public injury. Hitherto the combination of duties has given to very competent lawyers

an honorable although not extravagantly large income; which the regulation contemplated by the Charter, will, it is conceived, very much narrow. But to keep this rank fall in this Colony, it must in future obtain the ordinary reward of exertion. It is plain that if respectable men cannot obtain that reward here, they will seek it elsewhere; or be placed in other occupations;—and it is to be feared that in losing the leaders, the public will not escape the infliction of the legal profession entirely, a class with inferior endowments in every respect (after the present race has passed away), will engross the business of this Colony; and we shall be less suitably provided with law advisers than the people of other countries. In addition to this, the system will cause a great evil to the interests of England here; inasmuch as the introduction of British principles, which the introduction of British Counsellors would hasten, will now be greatly retarded.

This point affects the public not very remotely. Another seems to be of greater present moment. The new course will of necessity place the private affairs involved in a suit in two offices. Upon this topic much might be said; but to mention it is enough to those who have experience of the state of *all* small communities, in which the curiosity elsewhere almost harmless, leads to such inconveniences as induce any prudent person to communicate his affairs to as few individuals as possible—a prudence proper to be greatly increased in litigated questions, for which the preparations ought to be as noiseless as the trials of them should be open.

It is probable that the changes in the practice of the Courts, and in the more important laws would have proceeded with less inconvenience to all parties, and more successfully, had not this preliminary restraint been imposed on the practitioners.

The new method too, will, we think, increase the expense of law considerably, without producing its object of securing two well supplied classes of practitioners to the colony. But if it have the contrary effect, the true point for consideration returns, viz. whether each suit and each difficulty in affairs will be got over in *all respects*, ordinarily well by this cheaper method?—Cheapness of justice is of such vast importance, that the abolition of the heavy law taxes and court fees in this colony seems to be much required—should they however be abolished, the Judges and Officers must still be well paid, or the change would produce bitter fruit; for competent men would not become Judges and Officers. So if arrangements are to be such that the mass of business is taken out of the hands of leading men; there will, we think be a serious disappointment, as well to the public as to individuals—with this difference that the individuals will take care of themselves in other pursuits, or other countries, and the public must set about a reform to bring them back again.

It is sometimes urged, that the check of the Attorney on the Barrister is useful, and

and that of the Barrister on the Attorney equally so.—This is granted;—checks of all kinds are good—but such benefits may possibly be about to be purchased at too high a price. There are also other checks which may be safely relied upon.—One is in operation already to universal satisfaction in the decision of the Judges, *generally* following up the debate of the bar without an interval of time, and the former withdrawing into a secret conclave. The immediate and remote effects of this English practice, will be very powerful upon the character of all who are concerned in conducting causes.—Another will, we trust be found, speedily in the operation of the Newspapers.

It deserves consideration that the experiment is not new in this colony. From the address of the Chief Justice on the 28th day of January 1815 before cited, the division of the classes appears to have been contemplated in former times; a rigorous adherence to it in practice, doubtless proved to be inexpedient from a cause which exists now; namely, such general circumstances as do not furnish materials to employ two classes in every trial well. The passage referred to is worth examining in regard to the duties of Attorneys and Counsel.

When it is considered that there are required in a good Attorney, strict prudence, intelligence, industry, considerable knowledge, firmness and integrity; it is strange to find persons consider the general exercise of such qualities likely to impede the occasional performance of the more intellectual researches of the closet and court.

It is fortunate that the peculiar technical business of the Attorney, under the pressing clause of the Charter, is much less in quantity and in responsibility than is commonly supposed; and it is of importance though the fact be unobserved, that to substitute an imaginary principle for the real one, would increase most improperly the objections to a rule, which, probably, under any mode of compliance, will cause serious inconvenience before it can be altered. There is much neutral ground on which the Counsellor and the Attorney may stand in common, and with propriety, according to circumstances. No mistake can be greater than to suppose that the law of England peremptorily requires the intervention of both in all legal business; or that the Counsellor must be degraded, or the public be ill served, by his doing it often alone.

A division of the labour may be convenient to all parties, and in some of its consequences very agreeable to the Counsellor in particular, when the circumstances of a community admit of his being *profitably* occupied in the higher departments only of his profession. But to force the division against the nature of those circumstances cannot fail of being mischievous; whilst all the benefits of the artificial rule will be attained without an express law whenever it can be so attained safely. It would be easy to prove these points historically;

and to shew that *usage* alone has established in many respects the state of law practice now prevalent in England. To a similar usage this matter might have been left, we think, advantageously at the Cape. What in law and in fact, is now *generally* the Attorney's occupation in England, may be shewn to be compatible with those usually given exclusively to the pleader. The division has greatly grown out of circumstances which the legislature has wisely permitted to guide society to what its wants require. The legislature has established the artificial distinctions to a certain extent only, under the opinion without doubt that the intrinsic character of these respective occupations, does not render an union improper.

Whether at the Cape the combination be not required now—and whether the division enjoined by the Charter, can be effected consistently with the general interest, are points to be settled on a future day. In settling them, the public good must be consulted, not the interests of particular classes; or ideas of undue refinement. In the mean time the division is in a fair course of trial: in which discussion and experience will bring its merits and demerits out: and whoever has witnessed the great good humour of the Colonial Bar, in executing a measure of which the immediate operation is extremely prejudicial to their pecuniary interests, will attribute any failure to its being intrinsically unsuited to a small community; and be much inclined to seek a very easy remedy in the course pursued in this branch of law practice in many other colonies, and hitherto followed here in principle with public and private advantage. If the measure prove salutary here, the bar has evinced a sagacity, to which an English lawyer may be allowed to offer his tribute of respect.

I am Sir,
Your very faithful servant,
A MEMBER OF THE CAPE BAR.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR,—The present state of the Colony as affected by the commencement of a system totally different from the one abandoned, seems to call upon you, as a Public Journalist, having charged yourself with the duty of reflecting its condition to itself, for notice.

The year 1828 has opened a page in the History of the Cape, which, to the last hour of its existence, will have a vivid effect on its interests—it has produced an establishment judicial and executive, entirely different from the former, which, however faulty it may have been, contained remnants of antiquity coeval with the first civilization of the Colony—Shreds whereby its progress might be traced—and some outlines of policy, rudely sketched perhaps, but bearing the touches of superior genius. Let some memorial therefore be recorded over the ashes of a Constitution—however defective—revered by many, as allied with remembrances of times gone by—as the work of their progenitors, or the symbol of former prosperity.

I shall now offer a few remarks connected with the new order of things, which, if they only serve to draw attention to any question regarding the interests of the Colony, will be the extent of my wish.—Discussion generally elicits truth, at all events it frequently throws new light upon a subject—opens some concealed path—or heals some inwardly bleeding wound.

Although the elements of our new system may in themselves be fine and salutary, yet they have been thrown together with such a hasty and careless hand, that their effects are frequently deformity, and sometimes abortion. The theory of change may have been ably and systematically planned, but the lack of adroitness and care in the execution has somewhat injured its reputation,—the whole seems to have been conducted with more regard to haste than to consequences. Every thing was to be completed in a day—the scene was to open on the 1st of January, 1828, and hundreds of heterogeneous characters were to be exhibited on the stage at once,—but the machinery was found too complicated, and the actors, though decorated with authority, unversed in the parts,—solecisms and irregularity were the consequence. Owing to this impatience of delay, many of the Civil Servants who were discharged, had not a moment's warning of their fate; men who had spent the half of their lives in the active and ill required service of Government, and who to the last were looking forward to employment or comfortable retirement, were at once thrown naked upon the world. In the Public Offices themselves, the arrangements were so incomplete that the civil duties of life were frequently interrupted. Districts were found without Authorities—Authorities without powers or directions—and directions without attention or obedience. Functionaries, after their discharge, were gratuitously performing the duties of others—not appointed—or not arrived. A Resident Magistrate—not Resident;—a Clerk of the Peace—the same;—a Justice of the Peace possessing enormous Property in Buildings for hire—a large number of slaves, and the incompatible appointment of Collector of Customs—are specimens of the establishment of one District.

Had Government modelled each Department separately,—had operations been commenced six months prior to the arrival of the Judges,—and a fair exposition made to the Servants concerned,—the system might have been carried on without all its mystery and injury. If the District arrangements had been completed one by one, many localities might have been attended to, many improvements would have developed themselves in the progress, and the whole would in fact have been finished quicker, and without complaint.

I am, Sir, &c.

1 Feb. 1828.

JUVENIS.

Fecundity of Vegetables.—A single plant of Turkey corn bears 3,000 seeds! The sunflower, 4,000! the poppy, 32,000! and tobacco, 40,320!

Excuses for not attending Public Worship.—Overslept myself—could not dress in time. Too cold—too hot—too windy—too dusty. Too wet—too damp—too sunny—too cloudy. Don't feel disposed. No other time to myself—look over my drawers—put my papers to rights. Letters to write to my friends. Taken a dose of physic. Mean to walk to the canal. Going to take a ride. Tied to business six days in the week. No fresh air but on Sundays. Can't breathe in church, always so full. Feel a little feverish. Feel a little chilly. Feel very very lazy. Expect company to dinner. Got a head-ache. Intend nursing myself to-day. New bonnet not come home. Tore my muslin dress coming down stairs. Got a new novel, must be returned on Monday morning. Wasn't shaved in time. Don't like the liturgy—always praying for the same thing. Don't like extempore prayer—don't know what is coming. Don't like an organ—'tis too noisy. Don't like singing without music—makes me nervous. Can't sit in a draft of air—windows or door open in summer. Stove so hot in winter—always get a headache. Can't bear an extempore sermon—too frothy. Dislike a written sermon—too prosing. Nobody to-day but our minister—can't always listen to the same preacher. Don't like strangers—spurn them with contempt. Can't keep awake when at church. Snored aloud last time I was there—shan't risk it again.—*English Paper.*

Extract from an Article in the Philosophical Magazine for Oct. 1827, entitled "Remarks on *Col. Miller's Plan for Mooring Ships in Roadsteads."

"Having shown in the preceding observations that no anchorage can be relied on unless it take firm hold in the ground, it will be evident, and it has been admitted by every nautical man who has inspected it, that the safety mooring is constructed upon principles of perfect security, and that it could only fail by the breaking of the chain. The security of the mooring is effected by means of a pile strongly fastened to the mooring-chain, which pile with the chain attached to be driven perpendicularly into the bed of the waters, at any station where it may be required. The piles should be about five or six diameters in length, and may be driven to the depth of several feet into the earth, according as the nature of the ground may require: this can be done at any anchorage depth, and without the aid of a diving-bell, by means of a newly-invented apparatus, which cannot be described without the assistance of drawings. The pile should be of a porous kind of wood, as when swollen by the absorption of moisture it would require immense perpendicular action to raise it,—a description of force to which it never would be subjected;—and being driven *flush* with the bottom, its stability could not possibly be affected by a vessel riding as she usually does at an angle of about thirty degrees.

Every practical man that has been consulted upon the subject, agrees, that if

these permanent moorings were laid down in the roads, numbers of lives, as well as property to an immense amount, would be annually saved; as when a large ship drives, not only is she in danger, but as she bears down upon the others, they also to avoid the impending danger are compelled to slip their cables, until in like manner the evil has increased to an alarming extent,—a calamity that might henceforth be avoided, at an expense scarcely equal to the value of one richly freighted vessel. How many valuable India-men have been lost in sight of home, after escaping the perils of a long voyage, merely for the want of a security that can be afforded them at a comparatively trifling expense!"

* For Col. M's. Plan see Colonist No. 1.

ON PLANTING WASTE LANDS.

(From a Correspondent.)

In the last number of the Quarterly Review, there is an interesting though somewhat lengthened article well deserving general consideration. Independently of the intrinsic value of the subject, the paper (On Planting Waste Lands) is said to be the production of Sir Walter Scott. The grand doctrines laid down by the writer are that improvement by plantation is at once the easiest, the cheapest, and the least precarious mode of increasing the immediate value, as well as the future income of estates, and therefore the exhortation of the dying Scotch laird to his son, carries weight with it:—'Be aye sticking in a tree, Jock—it will be growing whilst you are sleeping.' The Reviewer has said some good things on the great advantages of copse-wood, which after being felled, generally assumes its tufted appearance, and in two or three years more is as flourishing and beautiful as ever. It is a well known fact that the late R. B. Sheridan had no visible means of support during the last years of his life, and his Biographer Moore in vain attempted to discover from what sources he derived his subsistence. The Colonist may let out the secret that it was the possession of fifty acres of Copse wood, that enabled him to live in a tolerably respectable style. The last stick on the Copse was cut down at his death, and the lot fetching £100, enabled his friends to clear the house of a Sheriff's Officer who had long hovered round the sick bed of Sheridan.

Mr. Monteith in his "Forester's Guide," gives the following instance of profitable planting:—A farm in Perthshire was taken by Mr. J. Dawson for two nineteen, say 38 years, and entered on in 1777 or 778, at the annual rent of £26 sterling. There was a clause in the lease, that the tenant should, if he did a mind, plant all the ground that he did not think proper to plough, with trees of any kind. At the end of the expiration of said lease, all the standing timber was to be valued by two persons, mutually chosen by landlord and tenant.

In February, 1817, the year after the lease expired, umpires were called in. The wood was valued at £ 1029 sterling; which sum was promptly paid by the landlord. The whole rent of the farm paid annually for 38 years, amounted to £ 968. The value paid by the proprietor for the wood was £ 1029, being £ 41 more than all the rents of the farm during the whole lease; besides, after the first 10 years, the tenant had a sufficiency of timber for all home and husbandry purposes during the remainder of his lease.

(From Dr. Arnott's *Elements of Physics*.)

MINUTE.

The following are interesting particulars in the arts or in nature, helping the mind to conceive how minute the ultimate atoms of matter must be.

Goldbeaters, by hammering, can reduce gold to leaves so thin, that 282,000 must be laid upon each other to produce the thickness of an inch; yet those leaves are perfect, or without holes, so that one of them laid upon any surface, as in gilding, gives the appearance of solid gold. They are so thin, that if formed into a book, 1,500 would only occupy the space of a single leaf of common paper; and an octavo volume of an inch thick would have as many pages as the books of a well-stocked ordinary library of 1,500 volumes with 400 pages in each.

Still thinner than this is the coating of gold, upon the silver wire of what is called gold lace, and we are not sure that such coating is only of one atom thick.

Platinum and silver can be drawn into wire much finer than human hair.

A grain of blue vitriol, or carmine, willinge a gallon of water, so that in every drop, the colour may be perceived.

A grain of musk will scent a room for twenty years, and will have lost little of its weight.

The carrion crow smells its food many miles off.

A burning taper uncovered for a single instant, during which it does not lose 1,000th of a grain, would fill with light a sphere four miles in diameter, so as to be visible in every part of it.

The thread of the silk-worm is so small, that many of them are twisted together to form our finest sewing thread; but that of the spider is smaller still, for two suchms of it by weight, would reach from London to Edinburgh, or 400 miles.

In the milt of a cod-fish, or in water which certain vegetables have been fused, the microscope discovers animalcules, of which many thousands together are not equal in bulk a grain of sand: and yet, nature with a singular prodigality, has supplied many of these with organs as complex as those of the whale or elephant; and their bodies consist of the same substances, or ultimate atoms, that of man himself. In a single

pound of such matter, there are more living creatures than of human beings on the face of this globe. What a scene has the microscope opened to the admiration of the philosophic inquirer!

Water, mercury, sulphur, or, in general, any substance, when sufficiently heated, rises as invisible vapour or gas; that is, it is reduced to the aeroform state. Great heat, therefore, would cause the whole of the material universe to disappear, and the most solid bodies, to become invisible and impalpable as the air we breathe. Few have contemplated an annihilation of the world more complete than this.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Appointments in last Gazette.

J. J. Meintjes, Esq. to be Resident Magistrate at Somerset, vice T. N. G. Muller, Esq. whose appointment has not taken place.

Capt. Bird, h. p. to be Land Surveyor.

Mr. H. Huntley to act as Sworn Translator.

Government Advertisement.

Newlands and Camp's Bay will be sold by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 15th of March next; the former in convenient lots.

Inquiry as to particulars, to be made at the Office of the Civil Commissioner of the Cape District, Caledon-square, after Monday, the 18th Feb.

Yesterday (Wednesday,) morning three men from the bark in the offing, which they stated to be the Cadmus, Whaler, landed at Rogge Bay from a boat, which they said had been given them by the Captain. They were committed to prison, until something more satisfactory should have been ascertained respecting them.

It will be seen by our shipping report, that a Schooner has arrived in Simon's Bay, captured by H. M. S. Helicon.—Some doubts are entertained here of her being a legal prize, as she is said, we know not how correctly, to have been taken within the Portuguese limits. We trust however, that every proper attention will be paid to the health, and if possible to the comfort of the unhappy beings, who are aboard destined perhaps to a life of slavery, and some of whom we are informed, are unhealthy.

Would it not be practicable to put them on shore during the remainder of their stay, where it but for a day or two.

A letter from Capt. King, which appeared in the Colonist (No. 7), mentions his intention of sending some of his party to the Portuguese settlement at Delagoa.

We trust that some Correspondent at Simon's Town, will endeavour to ascertain whether any thing is known of it aboard this schooner, and enable us to communicate the result.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 15th of February, 1828.

G. E. OVERBEEK Secretary to the Bible Union, versus PAKES, Master of the Dutch ship Elizabeth.

This was an action brought to compel the Defendant to deliver certain cases containing Bibles, Testaments, and Tracts. Defendant notwithstanding that the Plaintiff produced a written authority from the Colonial Government for landing the Bibles, &c. resisted the demand from the apprehension, that by complying with it, he should subject his ship to seizure for a breach of the provisions of the Order in Council dated 16th of July 1827, (see Colonist, No. 10.)

The case was adjourned to the following day (Saturday), when the Court heard the arguments of Counsel, which we regret much, that we are unable to lay before our Readers, together with the full report of the speech of the Chief Justice, who enumerated several points not sufficiently discussed by the Advocates, and in conclusion said:

"Taking these things therefore into view, the case may call for a sound argument: not that the Court have any doubt with regard to the view, which they would take; but that in a case involving such important principles, the Court should have the whole circumstances connected with it brought before them, and that in the rehearsing of the case, our Brother Judge, who is now absent, might have the opportunity of stating his view of it.

"I trust the Court has already stated sufficient grounds for requiring the case to be heard again, and declining to proceed to judgement. It is, therefore, the opinion of the Court that this argument should be resumed again on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock

"I wish to mention that the Court do not wish it to be understood that the case, as it is now before them, might not be decided by the Court, in order that an appeal might, if it were wished, be carried to the King in Council. I only mean, that if it does go in appeal, it would be our wish, that it should go in a more formal and complete state, and therefore it seems well to give the parties the opportunity of bringing before the Court any thing that could throw light upon the case."

We learn that the case is not likely to come before the Court again, as the parties have entered into a compromise.

Truth no Libel.—Even Justice Best seems to agree in establishing this just maxim. On a late trial for Libel he used the following words:—"In a case which occurred in this very Court some few months since, and which, probably, some of you Gentlemen assisted me in deciding, I directed a verdict in favor of the Proprietor of a public Newspaper, because he had proved what he had stated."

Happiness.—That all who are happy are equally happy is not true. A peasant and a philosopher may be equally satisfied, but not equally happy. Happiness consists in the multiplicity of agreeable consciousness. A peasant has not capacity for having equal happiness with a philosopher. This question was very happily illustrated by the Rev. Mr. Rob. Brown, at Utrecht.—"A small drinking-glass and a large one," said he, "may be equally full; but a large one holds more than the small."—Johnson.

A Coquette.—A Coquette is one that is never to be persuaded out of the passion she has to please, nor out of a good opinion of her own beauty. Time and years she regards as things that only wrinkle and decay other women; forgets that age is written in the face, and that the same dress which became her when she was young, now only makes her look the older. Affection cleaves to her even in sickness and pain; she dies in a high head and coloured ribbons.—Bruyere.

None but bachelors they say, know how to rule a wife; when they get married, they somehow or other lose the art; like cats, terrible in their wild nature, but very tame, docile, and harmless in a domestic state. Well, and where is the harm in ruling a husband? When he submits or consents to it, there's very little doubt he can't rule himself.

Steam Coaches.—Several private companies, or partnerships, have been entered into, for the purpose of running steam-coaches on the different roads leading to and from London. A very serious question is expected to be started on the running of these coaches—namely, whether they shall, or not, pay toll at the turnpikes; and, if so, at what rate they shall be charged?

Stock-jobbing in Africa.—"They have," says Major Denham, "a metal currency in Loggun, the first I had seen in Negroland. It consists of thin plates of iron, something in the shape of the tip with which they shoe race horses; these are made into parcels of ten and twelve, according to the weight, and thirty of these parcels are equal in value to ten rrottola, or a dollar. The money market, however, of Loggun, has its fluctuations; the value of this circulating medium is settled by proclamation at the commencement of the weekly market, every Wednesday, and speculations are made by the bulls and bears, according to their belief of its rise or fall. Previous to the Sultan's receiv-

ing tribute or duty on bullocks or indigo, the defatoo generally proclaims the currency to be below par; while, on the contrary, when he has purchases to make for his household, preparatory to one of their feasts, the value of the metal is invariably increased. The proclamation of the value of the metal always excites an amazing disturbance, some being losers and some gainers by the variation."

The Mail for England, by the *Lady Rowena*, will close this day at 12 o'clock.

MARRIAGE.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Wednesday, 20th Feb. 1828, by the Rev. G. Hough, M.A. Colonial Chaplain:

George Marsh, Esq. Resident of Saldanha Bay, to Miss Josina Atanina de Waal.

CHRISTENING.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Sunday the 17th Feb. 1828, by the Rev. G. Hough, M.A. Colonial Chaplain:

A Son of Mr. Robert Eager, baptized Edward.

A Son of Mr. Thos. Smith, baptized John Thomas.

On Monday, the 18th inst. by ditto.

A Son of J. R. Thomson, Esq. baptized John Charles Horak.

In the Lutheran Church, on Sunday, the 17th Feb.

A Son of Coenraad Wilhelmus Meyer, baptized Willem Carel.

A Son of Robert Flower, baptized John Robert William.

Wednesday, 20th inst.

A Daughter of C. Hudson M'Comb, baptized Elizabeth.

DEATH.

Feb. 15. Timothy Edward, Son of Mr. William Edward Scott, Junr.—aged 9 months and 25 days.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived in Table Bay.

Feb. 18. *Lady Rowena*, ship, B. Brussel, from Ceylon 3d Jan. for London. Cargo Coffee, &c. Passengers, Major Boucher, Capt. Vaughan, Measrs. Ward, Stewart, Kemp, and Franshall; Measmes Ward and Family, Andrews, Stewart, Kemp and Family, and Franshall and Family; Misses Sutherland and Franshall; Lient. Dillon and Mr. Sutherland; 5 Invalids, 3 Women, 3 Children, and 4 Servants.—Put in for Water.

Sailed from Table Bay.

Feb. 13. *Louisa Augusta*, S. San Martin, for Antwerp.

15. *Good Intent*, schooner, G. Laurence, for Tristan Da Cunha.

16. *Sydney Packet*, schooner, D. Taylor, for Algoa Bay.

— *Luna*, brig, R. Knox, for London.

Remain in Table Bay.

Ships.

Elizabeth, for Batavia.

Euphrates, for Mauritius.

Lady Rowena, B. Brussel, for London.

Brigs.

Brothers, for London.

Patience, J. Matthews, for London.

Usk.

Cutter.

George the Fourth.

Arrived in Simon's Bay.

Feb. 14. *Maria Leonora*, schooner, Lt. Egel, in Command, from Delgoa Bay 23d Jan. was bound to Quillamain. Cargo 90 Male and 16 Female Slaves. —Sent in as prize to H. M. S. *Helicon*.—(Captain's name Messagy Vallagay.)

Sailed from Simon's Bay.

Feb. 17. *Dryade*, ship, A. Killock, for Mauritius.

Vessels in Simon's Bay.

H. M. S. *Tweed*.

— *Owen Glendower*.

Orange Grove.

Maria Leonora, (prize).

MARKET PRICES.

	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Aloes, per lb.	0	0	4	to	6	6	5
Almonds, per 1000	0	6	0	..	1	0	0
Apples, per lb.	0	6	2	..	0	0	4
Apricots, do.	0	6	2	..	0	0	4
Potatoes, per muid.	2	4	0	..	3	4	0
Vinegar, per leaguer.	30	0	0	..	40	0	0
Beams, each.	6	0	0	..	7	0	0
Beans, per muid.	6	0	0	..	7	0	0
Berry Wax, per lb.	0	1	2	..	0	1	4
Butter, per lb.	0	3	0	..	0	4	0
Brandy, per leaguer.	80	0	0	..	90	0	0
Peas, per muid.	6	0	0	..	10	0	0
Barley, per muid.	2	6	0	..	3	2	0
Hens, each.	0	4	0	..	0	6	0
Ducks, & Muscovy do.	0	6	0	..	1	0	0
Geese, ditto.	1	2	0	..	1	4	0
Turkeys, ditto.	1	4	0	..	2	4	0
Charcoal, per sack.	0	6	0	..	1	0	0
Hay, per 100 lbs.	2	0	0	..	2	4	0
Honey, per lb.	0	2	4	..	0	3	0
Oats, per muid.	2	3	0	..	2	5	0
Chaff, per 16 sacks.	28	0	0	..	35	0	0
Cheese, Cape, per lb.	0	1	4	..	0	2	0
Lime, Shell, per half-um.	1	4	0	..	1	5	0
—, Stone, do.	0	6	0	..	0	7	0
Wheat, 10 muids.	60	0	0	..	77	4	0
Lentils, per muid.	10	0	0	..	11	0	0
Flour, fine, per 100 lbs.	6	0	0	..	7	0	0
Maize, per muid.	5	0	0	..	6	0	0
Elephant's Teeth, per lb.	1	2	0	..	1	4	0
Walnuts, per 100.	0	1	4	..	0	2	0
Pears, per lb.	0	0	2	..	0	0	3
Peaches, ditto.	0	0	2	..	0	0	4
Planks, per foot.	0	1	0	..	0	1	1
Raisins, per lb.	0	0	4	..	0	0	6
Rye, per muid.	3	4	0	..	3	6	0
Straw, per 16 sacks.	18	0	0	..	20	0	0
Tobacco, per lb.	0	2	0	..	0	2	4
Onions, per muid.	2	4	0	..	3	0	0
Feathers, Ostrich, each.	0	1	0	..	0	2	0
—, Bed, per lb.	1	2	0	..	1	4	0
Pigs, fattened, each.	15	0	0	..	20	0	0
—, unfattened,	6	0	0	..	7	0	0
—, sucking,	1	4	0	..	2	9	0
Suet, or Tallow, per lb.	0	2	0	..	0	2	2
Figs, per lb.	0	1	0	..	0	1	2
Lion, Tiger, and Ostrich Skins, each.	3	0	0	..	4	0	0
Dry Ox Hides.	3	0	0	..	5	0	0
— Buck Skins.	0	3	0	..	0	6	0
Wines, ordinary.	45	0	0	..	50	0	0
Wool, Sheep, per lb.	0	4	0	..	0	5	0
LemonJuice, per half-um.	5	0	0	..	6	0	0
Oranges, per 100.	3	0	0	..	4	0	0
Salt, per muid.	3	0	0	..	5	0	0
Sole Leather, pr half-hide.	3	0	0	..	4	0	0
Soap, per lb.	0	2	0	..	0	2	2

February 20, 1828.

ALL Communications to be Post-paid, and to be directed to the Editor of this Paper, at Mr. Bridekirk's, Heeregracht, where Subscriptions, TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE, will also be received.

TERMS:

In Town. In the Country.

For a Year	£1 5 0	£1 10 0
For 6 Months	12 6	16 0
For 3 Months	6 6	7 6

Printed and published, for the Proprietor, at W. BRIDEKIRK'S, Heeregracht, Cape Town.



THE COLONIST.

No. 15.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1828.

Price 6d.

St. Andrew's Friendly Society.

A Quarterly General Meeting of this Society, will be held in the North Wing of the Commercial Exchange, Tomorrow Evening, the 29th instant at 7 o'Clock.

28th Feb. 1828.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs leave to announce to the Public, that he has removed his Residence to No. 4, Burg-street, Corner of Church-street.

JOHN BLORE,

Auctioneer and Appraiser.

Cape Town, 26th Feb. 1828.

THE Undersigned having been called upon to pay a Capital on the House and Premises situated No. 18, Heerengracht, and not being prepared to liquidate the same,—excepting by the Sale of said Premises—inform the Public that they will shortly be exposed at Public Auction,—in the mean time they are open to a private offer on very favourable Terms, and present an opportunity, which seldom occurs, to Gentlemen requiring well-built and spacious Premises. The Stores adjoining, in Hout-street have, been constantly let for the last six years, at 60 Rds. per Month,—paying the Interest of a good Portion of the Capital.—Applications are requested to be made on the Premises, which may be seen daily, to

T. K. DEANE.

WANTED, for a Lady proceeding to England, a young and healthy WET-NURSE, whose Child must not be above one month old.—Any Person answering to this description, is to enquire at Mrs. EWAN CHRISTIAN's, Wale-street.

Feb. 23, 1828.

J. NORTON, Collector of Accounts to the Society House, begs leave to offer his services at the rate of 8½ per cent. to those who require a Person to collect; and hopes by diligence and punctuality, to merit their favors and confidence.

Orders addressed to him, No. 1, Short-market-street, or at the Society House, shall meet immediate attention.

CHINA GOODS.

THE remainder of the above Goods, consisting of Silks, Crapes, Shawls, Scarfs, and Handkerchiefs, will be Sold at Messrs. JONES & COOKE's Inside Sale, on Saturday Morning, 1st March, without Reserve.

REMEMBER!

THAT on Friday Afternoon, the 29th instant, commencing precisely at 3 o'Clock,

MR. REEVES' INSIDE SALES, without the least Reservation, will be resumed.

A Splendid Assortment of fashionable and valuable Trimmings, consisting of Cordings, Tassels, Gymps, Buttons, Frogs, &c. in great variety, will be sold without the least Reservation, at

MR. REEVES' SALE, on Friday Afternoon.

The above are just received from England.

TILBURY.

TO be Sold, at MR. REEVES' Commission Sale, on Wednesday, the 5th March, at a Credit of four Months, on an approved Acceptance, a very neat green Tilbury, just received from England by a Person who has no occasion for it.

The above will be sold positively without Reserve.

Union Cottage, Port Elizabeth.

GENTEEL Rooms, respectably furnished, at Mr. CHARLES COOPER's, where Families or Individuals can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, on reasonable Terms, and the use of a Stable.

12 Horses to Hire.

To-morrow Morning, Friday, 29th inst.

A Public Sale will be held, by the Undersigned, at the Stores of Mr. Wm. BILLINGSLEY, of a variety of British Goods; also, the remainder of China Goods, per *Charles Grant*, consisting in Nankeens, Crapes, Shawls, Silks, Preserves, Earthenware, &c. &c.

At the same time will be sold, a quantity of London-made Tin Ware, Pickles, Sauces, &c. without Reserve, to close Consignments.

J. BLORE, Auctioneer.

SHELL LIME.

ON Friday next, the 1st of March, will be offered at Messrs. JONES & COOKE's Commission Sale, from 50 to 80 Half-loads of capital Shell Lime, well worthy the attention of Purchasers, not only from its superior quality, but from a great probability of its being disposed of without Reserve.

A STEEDMAN, 25, Berg-street, has just received an Investment of superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, fashionable printed Quilting, Valentia, black Silk Florentine, and other Waistcoatings, Drills, Jeans, Satteens, &c. &c. superfine black and drab Hats, Naval and Military blue Cloth Caps; ditto, with Oil Skin Tops, Stocks, Gloves, &c. &c.

A. S. begs to acquaint Gentlemen from India, and others, that having lately had out a number of English Workmen, he can confidently assure them they can be supplied with Clothes at his establishment, equal in quality and make to any of the most respectable Houses at the West End of London; and from the number of hands constantly employed, all orders are executed on the shortest notice.

UITENHAGE TURF CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING.

First Day, 22d April, 1828.

FIRST RACE,—Town Purse, value Rds. 80, for untried District-bred Horses, three and four years. Uitenhage Course. Entrance Rds. 6.

SECOND RACE,—Turf Club Purse, value Rds. 200, for Horses bred in the Colony—2 Mile heats. Entrance Rds. 15.

THIRD RACE,—Uitenhage Plate, value Rds. 100, for Horses bred in the District of Uitenhage—1½ Mile heats. Entrance Rds. 6.

Second Day, 23d April.

FIRST RACE,—A Sweepstakes of Rds. 5, each h. f. t. with Rds. 50, added from the Club, for District-bred Horses. Winners of Plate to carry 4 lbs. extra. Uitenhage Course. Entrance Rds. 4.

SECOND RACE,—A Sweepstakes of Rds. 10, each h. f. t. with Rds. 100 from the Club, for Horses bred in the Colony. —Winner of Purse to carry 5 lbs. extra.

—1½ Mile heats. Entrance Rds. 10.
THIRD RACE,—Ladies' Purse, for District-bred Horses that have never started. Rds. 5 entrance to be added to the Purse. Uitenhage Course. Gentlemen Riders.

Third Day, 24th April.

FIRST RACE,—Handicap Purse of Rds. 80, for District Horses that have not won during the Meeting. Uitenhage Course. Entrance Rds. 4.

SECOND RACE,—Handicap Purse of Rds. 100, for Colonial Horses, not having won during the Meeting—1½ Mile heats. Entrance Rds. 8.

THIRD RACE,—A Purse for Hacks, value Rds. 60, winning Horse to be sold for Rds. 300, if demanded within one hour after the Race is won; second Horse to have the preference. Catch Weights. Uitenhage Course. Entrance Rds. 5.

N. B. Horses to be entered at the House of Mr. LE CHIS, Baird-street, on Monday, the 21st of April, between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M.

The **BALL** will take place on Thursday, the 24th of April, at half-past 8 o'Clock in the Evening, and no Person will be admitted without a Ticket signed by the Stewards.

Mr. H. O. LANGE, { Stew.
 Lieut. FLEISCHER, { ards.
 Mr. P. C. v. NIEKERK, J. As. }

Mr. J. G. CUYLER, Jun.
 Clerk of the Course.

Uitenhage, 11th Feb. 1828.

Cape Town,

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

Thursday, February 28, 1828.

FILES of Calcutta and Madras papers have come to hand, from which we have made some extracts. It will be seen, that the shipping in Madras roads had sustained great damage from a storm on the 8th of December. At Bombay also a similar visitation had been felt, occasioning the loss of several lives, and of property to a large amount.

The fortune of war fluctuates between the Russians and Persians. The latest accounts, which we copy from the Madras Gazette, represent the former as victorious, though they had previously received a severe check from the Persians, under their gallant Prince Abbas Mirza.

We are enabled to lay before our Readers this day, a concise report of the proceedings in the Supreme Court on Thursday last. The business which is to occupy the attention of the Court this day, is expected to be of a more interest-

ing nature, and the arrangements, which we have now completed, will, we trust, enable us to give the substance of what passes in Court for the future.

The number as well as the merit of the communications which we have received this week, affords us great encouragement, and demands our warmest thanks. They will be found to embrace many topics of the utmost importance to the Colony. Amongst others the highly interesting subject of the civilization of Africa, has not been overlooked. This vast continent comprises very many nations, several of whom are not known to Europeans even by name: and it is an important fact, and one that deserves deep consideration, that those which have had little or no intercourse with nations esteemed civilized, are far superior to the others.

The following is our authority for the assertion :

Civilized State of the Interior of Africa.

"An intercourse has lately taken place between the countries on the east and west coasts of Africa, through the medium of the Portuguese Governor of Mosambique; a man of strict honour, and employed in a high diplomatic function by his government. I had heard the fact stated, and I questioned him on the subject: he told me that it was so: he had sent out some agents, to find their way into various places at a distance round Mosambique; and to solicit the different powers which they should visit, to send him diplomatic agents in return. He has proof that his agents had fulfilled their duty, as representatives had come to him from powers, of which he had not till then even heard the name. His agents stated on their return, that, in proportion as the Natives were at a distance from European mixture, the greater was their state of civilization.—*Speech of Sir G. H. Rose.*

The cargo, as they are termed, of the Schooner *Maria Leonora*, have excited no small degree of interest.

Several modes of relief are proposed; but we believe we may venture to affirm, that if the Vice Admiralty Court does not feel itself authorised to interfere, no better—no more humane resolution can be adopted than that of hastening as much as possible her departure.

We learn that private letters have been received from the Mauritius, which state that the public affairs will not admit of Sir Lowry Cole's departure before the first week of June. From the same source we are informed, that the report of his intention to leave that island, had

been received by the inhabitants with the deepest regret.

MADRAS.

Dreadful Gale.—Within the last thirty-six hours Madras has been visited by one of the severest storms we recollect to have witnessed for a long time; it was not of such lengthened duration as the great hurricane of 1820, nor was the wind of such overpowering violence as in the memorable storm of 1818; but the strife of the elements was sufficiently awful and destructive to appal the stoutest heart. The gale commenced early on Wednesday morning, and the wind came in violent blasts from the North-west quarter, the surf rose with great rapidity, and soon after noon broke with such violence and so far out as to prevent all communication with the shipping in the Roads, although the several Commanders made every exertion to get on board their vessels, before the threatened storm should come on with all its expected fury.—Notwithstanding the heavy swell in the Roads, the ships, of which the following are the names, appeared to ride easy.

Ship *Malabar*, Captain D. Oliver.

Ship *Security*, Captain A. Ross,

Ship *Felicitas*, Captain P. Campbell,

Ship *Hope*, Captain T. Hill,

Ship *Gunjava*, Captain J. Taylor,

Bark *David Malcolm*, Captain W. D. Messiter.

Schooner *Waterloo*, Captain J. Williams.

The wind moderated towards sun-set, but continued to blow in strong gusts from N. N. West till near midnight, when it increased to a regular hurricane, the raining pouring in torrents. Doors and bolts in exposed situations were now of little avail, and most of the Mansions on Choultry Plain received much damage.

The storm raged without mitigation till day light, the wind running the usual course of these visitations gradually going round the compass from North to East and to South. As day broke, attention was anxiously directed to the shipping, as it was feared that if they had parted in the night they must have come on shore.

All the ships had disappeared, and hopes were entertained for a brief space that all had succeeded in getting out to sea—but alas! it was quickly ascertained that three vessels were wrecked at St. Thome—they are the *Hope*, the *Malcolm*, and sloop *Waterloo*. The only consolation we can offer in this most distressing calamity, is, that the officers and crew of the ship *Hope*, except one of the latter, were saved. It is not so easy to ascertain the fate of the crews of the other vessels, as they were composed of Natives, but it is hoped and believed they succeeded in getting on shore.

As far as we have been able to collect, the *Hope* parted from her anchors about

1 o'clock A. M. when the hurricane was at its height, and blowing dead in shore, so that it was utterly impossible by any skill or exertions to save her. Such was the force of the wind and sea, that she was driven high and dry on the beach, where she must soon go to pieces. It was an affecting sight to behold the downcast looks of our unfortunate countrymen as they viewed the wreck of the favourite ship—one of the crew had saved a dog, another a beautiful English cat, which each carried in his arms with characteristic fondness; but nothing else, we believe, was saved by either officers or crew.

An attempt was made to get the ship under weigh early on Wednesday evening, but owing to some unlucky cause all attempts to part from the chain cable were found impracticable. It then became necessary to cut away the foremast. We have not been able to ascertain the fate of any of the other ships, we hope they are safe.

Since writing the above, we have obtained some additional particulars of the effects of the storm. The *Security* and the *Felicitas* are both on shore, total wrecks.

The Superintendent of the Police was at the wrecks soon after day-break, and an European guard was sent by the Right Honorable the Governor, to protect the wrecks and cargoes, and it is supposed that a considerable part of the latter, consisting of plate, &c. will be saved.

The *Waterloo*, we hear, has floated into Adyar River. We have just heard that some other ship, supposed to be the *Gunjava*, is on shore to the Southward—she is a vessel that had Arrack on board, to which the boatmen paid their respects, and got, as might be expected, intoxicated. One man in attempting to swim on shore from the *Hope* was drowned. Another ship is reported to be on shore to the Northward.

The scene presented in the various compounds, gardens, and on the public roads, is indescribable—wreck and ruin stared the passengers in the face at every turn, and the number of trees torn up by the roots, walls thrown down, and houses unroofed is incalculable—a great many cattle perished—we fear too, that many natives were drowned or killed in the general ruin. The injury done to the flower and vegetable gardens will not be repaired for many months.

The sea made no impression whatever upon De Havilland's Bulwark, although the Beach Road was rendered impassable by being covered with stones of enormous size and weight, proving the violence with which the sea beat against it: it is not saying too much of this stupendous work, that it preserved Bentinck's Buildings from destruction. Many of the Massoolah boats were carried far into Black

Town, and not a few were broken all to pieces.

All the windows of the Light House were smashed to atoms by the force of the wind.

The Right Honorable the Governor remained on the Beach the greater part of the day, aiding by his exertions and liberal offers of rewards, the escape of the crews of the different vessels. He sent the whole of the officers and European crews to the Government House, where they were most liberally entertained, whilst he himself remained with his guard to prevent plunder. Mr. Elliot, too, was exceedingly active and effective in his exertions. He went off himself on a catamaran through the surf to the *Security*, and carried out a rope by which many lives were saved.

A Subscription has been set on foot for the unfortunate sufferers who have lost every thing they possessed, and it is headed by Mr. Lushington, who put down his name for 500 Rupees.

The benevolence of our countrymen in India requires no stimulus, and we are persuaded they will not be backward on the present occasion.

The Barracks of Chintadrapettah, have been given up by the express orders of the Governor to the crews, and they have been placed under the care and protection of Mr. Elliot and Dr. Filson.

We believe nothing certain has been yet heard of the *Malabar* or *Gunjava*—but the general apprehensions on their account have not subsided. The keels of two large English ships—one country built, and the other English—were washed on shore near the Custom House on Saturday—and two capstans have been washed on shore at Covelong.

The brig *Active*, which was blown out of the roads on the 14th ultimo, has been wrecked to the Northward.

The *Circassian*, which also parted in the same gale, has been towed into Trincomalee, dismasted.

We fear we have yet to learn of other disasters.

From the MADRAS GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

We are happy to observe, that "the ship *Malabar*, has reached Trincomalee harbour in safety from Devicotta; and that another ship, dismasted, was observed to pass the Port about the time of the *Malabar's* getting in." We sincerely trust that this vessel may prove to be the *Gunjava*.

MALACCA.

Chinese Chronicle.

Macao, May 16th, 1827.—Gazettes from Peking, four days later than our last accounts, announce a third victory over the Mahomedan Rebels. After the preceding defeat, in which, by the official accounts, between 40 and 50,000

were slain or taken prisoners, the enemy again collected the "ashes" of his former army,—the embers of the residue—to the amount of more than 100,000 men, who ranged themselves on the mountains in the form of two wings, near the village of *Wapa tih*.

Chang-ling divided his forces into two wings, who at one beat of the drum advanced. The Rebel thieves maintained their advantageous position. Our troops assaulted them vigorously with musketry and cannon. The Rebels feigned a retreat. Our troops kept up an uninterrupted fire with the wind in their favour. The Rebel Horse dashed through fire and smoke to the attack, till *Chang-ling* ordered the veteran troops, disguised as tigers, with shield in hand to advance; then the enemy's horse took fright and fell into confusion.

The Rebels brought forward a division of reserve, clad in crimson garments; but they were anticipated by a division of ours previously stationed behind the village, who put them to the rout. Between 20 and 30,000 of the enemy fell with some of their principal Leaders.

We have been favored with private communications from Persia, extending from the 30th of August to the 21st of October.

It appears that up to the 30th August, the Russians as if satisfied with the traitorous surrender of Abbas Abad to their force, had neither made nor attempted to make any progress, but imitated the supineness of their Asiatic adversaries the Persians, who wanted energy and spirit to attack or make any effort to harrass the invading force. It is stated indeed, to account for the dilatoriness of the Russians, that a great mortality had broken out in their army, which rendered it no easy task to advance their Artillery, but it is sufficiently obvious that they have not done any thing like what might have been expected from the disciplined army of a European power. Some attempts have been made to attribute the supineness of the Russians to the fear of scarcity. Why did they not advance then, when the grain was ripe and partly cut? It is clear that the Persians could not in that case have prevented their foraging under their very noses. Ineffective as the operations of the Persians have been as those of an Asiatic force, they bear an advantageous comparison with the languid efforts of the army of a military power like Russia.

The state of the internal government of Persia is represented as most deplorable; and there can be little doubt that a well disciplined European army, under a skilful and active leader, could conquer the whole country without difficulty or much sanguinary fighting.

Another letter of September mentions, that Abbas Mirza had obtained a com-

plete victory over a Russian corps of 5000 men, a few miles from Outch Klisia on the road to Abevan. Upwards of 1600 of the Russians were rendered unserviceable, a great many officers among the former and some cannon captured. It is said indeed, that but for the shelter afforded by the walls of Outch Klisia, the whole corps would have been annihilated. The Persians in this action behaved with a degree of gallantry perfectly unexampled; the foot under Azorbejin charged the whole imperial Russian Guard and broke their line. In the meleé that followed, Persians and Russians were mingled together in one undistinguishable mass. The Prince's force consisted of about 7,000 regular troops, and 4,000 horses with 22 guns. Paskevitch had been apparently resting on his oars all this time.

The letters from Tehran speak more favorably of the operations of the Russians. They mention that the Russian General Paskevitch who had as we formerly stated, withdrawn his troops to the hills, on account of a sickness prevailing amongst them, had pushed on towards Erivan, and obliged the Prince Abbas Mirza to retire from Outch Klisia which he had previously invested. The Russian General then besieged and carried a strong fort lately erected by the Sirdar of Erivan as a frontier position. Not a doubt was entertained that Erivan would be soon captured, which will give the Russians possession of all the Persian territories beyond the Arsaces; and General Paskevitch will thus be in a situation to advance on Tabreez or Khoë whenever he pleases. Indeed it astonishes every one that he has not done so long ago. The latest accounts announce, that Colonel McDonald had been solicited by the Prince to attend him at Khoë, and a rumour had got abroad that two Persian officers of rank were *en route* to the same place for the purpose of being dispatched on a mission to the Russian general. The effects of the war on the internal government of the country, are such as might in every similar despotism be anticipated; the authority of men in office is not so readily recognized; and as in the case of refractory zemindars in India, the revenue is often withheld on slight pretences awaiting probably the result of the war; and the longer it endures the more will these evils augment. Still amidst these indications of disaffection, the Shah it is said, had received the submission of the Ameers of Sinde which considering their situation is not a little singular. It cannot be fear that impels them so to act, and what they have to hope from the measure it is difficult to conjecture; unless they apprehend that they may be protected by the Shah against British power.

It is with concern we observe the progress the Russians are making in Persia:

we copy from the *Bombay Courier*, of the 22d ultimo, the following important extracts of a letter from Tehran.

"Tehran, 2d November, 1827.

"Tabreez was entered without opposition by the Russian force, under command of Count Saken, on the 25th ult.

"Hitherto, no official intelligence has reached the Government, but the information may be relied on.

"The country is in great confusion. The direct road from Tabreez to this place is impassable for small parties even of troops. The Prince Royal's wives and children, accompanied by a guard of above a thousand men, were attacked within one stage of Tabreez by the Uleket tribe called Shekakee, and it was not till a considerable number of the latter had been killed that they desisted.

"Erivan has fallen to the force under command of General Paskevitch."

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Appointments in last Gazette.

Messrs. Charles Taylor, O. J. Truter, and D. Schonberg, to practise as Notaries Public in this Colony.

Government Notices.

The Post will leave Graham's Town for Cape Town on Fridays at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, instead of Tuesdays as heretofore;—whereby answers to letters may be obtained from both places in twelve days.

This arrangement will take effect on Friday, the 7th of next month.

Taxes for the Cape District received from the 1st of April to the 20th of May; for the District of Worcester, including Clan William, about the 1st of May.

Arrears due to the Lombard Bank up to the last of December, to be paid forthwith.

Taxes due to the late Burgher Senate, to be paid to the Collector of Taxes at his Office.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 21st Feb. 1828.

Sturt, Appellant, v. Roussov, Respondent.

The Court decided, that the appeal was inadmissible, in as much as the fine imposed was under Rds. 300.

The Chief Justice held in his hand a letter on some case pending before the Court, which had been addressed to his Lordship, and left with a messenger at his chambers.

It appears, that it is a common practice for parties to leave papers enclosed in a private manner, when the papers are irregular—such as not being signed by an Advocate, &c. His Lordship took this opportunity of stating, that he made it a practice never to receive public papers of any description whatever, but through the Registrar of the Supreme Court; and he further stated, that those irregular

proceedings, which he had hitherto received, he had either torn up, or thrown on one side.

Several applications for time were made in cases of appeal.

The Court gave notice, that the month of March would be considered as a Term month, after which there would be no Term until June next.

Some papers from the *Guardian of Slaves* were adverted to, upon which the Chief Justice took occasion to remark, that that Functionary is expected to come into Court, and bring forward each particular case, in which he may be called on to act; for a bundle of papers had been transmitted to the Judges from that officer, without statuting for what purpose they were sent.

H. Heegers, Appellant, v. Karnspeck, Respondent.

Mr. de Wet moved, that a month's further time be granted in compliance with Appellant's memorial, which was opposed by Respondent's Counsel.

The prayer of the memorial was supported by Mr. de Wet, on the ground that some important documents relating to the case could not be found in the office of the Court of Appeals.

A month granted;—but to be peremptory.

Several informal memorials, in the hands of the Registrar some wanting signatures, others not written on stamps, were ordered to be returned to the parties on their application; but were not otherwise noticed by the Court.

Case in which an Attorney of the Court is charged with having used a writ irregularly.

A report of the High Sheriff was read, stating that he had felt some doubts of the regularity of the papers transmitted to him, and applied to the Attorney in the case, who repeated a conversation, which, he said, he had had with the Chief Justice, of which a memorandum taken by the Sheriff was read, together with a letter of the Registrar, stating the circumstances under which he had issued the writ.

The original writ was then read, together with the clause annexed, and the Attorney was directed to apply for copies of the documents, and to be prepared to reply by affidavit, next Court day.

Gabriel de Vos, Appellant, v. D. E. Wentzel, Respondent.

Mr. Deunynsen moved for leave to proceed in appeal under the peculiar circumstances of the case, although the precise time had expired, and stated, that an appeal had been noted from a judgment of the old Court, given on the 28th of December last. The Court did not, however, feel itself authorized to admit the appeal but thought that relief might be granted in the way of review.

Steedman, v. Endrest.

The Sheriff's return to the writ was read, stating that he had been prevented by the Master of the vessel, from arresting the Defendant, pursuant to the writ.

Mr. Ryneveld moved, that the joint estate of the Widow Samuel, be released from sequestration, and handed in a statement of the estate prepared by her.

Mr. Joubert, for the Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, stated, that a similar statement had been submitted by that Commissioner to some of the principal creditors, who were not averse to the present motion.

The Court ordered, that the creditors should be allowed time to show cause until next Court-day.

The Court was of opinion, that it might be convenient both to the Bench and to the Bar, that during the Term month of March, when the Court will adjourn *de die in diem*, Appeal Cases should be heard each day, after the regular business shall have been gone through.

On Monday week the Court will, after the business of the day, proceed to hear those Appeal Cases, which shall then be ready.

John Findlay, v. Whichelo.

Mr. Joubert handed in an affidavit of Mr. Notary Barker, and moved, that Defendant be ordered to adhere to a joint memorial which he had consented to address to the Court of Justice.

The Court ordered Defendant to show cause.

Adjourned to Thursday, the 28th (this day.)

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.*To the Editor of the Colonist.*

Cape Town, 16th Feb. 1828.

SIR,—Observing in your Paper of Thursday last a special encouragement to correspondents, I have inclosed for your consideration, three papers on subjects not unimportant to the Colony. They are extracts from the introduction to certain "Specimens of the Cape Press," which it is intended to publish in London. If you think them worth printing in the Colonist, it will gratify Sir,

Your very faithful Servant,
THE COMPILER.

Extract 1.—The Essay on the Currency, and the Parliamentary Documents, relate to a subject still of the utmost interest to the Colony; upon which recent exertions have not yet produced at the English Treasury a just reparation of great errors. The subject itself is abstruse; and more than one important position of the Colonists upon the law of the 6th June, 1825, will probably be found injudicious; but some points of the case seem to be so well established, that we are glad to hear they will be again urged upon the attention of

Parliament. This will be done with some new advantages, to be derived from the reports of the Commissioners of Inquiry, and from the change of ministry. The successors to Earl Bathurst can expect an honorable reputation, and perhaps safety only in promoting a wise redress of the effects of past errors and abuse.

If the question of fixing the value of the six-dollar in exchange, as a branch of general policy, be separated carefully from the peculiar proceeding, connected with the issue of paper money in this colony;—and if what can be done justly in 1826 be asked for, not what in 1825 might fairly have been claimed, but would now be mischievous, the application to parliament can scarcely be made in vain. The question of local contracts made before the 6th June, 1825, seems to be one of great difficulty, but no person will deny that many cases of hardship arose partially from the proceedings of the government: and still less that the local pressures on the productive classes are partially attributable to them. A strong political argument can be drawn from the public injury caused at home, and in the colony by the stimulus to British settlement being relaxed through these pressures. This is an evil peculiarly affecting England in regard to the Cape of Good Hope.

New countries are probably secure from the danger of permanent checks; but in a ceded colony (to say nothing of the justice of this case) the gradual increase of internal resources is so much the more important, as it alone can invite British emigration, in which next to a wise government, consists the best means of union with the new Mother Country. In every conquest by England the consequence in fact should be, a steady general improvement in all the relations of life; as the consequence in law unquestionably is, the acquisition of rights which experience proves to be well calculated to produce such result; and in doing so to conciliate the feelings of new subjects, and lesson the inevitable evils of any change.

A succession of wise administrations might effect this without an increase of British settlers; but the mere physical obstacle of language would then impede improvement; and wisdom in administration cannot be secured except by political compulsion. Increase of British settlers is therefore desirable, as affording in the spirit of such emigrants the stimulus they invariably give to wise methods of government.—It may be said in law, that a minister is in peril who governs ceded colonies in a manner calculated to discourage the influx of new people. So that any measures which lessen the internal prosperity of such a colony are essentially and constitutionally mischievous.

Without doubt too the ultimate cost of keeping the conquest is greatly augmented by a policy, which retards its acquiring in all possible respects a British character. It is almost necessary therefore in this point of view, that the question of the cur-

rency should be further weighed; and Mr. Grant's pamphlet enters into various topics slightly, which are even of more lasting importance than that question. The Parliamentary papers relating to it are annexed, as bringing down to the latest date such information as seems to be necessary for a fair examination of the colonial claims: and whether they be founded upon errors, or upon misdemeanors of high officers of state, it is mere prudence to urge them again and again. Where the people submit too patiently, public affairs will continue to be ill conducted; and the best guarantee either of general or individual interests for the future, will be found to consist in a just reparation of the past grievances.

(We are obliged—great as is our reluctance—to defer inserting the remainder of these extracts until next week.)—ED.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

February, 23d.

SIR,—The circumstances relating to the capture of the Portuguese slave schooner, at present in Simon's Bay, being of interest as well to humanity as policy, I shall beg to intrude a few observations in your paper regarding the particular nature of the case.

The vessel was captured within the Portuguese limits, recognized by the English Government under certain restrictions, for the exercise of the slave trade, the cause alleged for seizure being some informality in the vessel's documents: doubts are, however, still entertained of the legality of the capture; and it is said, that reference on this point must be made to Sierra Leone, the nearest port where a *Mixed Court* is to be found.

Since the arrival of the Schooner, not one of the negroes has been on shore. She is a very low, short, vessel, of about 70 tons, and but ill adapted to the accommodation of a hundred and six souls—some of them females;—to whom, let their condition in life be what it may, a little exercise of delicacy is necessary, as well on the score of feeling as morality. The unfortunate beings must have suffered exceedingly from close confinement, their crowded condition; the heat of climate, and unwholesome and insufficient diet. Even since their arrival here, a pint of beans per diem for each person, has been their sole allowance of food. In addition to this, they have been denied what might cheaply have been conceded to them—fresh air, cleanliness, and the use of their limbs. Should it after all be decided, that they are to quit the colony, the picture becomes almost too shocking for contemplation. Having prolonged their misery so much; having deceived their minds with visionary hopes, perhaps evinced some rays of kindness towards them—soothing them into a belief of comparative comfort and happiness; then again, to place the galled cup of their former destiny before them, to sear up the bright prospects they had indulged in, to open the current of their sorrows afresh, is sufficiently

revolting to humanity without again consigning them to their horrid dungeon—the scene of the first act of their misery—the grave of a companion or relative—the memento of deluded expectation and of future bondage. It is to be hoped, therefore, if these poor creatures are to be sent away, either to Sierra Leone, or any other place, some better adapted vessel will be provided by Government. Every one knows that change is a relief under the most painful circumstances, even to the strongest and most cultivated minds, especially where the shadowy portraiture of existing sorrows are hung on every object that meets the eye,—what a boon then must it be to these forlorn beings?

To view the thing in a different light, it appears that the proceedings regarding the disposal of this capture, however correct in a legal point of view, have been by no means conducive to the speedy settlement of any question that may have arisen, or to the amelioration of the negroes' condition.

The schooner has been here nearly a fortnight, and the *Helicon*, which took her, has at length arrived; but the presence of the *Helicon* seems by no means necessary to the decision of any question arising from the capture, if any settlement were to take place here. The deposition of the officer in charge, would surely be quite sufficient authority for proceeding before the Vice Admiralty Judge, without waiting for the uncertain arrival of a ship liable to accident and delay;—on the other hand, if no steps were to be taken here, why keep the negroes stifling in this schooner, subject to shipwreck, and every kind of privation.

It appears to me, if an improper seizure have been made, that the negroes ought not to be the sufferers; where the error originated, there let it be compensated. If the seizing officer have acted without authority, let the negroes be set at liberty, and the officer pay the damage to the owners of the *Maria Leonora*, whereby a number of human beings are incalculably benefited, and an individual (in consequence of error) sustains merely a pecuniary loss.

If the vessel had gone into Table Bay,—and the negroes had been delivered to the public authorities for proper treatment and safe charge,—and the question of legality submitted for opinion to the Judge of Vice Admiralty—although Naval Etiquette might have been thereby infringed,—humanity would have preferred a more than counter-balancing claim—the question would have been at rest, and perhaps the negroes at liberty.

I do not know how far the duties of Guardian of Slaves extend, nor whether they comprise disputed claims of freedom foreign to the colony; if they do, it would seem the province of that officer to interfere; for these people are certainly at this moment hanging between freedom and slavery;—and if not, some other advocate ought to step forward,—the magistrate for instance to stand by, and protect if possible, fellow creatures without a friend,—naked and

helpless. I shall now leave the continuation of this subject for a future letter, having already somewhat trespassed on the limits I proposed to myself.

I am, &c.

F.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Algoa Bay.

SIR,—Your Correspondents, *The Colonists in Albany*, needed not to have written so intemperately on the subject of introducing Chinese settlers.—I suspect their Castilian Pride is roused at the idea of the possibility of the amalgamation of flat-nosed *Tchingi Chi* with lovely Albanians. They say, “It appears to us, the sort of Emigrants, now wanted in this Colony, are a few from different parts, capable of introducing and managing skilfully the culture of a variety of articles that would soon add a new species of commerce to the Cape.”—“Two or three hundred real husbandry labourers from the Agricultural Counties in England might easily be obtained, and be a valuable acquisition—they would find good and immediate employment in the Eastern District.”—Now, it is maintained that 300 Chinese agricultural labourers (using the term Agriculture in its extensive sense,) would be a valuable acquisition to this Colony, while the introduction of the same number of labourers from England, under present circumstances, could be attended neither with eminent benefit to the Colony, nor further benefit to themselves—than that of removing them to a state of comparative comfort.—Their prejudices in favor of European systems not applicable to this Colony,—their ignorance of the nature of the soil and of the cultivation of articles to which this climate may be found suited,—would render them, at present, of less value than Chinese, who in these respects might be found to possess such information and capacity to carry it into operation.

There is not a great want of labour in the Colony.—There is much greater want of profitable employment for labour.—If an increase to any extent were made, it would be immediately perceived.—For, the Grazier, the Hottentots and other coloured races, are the most useful; and but few persons in the Eastern Districts will risk the employment of labourers (Europeans) at high wages, in growing corn, under the discouraging contingencies that at present it seems to be exposed to. It is not mere physical labour that is wanted,—the channels for its employment have not yet been opened; but the intellectual labour of a class of people who have had previous acquaintance with countries of similar climates to this one, and whose frugal and persevering habits will bear them through the trials and risks of first attempts.—Such people would be found among the Chinese. The Silk-worm and many other productions might be naturalized in this Colony by them, and which cannot be done by Englishmen, who have been reared in a Country, which, in a great degree, is dissimilar to the Cape, in the nature of its

productive capacity. An English Clod-pole will certainly bring the high-minded feelings of an English yeoman to invigorate the Colonial character;—but it is not to him that we are to look for the “introducing and managing skilfully the culture of a variety of articles that would soon add a new species of commerce to the Cape.”

It is notorious that English farmers have much to unlearn, when established at the Cape,—and that they reluctantly adopt the Colonial practice of the Boors.

No spot in the Colony is so admirably adapted for making the experiment of settling Chinese, whether as regards its situation or the fertility of the soil, as Hoets Bay.

It would be desirable that every encouragement should be given to English Mechanics:—the time is fast approaching when they will become far superior to those of any country in Europe, in morals, intelligence, and unrivalled skilfulness. Other descriptions of labour will be amply supplied from the rapid increase of population, and the accessions which it receives from the neighbouring tribes, who, as Herdsmen, are not to be surpassed.

X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR,—In the notices of the Public Library contained in several numbers of your useful Paper, you have evinced a zeal in the cause of public improvement deserving the best thanks of the community.

It is the opinion of every one with whom I have conversed on the subject, that the method of conducting that Establishment hitherto pursued, renders it entirely useless to a very large majority of the inhabitants. The Military Officer, indeed, or the Public Functionary (not overburthened with official duties), may, but the man of business cannot, derive benefit from the Library under existing regulations.

To remedy this evil, and in some measures to lessen the demands on Government, I should suggest the propriety of allowing the Books to be taken out of the Library by the respectable part of the Community, on paying a trifling annual subscription, and conforming to such rules as are usually observed in Circulating Libraries. By this means only can the Books become accessible to the fair part of the creation, for it is not to be supposed that ladies will seat themselves at the tables of a public Library in search of mental improvement.

Few families, in the depressed state of the times, can afford to purchase Books, and it appears to me an extremely hard case, that they should, in a manner, be debarred access to a valuable Library originally intended for their benefit.

N.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR,—The mode of selling Goods by Public Auction, has been very prevalent in this settlement for many years. formerly Government received 5 per cent. on the gross amount of Sales; from this it paid the



Auctioneers and Clerks, and it was accountable to the sellers for the remainder of the proceeds; but according to our new system, the seller must pay the Auctioneers and Clerks; Government has neither expense, trouble, nor responsibility, and yet the seller is obliged to pay *four per cent.*; for what? why, for the mere privilege of vending his Goods in his own way. *I believe the Cape of Good Hope is the only country upon earth, in which Goods, regularly imported, and having once paid an import duty to Government, are subsequently obliged to pay the same Government a second duty exceeding the first.* Thanks to the Commissioners, and to others who think us too ignorant to manage our own affairs; had an additional duty been laid on at the Custom House, all would have paid equal, but England has limited the amount of duty to be levied there, and yet here is an indirect duty which bears in the same proportion on her manufactures, as if it had been directly laid on at the Custom House; what a wise world we live in—what admirable arrangements!

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A LOOKER-ON.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Sir,—We have looked forward to a period with some degree of interest, in which we should perceive the operations of the 19th Ordinance in force in behalf of amelioration and *education* of that part of the community for whom it was intended. Waving this matter for the present, we cannot sufficiently express our mortification on finding from the *Government Notices of the High Sheriff*, and those of the Commissioner for adjusting the affairs of the *Sequestrator's Department*, that *human beings* are yet noticed as *chattels*, and mixed up in these advertisements as secondary to "household furniture, waggon, carts, horses, oxen, oows, mules, &c.

The truth of the matter is, that this practice which ought to be immediately abolished, is not consistent with either English or Dutch law. A slave cannot be considered as mere property, because he is a *subject*. Wherever a Government exists, the life of man has never yet been considered as so absolutely an article of private property, that it may be extinguished like that of an ox, a horse, or a dog, at the pleasure of the owner. In the case of slaves, the law has always assumed a power of interference and control, founded upon the eternal distinction between this species of property, and every other. No other description of property, no other chattel has such responsibilities attached to it, and rights arising out of those responsibilities similar to those which are inherent in the slave: for though he be such, he has been born a subject of the Divine Government, and of the British Crown, owing allegiance to both as an accountable and moral agent. We hope these few hints will induce the parties at the heads of the offices already mentioned,

to separate the sale of British subjects from those articles of furniture, which appear in their weekly inventories.

* * *

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR,—Hospitality to strangers is a divine command, and the very Religion of Nature is in unison with it. The notice which you gave in your last paper of the captured vessel with slaves, ought to excite attention. As many of the poor creatures have perished on their voyage, it seems probable that they are *not* in a *healthy* condition, and as to food their allowance was a *pint of beans per day*. Have the friends of the Abolition of the Slave Trade no agent here? Will this Christian Government use no means to interfere in their behalf? And what says the *Guardian of Slaves*? When the Slave traders hovered round the island of Ceylon, the activity of General Brownrigg and of Sir Alexander Johnstone was in vigorous operation; and at Ben-coolen, under Sir S. Raffles, the Governor has been known to fly to the assistance of those slaves that have been found in bondage on the coast. Even Sir Hudson Lowe, at St. Helena, felt deeply on this subject, and it should not be forgotten that it was his measures that knocked Slavery on the head in that island.

As to the question of right, or expediency, in the detention of the slave vessel in Simon's Bay, it is not my business to inquire; but when we consider the general hospitality of the native Africans to strangers, it may be, that some Christian-hearted people in this land might be inclined to do good in this case also. When Mungo Parke was found by the poor African woman in a forlorn condition, how prompt were her attentions,—how simple her song!

"The winds were roaring and the White Man fled;
The rains of night descended on his head;
The poor White Man sat down beneath our tree
Weary and faint, and far from home was he:
For him no mother fills with milk the bowl,
No wife prepares the bread to cheer his soul:
—Pity the poor White Man, who sought our tree,
No wife, no mother, and no home has he."
"Thus sung the Negro's daughters;—once again,
O, that the poor White Man might hear that strain!"

DORCAS.

(From a Correspondent.)

In London, when wheat is at 64 shillings the quarter (8 shillings the bushel), bread is sold at 9d. or 10d. per 4 lb., and a Cape load of wheat of 10 muids, or 30 bushels, would cost £12 or Rds. 160.

At Cape Town the wheat is selling at (allow) Rds. 80 the load of 80 bushels, and bread is sold at 9d. per 4 lb.

Now what says Cocker, —

If Rds. 160 — 10d. —	80
	10
160) 800 (5d.	
	800
...	

160) 800 (5d.

800

...

It is generally believed that the Gentlemen Bakers in London understand their interest as well as most people, but not quite so well, it would appear by a comparison of their prices, as their brethren at the Cape.

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.

At a Meeting of the Committee appointed by the Freeholders, and others, on the subject of the Cape Currency, held on Saturday, the 12th January, 1828,—the Chairman laid before the Committee a letter from the Right Hon. the Earl of Caledon, bearing date the 3d Sept. last, accompanying a copy of a letter from the Right Hon. Lord Goderich, dated the 31st August previous,—which, being read, it was resolved unanimously, to cause the letter of the Committee of the 15th May, 1827, addressed to the Earl of Caledon, with His Lordship's reply and enclosure, to be published for the information of the Committee's Constituents.

W. HAWKINS,
Chairman of the Cape Currency Committee.

(A true Extract.)
H. CLOETE, Sec.

Cape Town, 15th of May, 1827.

MY LORD,—A copy of the papers respecting a British metallic circulation in this colony, printed by order of the House of Commons on the 26th May last, having lately reached this place, we find ourselves imperatively called upon, in justice to the injured interests of all those Capitalists and Proprietors whose cause we have been delegated to advocate, to draw your Lordship's attention to some parts of this extraordinary and delusive collection. We do not disguise from ourselves, that in all probability this communication will arrive in England at too late a period, to be useful to the cause which your Lordship has had the kindness to support on our behalf; but we owe it to your Lordship, to our constituents, and to ourselves, to point out to your Lordship, and through your Lordship, to those who have taken interest in our sufferings and losses, the mode by which our doom has (at least) been attempted to be sealed.

It is well known to your Lordship, and to all those conversant with the question of the Cape Currency, that the act of His Majesty's Treasury was grounded, (as now avowedly appears from their own minute,) upon an erroneous basis, viz:— "That the paper of this colony had no real fixed value with reference to metallic money."

This proposition, which was satisfactorily refuted in the House of Commons, in May, 1826, thus appears to have been adopted in ignorance of the true nature of our currency, by the Department charged with the financial operations of Government; and we are firmly conviuc-

ed; that had not this fatal measure received subsequent support from this place, the justice of H. M. Government would long since have redressed the injury we have sustained. It is with sentiments, therefore, of deep concern, as well as of unfeigned surprise, that we have read among the papers printed by order of the House, a letter from His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, dated 5th July, 1825, evidently written with the view of abetting and supporting the Treasury measure; and we feel ourselves called upon, however late, to expose the fallacies to which this production has given circulation, as these misrepresentations have no doubt, and indeed have been admitted to have mainly contributed to confirm H. M. Government in the injurious measure they had once hastily adopted.

(To be Continued.)

In the year 1786, I was on a visit to one of the greatest wine merchants in the neighbourhood of Blois, and for several days had an opportunity of attending to the process. The great secret, he informed me, was to know the precise time when and how the fermentation should be stopped, and that he paid a high price to skilful person, who travelled for that purpose, and was then present. I freely conversed with him on the spot, but gained no instruction; and the proprietor afterwards assured me, that he would suffer none of them to be present at the time; and that he, and all the labourers of his vineyard, were all equally strangers to the process, the ingredients, and the art.

—(Memoirs of J. Cradock, Esq. M. A. F. S. A.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We felt desirous of inserting the letter signed "Jan Content," in reply to *Juvenis*; but as the writer has suffered his wit to lead him into observations of rather too personal a nature, we are obliged to decline it.

To "A Female Emigrant" we offer a thousand apologies for not inserting her letter: we beg, however, to state, that a Society, called the British Philanthropic, somewhat similar to that which our Female Correspondent recommends, exists at Buenos Ayres, of which His Majesty's Consul General is Honorary President. The following is an extract from their "rules and regulations":—

"It is intended, in the first instance, to limit the objects of the Society—to the temporary relief of British subjects, unable to support themselves or their families, in consequence of sickness or accident, or other unavoidable causes—to the assisting of widows and orphan children left in a state of distress—and to the payment of medical assistance, and funeral expenses in special cases."

"Such relief to be administered by a Committee, to be appointed by the subscribers to the Society, under the following rules and regulations, agreed upon for its general management."

MARRIAGES.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Monday, 25th Feb. 1828, by the Rev. G. Hough, M.A. Colonial Chaplain:

Mr. Robert Thompson, to Anna Christina Sporkman.

At Simon's Town:

On Monday, the 11th Feb. 1828, by the Rev. Mr. STURT,

Mr. James Bailey, to Miss Charlotte King.

On Saturday, the 23d inst. at the Admiralty House, Simon's Town, by Special License,

Ann Helena, eldest Daughter of Commodore Christian, to the Hon. Mr. Justice Menzies, senior Puiseux Judge of this Colony.

DEATH.

Feb. 27. Mr. David Still, aged 34 Years.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived in Table Bay.

Feb. 24. *Burong*, ship, W. Lister, from Batavia 16th Dec. for this Port. Cargo Sugar, &c.—Brings a few loose letters.

—*Thomas*, brig, R. Butler, from Algoa Bay 19th Feb. for this Port. Cargo Colonial Produce.—Passengers, Messrs. Nourse, Hutton, Cock, & Van Hillzen.

25. *Governor Ready*, ship, J. Young, from Mauritius 30th Jan. for this Port. Cargo Sugar.—Passengers, Mesdames Holland and 3 Children, Telfair and 2 Children, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and 1 Child, Dr. Wilson, Messrs. Forster & Smith, Lieuts. Byne and Stanley, 45 Invalids, 6 Women, and 13 Children.

—*Susanna*, bark, R. Clapison, from Mauritius 29th Jan. for London. Cargo Sugar.—Passengers, Col. and Mrs. L'Estrange, Mr. Baird, and five Servants.—Brings a few loose letters.

—*Recovery*, ship, C. Chapman, from Bombay 6th Jan. for London. Cargo Cotton.—Passengers, Mesdames Dunlop, Bailie, Mitchell, and Davies; Miss Williams; Lieut.-Cols. Sandwich and Mitchell, Capt. Long and Hardy. Lieut. Rose, 16 Children, and 12 Servants.—Brings a Mail.

—*Carnbrae Castle*, ship, T. Davey, from Calcutta 30th Dec. for London. Cargo Sundries.

Passengers, Mesdames Dick and Barton, Messrs. Christian, Fieldwick, Powey, Japley, and Hall; Capt. Cunningham, Col. Fair, Majors Ross and Mac Laren; Surgeon Barton, Lieuts. Folewhale, Barclay, Milner, Stokes, Campbell, Erskine, M'Nabb, and Evered; 5 Children, and 2 Servants.—Brings a Mail.—The Royal George sailed on the 13th Dec.

Sailed from Table Bay.

Feb. 27. *Carnbrae Castle*, T. Davey, for London. *Lady Rowena*, B. Brusel, for London. *Sydney Packet*, for Algoa Bay.

Remain in Table Bay.

Ships.

Elizabeth, for Batavia.

Euphrates, for Mauritius.

Burong, W. Lister.

Governor Ready, J. Young, for London.

Recovery, C. Chapman, for London.

Bark.

Susanna, R. Clapison, for London.

Brigs.

Brothers, for London.

Patience, J. Matthews, for London.

Usk, for Algoa Bay.

Thomas, R. Butler,

Cutter.

George the Fourth, for Algoa Bay.

Arrived in Simon's Bay.

Feb. 24. H.M.S. *Helicon*, C. D. Acland, Esq. from Delagoa Bay 6th Feb. for this Port, with 4 of the crew of the prize schooner.

Vessels in Simon's Bay.

H. M. S. *Tweed*.

—*Owen Glendower*.

—*Helicon*.

Orange Grove.

Maria Leonora, (prize.)

MAILS

For England, by the *Recovery*,—and for the Mauritius, by the *Euphrates*,—will close this day at 12 o'clock.

MARKET PRICES.

	£	5	£	5	£	5
Aloes, per lb.	0	0	4	0	0	0
Almonds, per 1000.	0	0	6	0	1	0
Apples, per lb.	0	0	3	0	0	0
Apricots, do.	0	0	2	0	0	0
Potatoes, per maid.	2	4	0	0	3	0
Vinegar, per leaguer.	30	0	0	0	40	0
Beans, each.	6	0	0	0	7	0
Beans, per maid.	7	4	0	0	8	0
Berry Wax, per lb.	0	1	2	0	0	1
Butter, per lb.	0	3	0	0	0	4
Brandy, per leaguer.	80	0	0	0	90	0
Peas, per maid.	7	0	0	0	10	0
Barley, per maid.	2	4	0	0	3	0
Hens, each.	0	4	0	0	0	6
Ducks, & Muscovy do. do.	0	6	0	0	1	0
Geese, ditto.	1	2	0	0	1	4
Turkeys, ditto.	1	4	0	0	2	4
Charcoal, per sack.	0	6	0	0	1	0
Hay, per 100 lbs.	2	0	0	0	2	4
Honey, per lb.	0	2	4	0	0	3
Oats, per maid.	2	0	0	0	2	4
Chaff, per 16 sacks.	30	0	0	0	32	0
Cheese, Cape, per lb.	0	1	4	0	0	2
Lime, Shell, per half-alm.	1	4	0	0	1	6
Stone, do.	6	0	0	0	6	7
Wheat, 10 muids.	60	0	0	0	78	0
Lentils, per maid.	10	0	0	0	11	0
Flour, fine, per 100 lbs.	6	0	0	0	7	0
Maize, per maid.	5	0	0	0	6	0
Elephant's Teeth, per lb.	1	2	0	0	1	4
Walnuts, per 100.	1	4	0	0	2	6
Pears, per lb.	0	0	2	0	0	0
Peaches, ditto.	0	0	2	0	0	4
Planks, per foot.	0	1	0	0	0	1
Raisins, per lb.	0	0	4	0	0	6
Rye, per maid.	3	0	0	0	3	4
Straw, per 16 sacks.	18	0	0	0	20	0
Tobacco, per lb.	0	2	0	0	0	2
Onions, per maid.	2	4	0	0	3	0
Feathers, Ostrich, each.	0	1	0	0	0	2
Bed, per lb.	1	2	0	0	1	4
Pigs, fattened, each.	15	0	0	0	20	0
—, unfattened.	6	0	0	0	7	0
—, suckling.	1	4	0	0	2	0
Suet, or Tallow, per lb.	0	2	0	0	0	2
Figs, per lb.	0	1	0	0	0	1
Lion, Tiger, and Ostrich Skins, each.	3	0	0	0	4	0
Dry Ox Hides.	3	0	0	0	5	0
— Buck Skins.	0	4	0	0	0	6
Wines, ordinary.	45	0	6	0	50	0
Wool, Sheep, per lb.	0	4	0	0	0	5
Lemon Juice, per half-alm.	5	0	0	0	6	9
Oranges, per 100.	3	0	0	0	4	0
Salt, per maid.	3	0	0	0	5	0
Sole Leather, pr half-hide.	3	0	0	0	4	0
Soap, per lb.	0	2	0	0	0	2

February 27, 1828.

ALL Communications to be Post-paid, and to be directed to the Editor of this Paper, at Mr. Bridekirk's, Heeregracht, where Subscriptions, TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE, will also be received.

TERMS:

	In Town.	In the Country.
For a Year	£1 5 0	£1 10 0
For 6 Months	12 6	15 0
For 3 Months	6 6	7 6

Printed and published, for the Proprietor, at W. BRIDEKIRK'S, Heeregracht, Cape Town.



THE COLONIST.

No. 16.

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1828.

Price 6d.

TURF NOTICE.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN AUTUMN MEETING will commence on *Tuesday* the 29th of April next. The Plates and further Particulars will be notified hereafter.

29th February, 1828.

UITENHAGE TURF CLUB.

AUTUMN MEETING.

First Day, 22d April, 1828.

FIRST RACE.—Town Purse, value Rds. 80, for untried District-bred Horses, three and four years. Uitenhage Course. Entrance Rds. 6.

SECOND RACE.—Turf Club Purse, value Rds. 200, for Horses bred in the Colony—2 Mile heats. Entrance Rds. 15.

THIRD. RACE.—Uitenhage Plate, value Rds. 100, for Horses bred in the District of Uitenhage—1½ Mile heats. Entrance Rds. 8.

Second Day, 23d April.

FIRST RACE.—A Sweepstakes of Rds. 5, each h.f.t. with Rds. 50, added from the Club, for District-bred Horses. Winners of Plate to carry 4 lbs. extra. Uitenhage Course. Entrance Rds. 4.

SECOND RACE.—A Sweepstakes of Rds. 10, each h.f.t. with Rds. 100 from the Club, for Horses bred in the Colony.—Winner of Purse to carry 5 lbs. extra.—1½ Mile heats. Entrance Rds. 10.

THIRD RACE.—Ladies' Purse, for District-bred Horses that have never started. Rds. 5 entrance to be added to the Purse. Uitenhage Course. Gentlemen Riders.

Third Day, 24th April.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap Purse of Rds. 80, for District Horses that have not won during the Meeting. Uitenhage Course. Entrance Rds. 4.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap Purse of Rds. 100, for Colonial Horses, not having won during the Meeting—1½ Mile heats. Entrance Rds. 8.

THIRD RACE.—A Purse for Hacks, value Rds. 60, winning Horse to be sold for Rds. 300, if demanded within one hour after the Race is won; second Horse to have the preference. Catch Weights. Uitenhage Course. Entrance Rds. 5.

N. B. Horses to be entered at the House of Mr. LE CHIS, Baird-street, on Monday, the 21st of April, between the hours of 3 and 6 P.M.

The BALL will take place on Thursday, the 24th of April, at half-past 8 o'Clock in the Evening, and no Person will be admitted without a Ticket signed by the Stewards.

Mr. H. O. LANGE, { Stew.
Lieut. FLEISCHER, { ards.
Mr. P. C. v. NIEKERK, J.A. { ards.
Mr. J. G. CUYLER, Jun.
Clerk of the Course.

Uitenhage, 11th Feb. 1828.

LOTTERY OF PICTURES, Painted at the Cape.

S. E. HUDSON respectfully acquaints those Ladies and Gentlemen who have done him the honor to subscribe to the above, that the Lottery will be drawn at 45, Keerom-street, on Thursday the 27th March, at eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.—The Prizes to be delivered the following day.—The Pictures remain on view, till the Time of Drawing, from 11 to 3 o'Clock, Sundays excepted.

N. B. All Tickets to be paid for before the Drawing commences. A few remain undisposed of, at Mr. GREGORY's; Mr. BRIDKIRK's; the Society House, and at 45, Keerom-street.

27th February, 1828.

WANTED, for a Lady proceeding to England, a young and healthy NURSE, whose Child must not be above one month old.—Any Person answering to this description, is to enquire at Mrs. EWAN CHRISTIAN's, Wale-street.

Feb. 23, 1828.

M R. REEVES' INSIDE SALES will be continued on *Friday Afternoons*, commencing precisely at 3 o'Clock. It is particularly requested, that those who send Goods for those Sales, will send them timely for arrangement previously to Sale.

N. B. Piece Goods of every description received for private Sale, and a Ware-Room will on Monday next be prepared for the purpose.—R. R. engages to keep all Goods in proper condition.

LOGIERIAN MUSIC ACADEMY,

No. 45, Bree-street.

THE Undersigned having been informed, that it has been generally circulated, and believed, that it was his intention to leave the Colony next month, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, and particularly his Pupils, that he has no such intention; and that the Academy will still be conducted and continued under his own immediate Superintendance for a few years longer: at the same time, he also begs to acquaint those desirous of taking advantage of his System of teaching, that there will be a new Class commenced with next week, at the reduced charge, and that there is room for two or three Pupils to make the Class complete.

F. LOGIER will now also keep Wednesdays and Saturdays in each week disengaged, for the purpose of giving private Lessons, either in Town or Country.—Further particulars may be had, on application at the Academy; or at E. K. GREEN's Music Shop, No. 45, Bree-street.

F. LOGIER.

Cape Town, 5th March, 1828.

PUBLIC SALE.

A Public Sale will be held at the Stores of P. ALBERTUS, on Monday Morning, the 18th instant, which will be continued on every following Monday, until the whole of the following Goods shall be disposed of; viz.

Sugar, Coffee, Rice; best Cognac Brandy, in whole and half Puncheons, and in Cases of a dozen bottles; Liqueurs, Ratafia, Brandy Fruits, Champagne, Barsac, Vin de Grave, Frontignac, St. Julien, and various other sorts of French Wines, Vinegar, Eau de Cologne, Lavender Water, and fine Essence of ditto, Marseilles Soap, Sulphur, Chocolate, Prunes, Salad Oil, Anchovies, Olives, Looking-glasses with gilt Frames, China, Fire-works, Paper Hangings, plain and with Landscapes; Copper Kettles, and Cocks, Pullics, Whetstones and Dripstones, &c.—Also an Assortment of French Sattin, Gros de Naples, and other Silk Goods, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Umbrellas, Ladies' Straw Hats, and Dresses, with many other Articles.

Of the Sale of the Silk Goods, due Notice will be given in a future Advertisement.

WAGGON FOR SALE.

FOR private Sale, a handsome PLEASURE WAGGON, on Springs, and runs remarkably light and easy.—Apply to Mr. J. M. MAYNARD, No. 17, Church-street.

ON Wednesday Morning, the 12th instant, will be disposed of at Mr. REEVES' Sale, on account of Government, the Travelling Equipment of the late Court of Circuit, consisting of one Marquee and three Bell Tents, four Camp Beds, four Field Tables, eight do. Chairs, two Commodes, a Medicine Chest, Breakfast Canteen, and Dinner ditto, some Silver and plated Ware, Culinary Utensils, Carpenters' Tools, a Musket, &c. &c. &c.

Without the least Reserve.

PUBLIC SALE, at the Store No. 18, Heeregracht, on the Mornings and Afternoons of Wednesday and Thursday next, the 12th and 13th inst. of the whole Stock in Trade, consisting of Jewellery, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Smyth's Perfumery, Haberdashery, Cut Glass, and Earthen Ware, Ironmongery, Brass and Lacquered Ware, and a variety of articles too numerous for insertion.

WOLFF & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

Rich figured, checked, and plain China Silks.

AT Messrs. JONES & COOKE's Sale, on Saturday next, will be sold, a select assortment of the above specified Goods.

AT Messrs. JONES and COOKE's Sale, on Saturday next, will be sold, a few Casks French Brandy, (Samples of which will be produced,) a quantity of Door and Window Frames; together with the usual variety of Produce and Manufactures.

WOLFF & BARTMAN,
Auctioneers.

ON Saturday Morning, the 8th instant, at Messrs. JONES & COOKE's, will be sold, without Reserve, a Residue of Sherry and Ale, bottled in India, the property of a Gentleman deceased.

Fresh Investment of India Piece Goods, per Kingston.

MESSRS. NISBET & DICKSON have just received by the above Vessel, a few Bales of 8 and 16 Ell Chintz, of assorted Patterns, and printed on fine Baftas Linen;—also, Baftas, Sannahs and Mah-moodies.

A Public Sale of the same will be held, at their Stores, on Monday Morning the 10th inst. together with their usual variety of Europe and China Manufactures.

WOLFF & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

To-morrow Morning, 7th inst.

A Public Sale will be held, at the Store of Mr. Wm. BILLINGSLEY, of a variety of Goods, without Reserve, to close Accounts.

J. BLORE, Auctioneer.

French Claret, Negro-head Tobacco, Lamp Cotton, empty Pipes and half ditto, Oakum, &c.

AT His Majesty's Custom-House will be sold, the above Merchandise, on Monday Afternoon, at 3 o'Clock, landed from the Brig *Promise*.
JONES & COOKE, Agents.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has commenced Business on his own Account, as a Goldsmith and Jeweller, &c. and hopes by the strictest attention to merit their Favours.

P. GAUGAIN.

Strand-street, No. 30, Let. D.

THE Undersigned, in returning thanks for the cordial manner with which their appeal (in behalf of a distressed Family,) in the Colonist of the 21st ult. has been met by many charitable individuals, have still to regret that the Subscriptions already received, are very inadequate to the object proposed; they, therefore, trust those to whom Providence may have granted a larger portion of the blessings of this life, will not suffer a design so auspiciously commenced, to be frustrated for want of the speedy completion of the remaining funds necessary to carry it into execution.

G. YEOLAND.

L. J. KELLY.

	£ s.
Dr. Murray,	1 1
E. Christian,	1 1
Mr. McLean, H.M.S. Tweed, per ditto,	1 1
J. B. Ebden,	1 1
Mrs. Wilberforce Bird,	1 1
Mrs. Richardson,	1 0
As. Smith,	1 0

LED, on the 1st instant, to the sincere regret of her Parents and Relatives, BEATRIX, Twin Daughter of Mr. GEORGE HERBERT, aged 10 years and 11 months.

Cape Town,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
Thursday, March 6, 1828.

THIS day is laid before our Readers, in continuation from our last, the Letter of the Currency Committee to the Earl of Caledon. At this stage of the business, as we have not seen more of the documents than is now before the Public, we can not pretend to have formed any opinion; but as soon as the whole shall have appeared, we will endeavour to state, whatever may suggest itself in addition to the documents themselves.

We learn by the *Promise*, from Rio Janeiro, that the City of Bourdeaux, whose singular case is mentioned in our

4th number, had arrived there, and was about to proceed to Gibraltar. The *Job* had been condemned.

By the *Eleanor*, from the Mauritius, we have received a few numbers of the *Journal General de Maurice*. They contain nothing of interest, but the arrival on the 30th of Jan. of the *Brig Kent*, from Algoa Bay.

A private letter from Graham's *Times* mentions the death of the Caffer Chieftain, T'Sambie, and that the succession, for which Gaika is a candidate, is likely to be a source of contention.

It appears by the last *Gazette*, the Trustees of the Public Library have been appointed.

The nomination of Gentlemen, who are new to the Institution, to the exclusion of so many Members of the former Committee, conveys no great compliment to the latter, although their discharge of the duties confided to them seems to have deserved the approbation of the Public.

There is one act, however, of the administration, which remains to be accounted for: we mean the alienation of the edifice built for and appropriated to the Library.

That building, it is pretty generally known, was erected at the expense of the Orphan Chamber, and constituted a handsome donation of that Board, towards an undertaking, whose effects will not be obliterated, until Table Mountain shall be up-rooted from its base. That building, however, set apart for such a purpose, over which the Government had no legitimate control, has been converted by the Government to another use—use, which, however noble—however excellent—is other than that, for which it was originally intended, and to which it is dedicated by those, who alone had a right to assign it.

The building—the books—the philosophical apparatus, &c. belonging to the Library, formerly under the control of the Committee, must be viewed in the light of an heir-loom—inalienable. It is doubtless, thought the Orphan Chamber when they expended so much in constructing a suitable edifice for that transnational object. So, doubtless, thought those individuals who have from time to time, presented many valuable works to the South African Public Library. We never supposed, when he presented a box or set of books to the Library, that the Government had a right to order, or the Committee to execute a transfer of

work, which he intended to bequeath to future generations at the Cape? But if it be lawful to dispose of a building which cost in all probability ten thousand dollars or upwards, how can we object to a book being given away, though obtained likewise as a present, which cost perhaps a hundredth—perhaps a five hundredth part of the sum? If such be the security of the Public Library, the foundation of the Institution must be as rotten as that of the Building was reported to be.

To great public purposes, we readily acknowledge, that subordinate interests must occasionally give way, and we acknowledge this perhaps the more readily; for that it was our lot, Courteous Reader, to have spent many days in a city of the Northern Hemisphere, which yields to none of its size in beauty, and which owes much of that beauty to the labors of certain Commissioners, for making wide, and convenient streets, before the magic power of whose Act of Parliament, even some *public* buildings have crumbled into dust. But in no case has the property of a private individual, or of a public body been wrested from its owner, before compensation had been made. Has that been done in the present instance?

We are, however, not without confidence in the present Trustees, and assuredly the name of His Majesty's Attorney General, ought to afford additional security, that the Public Library shall not be illegally dispossessed of its property—dispossessed without an equivalent being given—for any purpose—however in itself admirable—however exalted.

Whilst on the subject of the Library, we beg to say, that we trust our Correspondent Civis, will approve of our inserting only the serious part of his letter. We must at the same time declare, that we differ with him in opinion as to lending out the books of the Library. If a deposit equal to the value of the book be insisted on, those expensive works of reference, mentioned by Civis, will never be taken out, and at the same time it will be much better that the books in general should sustain a little injury to be paid for by a small annual subscription, than that they should remain on the shelves un-injured because un-opened.

Though we are not at all aware of any incorrectness in our report of law proceedings last week, we readily accede to the Guardian's request to insert his letter, which it is alike our duty to do, whether the error originated with ourselves, or not.

The picture of society, or disunion rather, at Simon's Town, drawn by a Correspondent, is certainly matter of just ridicule, but not of surprize. In rank, or religious tenets, the less the real difference, the greater is the anxiety, and the bitterness manifested; and where the stage is small, and the actors are few, each endeavours to draw enormous distinctions between himself and his neighbour, who treads closest upon his heels. Nothing, therefore, can better tend to alleviate those feelings of overweening vanity on the one hand, and of mortification perhaps on the other, which arise from such a state of things, than the conviction, that the efforts to enforce such distinctions will always be inversely as their merits.

The writer, who subscribes himself a Colonist, will doubtless be pleased to learn, that a Committee has been appointed to take charge of public buildings, consisting, as we are informed, of the Hon. J. W. Stoll and Mr. Commissioner Heyward.

We are happy to inform such of our Readers, as wish to enjoy a moonlight walk on the jetty, that they are no longer subject to be interrupted by the sentinel at 9 o'clock. That order appears to have been rescinded.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 28th Feb. 1828.

Mr. Advocate Bergh was sworn in. [Just as the business of the Court commenced, the guard, after having been relieved, passed the Court-house. The inconvenience, which the accompanying music of the band seemed to produce was but momentary it is true; yet we think it but right to mention that it appeared to cause some slight interruption, whilst the band were passing immediately in front of the Court.]

The Court observed, that the Bar should be aware, that it is not necessary to wait the full period of fourteen days under the impression that the Court would not sit if the parties were sooner ready for a decree,—and also that it would be convenient, if the Bar, or rather the Solicitors would keep the plaintiff, and defendant, in their proper places, retaining the original denominations of plaintiff, and defendant, as in the original action.

His Majesty's Attorney General addressed the Court, and citing the Proclamation of the 9th of February, handed in the certificate described therein (3rd paragraph) to be filed as of record in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court.

The Chief Justice did not see how the

Supreme Court could be called on to record any civil act of the Lieut.-Governor. The proclamation which they had heard mentioned by the Attorney General, was merely the will of the Lieutenant-Governor, and did not come before the Court as law. The Court of Justice used itself to bear a part in such matters, as that specified in the instrument before the Court, and therefore recorded them; but this Court might as well be called on to record any act of the Lieutenant-Governor's administration, as this, which could be kept equally well in the Colonial Office.

Mr. Justice Burton observed, that nothing could become a record which did not pass in Court.

The Chief Justice again said, that if this were admitted, the Court might be called upon to record any paper whatever, a power which they could not allow, either to this Government, or the Government at home.

Mr. Justice Menzies expressed his concurrence in the sentiments of his brother judges.

The Attorney General was then about to withdraw, when the Court directed the document in question to be filed for security.

Brink, v. Bresler and Others.

Mr. Brandt stated the case.

This was an action brought to recover 400 Rds. the amount of a promissory note of C. Frislew deceased, to whose estate the defendants were appointed Executors, and in that capacity they were called on to pay the amount of that note, and a provisional sentence was prayed for to that effect.

Mr. de Wet, for defendants, stated, that the rightful owner of this note was the boy Jack. The learned Advocate then proceeded to read certain extracts from the Day-book of the Guardian of Slaves, setting forth, that it appeared from the testimony of Jack, corroborated by the Notary Beck, that he (Jack) had paid over this sum of Rds. 400 to his Master as part of the purchase of his own freedom, and that being unable to make up the remainder, he afterwards resolved to contribute this sum towards purchasing from N. J. Basson, the freedom of his wife Dolphina, according to a contract entered into by Dolphina's son, named Saptoe; upon which his Master, the Testator, passed him the promissory note in question, in repayment of the sum of 400 Rix-dollars, formerly lodged in his (his Master's) hands. The parties to that contract for the purchase of Dolphina's freedom, afterwards appeared before the Notary Beck, and agreed to annul that contract, by which the property in the note in question reverted to Jack, from whom however it was withheld, and passed through the hands of another Endorser into those of the present Plaintiff.

Mr. Brandt in reply contended, that

none of the circumstances adduced on the other side as the unsworn hearsay evidence of the Guardian of Slaves could have weight with the Court, though it was admitted, that the note was over-due, when it came into the possession of the present Plaintiff.

Mr. de Wet, urged the importance of that admission, and the difficulty of the situation in which the Executors were placed. On the one hand pressed for payment by the Plaintiff, and on the other warned by the Guardian to withhold it.

The Chief Justice was of opinion, that provisional sentence could not be granted in as much as the Plaintiff receiving the note after it had become due, and had been dishonored, ought to have been particular in his inquiries.

Mr. Justice Menzies was for granting provisional sentence.

1st Because the instrument was clear.

2ndly Because it is the practice here, though not in England to negotiate bills over-due; and—3rdly Because, even admitting the unsworn testimony of the Guardian to be sufficient evidence, it was not of such a tendency as to deprive the Plaintiff of his claim *ex facie* to a provisional sentence.

Mr. Justice Burton, and Mr. Justice Kekewich spoke also in favor of granting provisional sentence.

Provisional sentence granted.

Friday, 29th Feb.

In the case of Mr. Attorney Witham, alluded to in our last, the sentence of the Court was suspension for three months. As our Reporter was unfortunately not in Court at that time, we are unable to give the particulars.

Tuesday, 4th March.

Mr. Denyssen handed in the memorial of John de Villiers, *Paul's son*, committed to the gaol of Worcester, on the warrant of the Resident Magistrate, praying that their Lordships would be pleased to admit him to bail, which the Resident Magistrate had declined doing.

The learned Advocate further stated that he had informed the Attorney General of his intention to bring forward this motion, and that the evidence in the case was, in the hands of that Officer of the Crown.

The Attorney General said, that, in laying before their Lordships the documents relating to the case, he would abstain from making any comment whatever.

On reading the warrant of commitment, the Chief Justice said, that it was far from his intention, to impute blame to the Magistrate; for in acting upon new principles great difficulties must arise in attaining a correct understanding of the Ordinances, notwithstanding the care that was evinced in the wording of

of them; but as this was the first case, which had come before the Court, it might be well to remark that the expression was not sufficiently clear, and precise.

His Lordship then recited the words of the warrant, which ran, "for ill-treatment from which his (the boy's) death, is supposed to have been occasioned," and called on Mr. Denyssen to state, what bail he was prepared to offer.

Mr. Denyssen having consulted the father of the Memorialist, who was in Court, said, that he was prepared to give bail to any amount, which their Lordships might think fit to require.

Mr. Justice Menzies referred to the 35th article of the 40th Ordinance, for regulating the manner of proceeding in Criminal Cases, which states, that the "Warrant shall clearly express the Crime, or Offence, with which the Prisoner is charged."

But, said his Lordship, this instrument expresses no crime nor offence:

Therefore it is not a warrant.

Mr. Justice Burton then declared, that when he came to consider what bail was necessary, he could not find in the warrant any thing from which he could judge of the nature of the offence, nor did he see, that the warrant specified any offence, upon which the applicant could be held in custody. He therefore thought, that the Public Prosecutor must commence *de novo*.

Mr. Justice Kekewich, coincided in opinion with his brother Judges, for the reasons adduced by their Lordships.

The Attorney General begged to say a few words in defence of the Magistrate. It was known to their Lordships, that many of the Magistrates are Dutch Gentlemen, who from their slight knowledge of English, are cautious of charging a man categorically with a crime, and therefore rather give, as in the present instance, a history of the case, from which an inference may be drawn.

The Chief Justice observed, that this was a case in which the liberty of the subject was concerned, and if those Gentlemen could not perform the duties, the sooner that others were put in their places the better.

His Lordship then pronounced the judgment of the Court, that the warrant was insufficient.

Appointments in last Gazette.

Trustees of the Public Library:

Anthony Oliphant, Esquire, H. M. Attorney General.

The Rev. Fearon Fallowes, M. A. Astronomer Royal.

The Rev. Abraham Faure, B. D. one of the Ministers of the Reformed Church in Cape Town.

To be Minister at Caledon,—The Rev. John Cassie.

Within the month of February the following Ordinances have been promulgated:

No. 40, For regulating the manner of proceeding in Criminal Cases in this Colony; which treats, 1st, Of Jurisdiction; 2dly, Of Prosecutors, and their title; 3dly, Of Arrest, and Preliminary Examination; and, 4thly, Of Bail: under each of which heads is contained a number of articles, in all 66.

No. 41, For determining the qualification of persons liable to serve on Grand and Petit Juries, and for making out, and returning lists of the same.

Proclamations.

Dated 9th of February,—For destroying Fifty thousand Rix-dollars worn out and defaced paper money, and creating a like sum to supply the place of the same.

Dated 28th of Feb.—Directing, in pursuance of the Charter, that, for the purpose of holding the next Circuit Courts, the Colony shall be divided into three Districts; one of which shall contain the Sub-district of Clan William, and the Districts of Worcester and Stellenbosch; one other shall contain the Districts of Swellendam, and George; and the third shall contain the Districts of Uitenhage, Albany, Somerset, and Graaff-Reinet, and the Sub-district of Beaufort.

A Circuit Court to be held in each of the towns of Clan William, Swellendam, and Uitenhage, on the 1st of May next.

THE PAPER CURRENCY.

LETTER OF THE COMMITTEE, TO THE EARL OF CALEDON.

(Continued from our last.)

We were little prepared to see in a report officially made to His Majesty's Government, by persons expressly deputed for the purpose of minute inquiry, and who must have had access to every record necessary to elucidate the claims of the Capitalists, the assertion made, "that no pledge was given for the redemption of the currency, or for its conversion." Will it be believed, that the writers of this strange though untrue assertion, had ever seen or read the various unequivocal promises, made both under the Dutch and English Governments, to withdraw the paper in circulation, and to re-place it by specie; or that they had before them at the time, the proclamations on this head, from the year 1782, until the last clear and full declaration of this Government, in June, 1822; none of which, (with the exception of the proclamations in 1806 slightly touched upon,) are as much as mentioned or alluded to in the above despatch. That this assertion was made for the purpose of supporting what they knew to be a measure of injustice, and one fatal to the best interests of this colony, is moreover manifest from their own words; when in a subsequent part of the same letter, they state, that, had His Majesty's Government not anticipated them by the

measure taken to fix the currency, "it was in their contemplation to have recommended the punctual fulfilment of the pledges successively made, by the Government for the redemption of part of the paper currency!" thereby fully admitting, that such unequivocal pledges did exist. Is it then possible to mistake the intention which dictated the first paragraph, or to have a stronger admission of its inaccuracy than the second?

The inconsistency of the reasoning contained in the said letter of the Commissioners, is further betrayed, in that part, where they proceed to support the wisdom of the Treasury order, on account of the large commission made in favor of the colony, and of the "relief" conferred on a large majority of debtors,—thereby entirely forgetting, or not heeding the injury done to the legal creditors;—for, it may be asked, what right can the Treasury have to relieve the debtor, at the expense of the creditor? If the measure be a just one, there can be no relief,—the creditor obtains but his due; and the admission that it is a *relief* to the debtor, at once admits the injury done in the same proportion to the creditor, and the general injustice of the act.

We feel ourselves however called upon, to draw your Lordship's more particular attention to those parts of the above-mentioned letter and postscript of His Majesty's Commissioners, having reference to this Committee, where they have taken upon themselves to comment upon the line of conduct we have pursued, in a manner not only injurious to ourselves, but likely to mislead the public, as it probably has already misled the department of the Treasury, which has given publicity to this document. We are stated, my Lord, "to have compromised the rights of our fellow citizens; to have expressed sentiments tending to impress a belief, that the redemption of the Rix-dollar at 2s. would have been generally satisfactory; and thereby to have abandoned all claim to its redemption at 4s. and virtually to have recognised the right of the Government to fix its value at any reduced rate. To these assertions we not only attach our unqualified denial; but take this opportunity to place the principles which have uniformly governed us, in their true light, by the following explanation:—

Upon the promulgation of the fatal Ordinance of the 6th June, 1825, a simultaneous and general feeling of consternation was manifested by all classes of our community: Addresses were poured in to the Burgher Senate, and this Committee was appointed at a meeting more numerous than any this colony had ever witnessed, for the purpose of urging the rights of the public to the full value of the Rix-dollar, as uniformly recognised by the Government in all our internal transactions, to be equivalent to 4s. sterling.

It is true, that in a second meeting, an attempt was made by a few individuals to defeat, if possible, the object for which we had been deputed; but the decided manner in which the resolutions submitted by them were rejected and spurned, only tended to confirm the general feeling, and our appointment by the first: at the suggestion, however, of one of our members, one of the individuals before alluded to (Mr. Buckton) was added to our Committee; and this step we took, in order that every measure we should adopt might undergo the fullest and fairest discussion; and with the exception of the individual just named, our sentiments and feelings have been invariably unanimous with respect to the Government measure. We have strictly and conscientiously discharged the trust reposed in us, by having on no occasion conceded to any compromise of the interests of the proprietors and capitalists. No such compromise was ever contemplated by us; and our communications to your Lordship, to Lord Liverpool, and to Lord Bathurst, the petition to His Majesty (and particularly the concluding prayer thereof,) uniformly breathe the same spirit, which has neither abated nor changed in the members of the Committee, nor in the public, who are so deeply interested in this question.

There is still another incorrect insinuation in the Commissioners' said despatch, which we cannot avoid noticing. They state "that our sentiments and those of the public, had been strengthened by opinions attributed to Col. Bird." We are equally at a loss to devise the reasons for this statement, the truth of which we beg most unequivocally to deny. It is known that Col. Bird at the time of the issue of the Ordinance was an invalid; saw very few persons, and did not mix in society. We neither collectively, nor individually, had any communications with Col. Bird, until the period at which he was first thought of to proceed to England to advocate our interests, and was solicited to proceed thither, which was *several months* subsequent to the date of the Commissioners' letter. The feelings excited by the Ordinance, were, as we have before stated, simultaneous, immediate, and universal; such as no individual could have fomented or controlled, and were founded on principles admitted by every person, who had ever before either committed his sentiments to the public press, or given the subject the slightest consideration.

We have the honor to enclose a letter from the Colonel, (*no copy was kept,) received by us on that point, to which we beg to refer as confirming our disavowal of the opinions and acts so unfairly attributed to us in the above-mentioned despatch of His Majesty's Commissioners.

After having been under the necessity thus unequivocally to disavow those parts of the said letter which have reference to

the opinions and acts of this Committee, we can only conclude by assuring your Lordship, that we feel totally at a loss to account for so extraordinary a statement; but as that production has been brought before the public, we have deemed it due to ourselves, and to our constituents, thus to notice it. We are, as we have before observed, apprehensive, that this explanation will arrive too late to be serviceable to our cause; but it is necessary, that however late, the delusion, positively and secretly employed to the entire destruction of the welfare of this colony, should be made known and exposed; as it may prevent similar mis-statements from prejudicing the fair claims of any other persons, whose cause may also have to pass through the scrutiny and be subjected to the representations of the same tribunal.

We have the honor to remain,
My Lord,
Your Lordships' most obedient
humble servants,
For the Committee,
W. HAWKINS, Chairman.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Cape Town, 4th March, 1828.

Sir,—In your paper of last Thursday, I observed a paragraph regarding the *Guardian of Slaves*, which concludes with these words, as coming from the Chief Justice:—"for a bundle of papers had been transmitted from that officer (the *Guardian*), without stating for what purpose they were sent." I am induced to believe this must have arisen from some misapprehension of your Reporter, for I cannot suppose that an observation so unmerited on my part, as implying both a charge of partial neglect of duty, and a reflection that what I did perform, had been done in a slovenly and disrespectful manner, could have proceeded from his Lordship. Animadversion in any shape, I must confess, is so very new to me, that perhaps I attach more importance to the expressions in question, than they really call for; but this being the first censure which my official conduct has experienced during a service of twenty-two years, I cannot be prevailed on to pass it unnoticed; and as the "Colonist" has been the medium through which it has gone forth, through the same channel I expect its refutation. I therefore have to request (as I cannot be mistaken in the circumstance alluded to in the obnoxious paragraph, having as yet made but one communication to the Supreme Court,) that you will give publicity to the following statement:

On taking over the books and papers belonging to my Department, the late *Guardian* delivered to me the Inquiries and other documents, *completed as far as his duty extended*, in eleven cases of Slaves claiming their freedom; nine of which he informed me, had been forwarded by him at different preceding periods to the late Court of Justice in the usual form, but returned on the 31st December last, with a

Resolution stating that the short time the Court had to sit, would not allow of the necessary steps being taken; the other two he said were in readiness to be sent, but kept back in consequence of the return of the others. My Predecessor having observed on that occasion, that he being no longer in office, was of opinion that I was the proper person to transmit those cases to the Supreme Court; I accordingly put them *under cover* in the same regular order in which I had received them, the documents of every case separate with its proper number from the Complaint Book, affixed to each, and addressed them to the Acting Registrar, accompanied with the following letter:—

*"Guardian of Slaves Office,
15th February, 1828.*

"SIR,—I have the honor to forward here-with, and to request you will lay before the Supreme Court, Extracts from the Books of this Office, with all the other documents obtained, relative to the several cases of Slaves claiming their freedom, as stated on the other side, and which have been handed over to me by the late Guardian; I beg leave further to acquaint you for the information of their Lordships, that the first nine cases were transmitted at different periods to the late Court of Justice, by my Predecessor, but returned to him on the 31st December last, pursuant to the annexed Resolution of that Court, dated the 27th before, on the grounds that the short time which the Court then had to sit, would not allow of the necessary investigations being effected. The two last mentioned cases were in readiness to be forwarded, but, being withheld in consequence of the aforesaid Resolution, I therefore transmit them accompanied by the original letters of the late Guardian appertaining thereto."

"I have the honor to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) "H. MURPHY,
"Guardian of Slaves."

"The Acting Registrar
"of the Supreme Court."

The several letters transmitted by my Predecessor to the late Court of Justice with all those cases having already *stated the purpose for which they were sent*, I not only consider that in adopting the line suggested by him, I did every thing that my duty called upon me to do; but I am further of opinion, that it would have been the height of vanity in me, just entered on a new office, and a tacit reflection on the administration of the late Guardian, which has given such general satisfaction, had I presumed that I could supply better or clearer information on cases, wherein he alone had made the inquiries and collected the documents.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
HENRY MURPHY.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR,—The history of an individual town is interesting to those who inhabit

it, and the success of its commerce, the prosperity of its religion, and the rise and progress of its public institutions, are subjects ever near the heart of the well affected denizen. Believing as we have hitherto done, that in all the movements of society, there is an ever-resumed and renovated progress, we are free to confess, that this position has become weaker and weaker the more an inquiry was made into the state of our local politics. Hence we have been almost driven to the conviction, that *here* there is a certain cycle in which our affairs are ever doomed to revolve, so that whenever a particular extent of improvement has been attained, the process of deterioration necessarily begins. How many societies and institutions, both of a moral and scientific nature, have been planted at the Cape, and then withered away? They have scarcely attained to the age of the winter snow-ball, rolled together by the frolicsome humour of boy-hood, and left to evaporate before the vernal breeze.

It is impossible not to experience exquisite regret, that while the perfection of science and of art, are shedding their lights on every other land, this country is doomed to remain stationary—nay to retrograde. This indifference cannot be traced to *the people at large*. There is a germinant feeling among them which a kindly breath might awaken and unfold. The true state of the case is, that hindrances are thrown in the way by those who bearing authority, limit or interrupt the career of improvement. This may be done not so much by actual opposition, as from a constitutional sluggishness of temper, imbecility of mind, or inability to judge of the importance of public institutions. A false notion of economy may be also included. "This," observes Zimmerman, "is an excellent lure to betray people into expense." *A tile in time saves nine*, says the proverb. Had this been sufficiently contemplated, we had not seen, as at present, the dilapidated state of many of our public buildings.

In making these preliminary remarks, it was foreign to my design to enter upon the thorny road of politics; but just at a moment, when 1828 was to introduce a new order of things, and when we were persuading ourselves that our ears were catching the low breathings of a voice crying unto us, "Awake oh thou that dwellest in the dust," the cloud has darkened upon us, and we have proofs of a coming barbarism. The public, and the servants of government, have been treated as mere automata. Publicity has been banished from the government proceedings; to command, and not to consult, seems to have been the motto of the Colonial Office. A submissive and not an inquiring people, hath been required; all accordingly is silence and

mystery over the public affairs of the colony, totally inimical to that British frankness which had hitherto a name among the nations. Without pursuing reflections on these subjects which have been hastily referred to, we are led on to the contemplation of a public measure, which has excommunicated knowledge, and proscribed one of the most popular institutions at the Cape. The *Colonist* has announced to us, that the *South African Museum* has been closed without any repeal of the public-spirited proclamation of 1824, which established it; and it is understood at the same time, that an order has been issued to some subordinate of government, to dispose of the remains (still interesting) of the public menagerie. Leaving the merits of the Superintendent of the Museum out of the question, whose laborious and disinterested services in the various departments of science, will ever be appreciated by the public, we must be allowed to lament the bad taste which has turned away the stream of knowledge, and clogged the wheels of our national improvement. This single episode in our history, is a circumstance too striking to be passed over in silence. Public opinion ought to bear on it, and the press do its duty. It is impossible to refer to the destruction of the Museum, without directing a few thoughts to Natural History. Few studies, have a more direct tendency to expand the mind, and to generalise its ideas. The researches of abstract science are too far removed from the ordinary business of life, to engage the notice of the mere man of the world. Natural History is a pursuit of an intermediate kind, sufficiently connected with our own animal existence, and our own immediate wants, to claim attention even from the most careless; and at the same time affording sufficient scope for intellectual exertion, to entitle it to the dignity of true science. The great variety of vegetable and animal forms which the Cape of Good Hope presents to our notice, which enrich our mountains, and tenant our deserts, are quite sufficient to awaken curiosity and stimulate research. They are a great part of our *riches*; and poor indeed must that man be, who possessing the means, has not the heart to encourage the working of this *mine*. The labours of the systematic Zoologist are of immense use to the traveller. They serve to clear the roads, and trace out maps of the country to be traversed: not only this, the subtle questions of physiology concerning the properties of animal matter, which constitute life, the refined chemistry that preserves these properties, together with innumerable other questions, have a close connection with the subject.

The destruction of the Museum, and the sale of the public menagerie, form the first chapter in the remarkable occur-

rences of the year. What is to become of the once spacious, open, and beautiful public gardens, is still a State secret, hidden from the eye of the vulgar in the bottom of a well. At present, all that remains of their former grandeur is only a few broken jets, neglected trees, or grass-grown *parterres*; which, like a few straggling grey locks that no longer shade the temples of age, but only tell where once a shade has been, speak of a vigour that is departed, of a glory that is gone.

A COLONIST.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR.—As your Paper appears to follow the old motto, "Open to all parties, influenced by none," may I request a corner in it for a few observations on a letter of Thursday last, respecting the South African Public Library.

Have those who recommend the measure of lending out the books of the Public Library, ever given it a single thought? Are they aware of the nature of these works, and that the establishment is pledged to preserve them in a perfect state for the public who paid for them? But the committee no longer exists. True—and with the wisdom of the dismissal of this body I have here nothing to do; yet I may presume, that the destruction of the Library is not necessarily to follow; and that its destruction would follow this measure is morally certain, from the fact, that the greatest anticipated annual subscription would by no means cover the loss and destruction of works most likely to attract attention. I do not, Sir, speak unadvisedly. It was my intention to procure some information on this head from the acting librarian; but notwithstanding his usual urbanity on general subjects, on this he appeared to be clouded in that mystery, with which the public functionaries of this blessed colony ever love to envelop themselves. I, therefore, applied to a source equally authentic, and from this I learn, that one work alone—a work of no earthly value, except for the plates, viz.: "Daniel's Coast Scenery round Great Britain," costs in London about seventy guineas; to which may be added numerous others averaging about thirty guineas each, with splendid plates, and of course very attractive to picture loving bodies: moreover, with this exception, they are not at present suited to the general taste of the colony: this is more amply provided for by Messrs. Greig and Bridekirk, and the Commercial Room. By a reference to the entry book of the latter, it will be seen, that many of our colonial sages delight to while away the idle hour in silent communication with a sentimental novelist, a recent tourist, or a periodical reviewer. As regards the latter class of works, there can be but one opinion. The good they have latterly effected has been immense; and to use

the words of a highly-enlightened writer in the Quarterly, "the occurrences of every day bear perpetual witness to the energy and extent of the influence which they exercise over society in all its departments." But the sapient economy of the government has ordained, that after the 31st Dec. 1827, all periodicals shall be discontinued in the Public Library. There cannot, therefore, be any defensible reason for the destruction of a valuable and (with the exception of the Museum), the only valuable scientific institution in the colony.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CIVIS.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Albany, 18th Feb. 1828.

MR. EDITOR.—Many of your readers are much surprised that any difference of opinion should exist, as to the utility of introducing Chinese into the Colony; or indeed, any other class of labourers that could be introduced as free-men, and unencumbered with long periods of apprenticeship which lead to dishearten the man, and are of no real advantage to the master.

We have nothing to hope, for many years, from emigration from home; many would have come out, had they not been deterred by the crusade of charity, which was preached up all over the world, to relieve the general mass of misery which 5000 emigrants were said to be suffering; and after an intense feeling had been excited, and subscriptions collected from the Mississippi to the Ganges, what became of it? why, Sir, that is a secret; but people here will tell you, it was handed in thousands to those who least wanted it, while those who suffered most got little or nothing.

To this interested crusade, and this only, is to be attributed the want of labour in the Colony, which is thus, much the same as being hermetically sealed against Europeans of the labouring class; therefore, why should not a few Chinese be introduced, and as soon as their passage money is paid, left to find their way to those who would best remunerate them for their labour.

It is the leading policy of the British Government, to put an end to Slavery at the earliest practicable moment; now, let the slave owner see within his reach a sufficiency of free labour, as cheap as slave; and from that moment, slavery will be in effect at an end; no man will long continue to hold slaves, if he sees it disadvantageous to do so.

O.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Simon's Town, March 1, 1828.

SIR.—I am greatly surprised at my countrymen, that they are so backward in the erection of an English Church at Cape Town. It appears the Scotch, much to their credit, are getting a fine Church erected,

and the Methodists are erecting a Chapel here.—A feeble attempt was made at this place the other day to get subscriptions for the erection of an English Church, but totally failed. The cause of the failure is the subject of this letter, which, I beg leave to point out,—in the whole of Simon's Town there are but a few dozen Houses, nevertheless there are as many petty distinctions as houses, one party cannot sit in the same side of the Church with others—another party must have screens with peep holes in them, so that they can see others, that cannot see them—others must sit in a whole Pew, and although they see others standing, they will by no means allow them a sitting, although they could easily spare five or six. In short Mr. Editor, there is no charity amongst us or Christian feeling. Pride and vain glory, are our prominent parts, the one half of the people have no places to sit, or are ashamed to see the pride of others—in this way are we divided, and likely to be so, unless you can point out a remedy.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A BRITON.

EXTRACTS, &c.

(Continued from our last Number.)

Extract 2.—The History of the church; the papers on * Schools of Industry; and the Appendix to the Notes on African Civilization, may be considered as intimately united in their objects, although published without connection. There is proof on record, that the seeds of good feeling on these subjects, are not wanting at the Cape. In 1813, an appeal was made to the people, which they met in a spirit worthy of all praise,—a large sum of money was subscribed voluntarily by persons of every rank in life, from the Hottentot to the Governor.

The views of His Excellency Sir John Cradock, were announced by a proclamation of 1st July, 1813, urging—"the more extensive circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and the solid establishment of a correspondent system of education;" and the Members of the Bible and School Commission, took occasion in the following week to enlarge upon those views in an address to the public; which contains views, perhaps, unprecedented in papers emanating from authority at the Cape of Good Hope:

"The continent of Africa, until now, is the least of all people enlightened by the gospel; and as the colony of the Cape of Good Hope is, perhaps, the most extensive christian dominion in all this continent, every one ought fervently to wish that our blessed religion may be most universally known and established here; that the means which are now within our reach, for bringing men to the knowledge and practice of this religion may be multiplied here; may be so improved and established, as to diffuse, if possible, into the more interior countries of benighted Africa, those blessings which we ourselves enjoy."—Cape Gazette, 10th July, 1813.

There can be no doubt, that judicious exertions in aid of African civilization, might be made with very great effect through the medium of this colony, if suitably supplied with funds from England: and until the Crown, on its part, has put proper methods in trial, we are bound not to despair of the correspondent support of the white people. Great allowances must be made for the Cape Colonists. Dutch writers describe the old Government as a despotism; and it will not be pretended, that in our time enough has been done to eradicate the natural vices of misrule. Whatever may have been the cause that such is the fact, will not be denied.

To this means of lowering character, there must be added in our estimate the existence of slavery, and the consequent injustice done to the colored race; so that from above and from below, the middle orders have from time immemorial been trained to habits opposed to the due performance of their public and private duties. A new era is, however, now begun in which it is for the people to act their part well. The conquest gave them *by force of law*, the spirit of the British constitution; they are now about to enjoy a part of its most important forms. This will remove some evils; and much depends on the people how rapidly the reforms shall be completed. They must redeem their pledge on the subject of slavery, and in a practical way prove, that in 1826, "they sincerely desired to consider the best means of co-operating with His Majesty's Government." (Announcement of public meeting, 22d July, 1826, for improving the slaves, to appoint a committee on the subject,) "and now point out to the slave the mode by which, through legitimate means, he might obtain amelioration in his condition, and even eventual emancipation for himself, or for his children."—(Memorial to the Lieutenant Governor, Aug. 7th 1826.)

(To be Continued.)

MARRIAGE.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Monday, 3rd March 1828, by the Rev. G. Houch, M.A. Colonial Chaplain:

Mr. Thomas Sinclair, to Miss Maria Magdalena Catharina Weingartz.

BIRTH.

On Sunday, the 2d instant, in the Castle, the Lady of Daniel Doherty, Esq. of His Majesty's 49th Regt. of a Daughter.

CHRISTENING.

In the Military Church, Cape Town, by the Rev. W. WRIGHT, A.M. (acting for the Chaplain of the Forces,) on Sunday the 2nd of March, 1828, a Son of Quarter-Master Luke Castry, of H. M.'s 98th Regt. baptized Arthur Wellesley.

DEATHS.

March 1. A Daughter of George Herbert, Esq. named Beatrix, aged 11 years.

March 4. Lieut. Francis Sleigh, late of the Royal Navy, aged 46 years 5 months.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived in Table Bay.

Feb. 29. *Cambridge*, ship, R. Pearce, from New South Wales 29th October, and Batavia 7th of Jan. for Cowes. Cargo coffee and sugar.—Passengers, Dr. Gregor and Mr. Donovan.—Put in for water.

March 1. *Cambridge*, ship, J. Barber, from Calcutta 6th Jan. for London. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Mesdames Hopper, Boyd, Watson, Bertrand, Henderson, and Schnell; Misses A. & S. Watson, Hopper, and Schnell; Cols. Hopper, Watson, and Bowyer; Majors Crole & Showers; Capts. Bertrand, Akenside, Webster, and Henderson; Messrs. Jane, Morrison, Marshall, Kerr, and Briggs, 9 children, 45 servants, 3 women and 3 children.—Spoke the *Minerva* from Calcutta, two days ago, bound to England.

2. *Promise*, brig, W. Saunders, from Rio Janeiro Jan. 28, for this port and Van Diemen's Land. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Capt. & Mrs. Cooling; Messrs. Rochester, Winnicott, and Knight.—The blockade is still in force.—H. M. S. *Forte* and *Thetis*, are at Rio.—The *City of Bourdeaux* arrived about 14 days previous to the sailing of the *Promise*.

— *Kingston*, ship, W. A. Bowen, from Calcutta 9th Jan. for London. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Mrs. Barclay, Surgeons Castle and Fallowfield; Capts. Barclay and Ogilvie; Lieut. Ogilvie, Ensign Tait, Messrs. Ogilvie, Bainbridge, and Owen, 10 children, and 4 native servants. Put in for water and refreshments.

3. *Mellish*, ship, A. Vincent, from Calcutta 31st Dec. for London. Cargo sugar, &c.—Passengers, Mesdames Smith and Frazer, and 3 children.—Put in for repairs. Dismasted on the 10th Feb. in a severe gale off Madagascar.

— *Fergusson*, ship, J. Groves, from Madras 24th Dec. for London. Cargo sugar, &c.—Passengers, Mesdames Mac Leod and Sutherland, Misses. Mac Leod and Cuppage, Capts. Finnucane, Twigg, Polehole, Carnac, and Wylie; Lieutenants Grierson and Bolton; Major Mac Leod, Assistant-Surgeon Cotton, Messrs. Brooke, Wallace, and Harvey; 2 children, and 4 servants; 33 invalids, 3 women, and 7 children; 4 men of the *Hope*, and 3 Charter-party passengers.—Put in for repairs. Dismasted on the 9th Feb. off Cape St. Mary's, Madagascar, in a severe gale.

4. *Ann Elizabeth*, bark, W. Rendrew, from Mehe, one of the Sychelles, 14th Sept. for London. Cargo oil.—Put in for water and refreshments.

— *Robert Quayle*, brig, P. Roper, from Mauritius 9th Feb. for Marseilles. Cargo sugar.—Passengers, Mesdames Boherville and Videt; Messrs. Boherville, Trouchet, and Raubaud, and 4 children.—Put in for water and refreshments.

5. *Highlander*, brig, S. Stott, from Rio Janeiro 6th Feb. for this port. Cargo coffee and tobacco. Passenger, Mr. Couvin.

— *Eleanor*, brig, T. Munro, from the Mauritius 7th Feb. for this port. Cargo sugar and soap.—Brings a mail.

Sailed from Table Bay.

Feb. 28. *Susanna*, bark, R. Clappison, for London.

— *Recovery*, ship, C. Chapman, for London.

March 2. *Cambridge*, ship, R. Pearce, for London.

— *Euphrates*, ship, W. Buckham, for Mauritius.

MAILS

For England, by the *Cambridge*,—and for New South Wales, by the *Promise*,—will be closed on Saturday next.

MARKET PRICES.

	£	ſ	g	£	ſ	g	£	ſ	g
Aloes, per lb.	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	5
Almonds, per 1000,	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Apples, per lb.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Apricots, do.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
Potatoes, per maid,	2	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Vinegar, per leaguer....	30	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0
Beams, each	6	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Beans, per maid,	7	4	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Berry Wax, per lb.	0	1	2	0	1	4	0	0	0
Butter, per lb.	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Brandy, per leaguer, ...	80	0	0	96	0	0	0	0	0
Peas, per maid,	7	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Barley, per maid,	2	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Hens, each,	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Ducks, & Muscovy do. do.	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Geese, ditto.	1	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Turkeys, ditto,	1	4	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
Charcoal, per sack,	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Hay, per 100 lbs.	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
Honey, per lb.	0	2	4	0	3	0	0	0	0
Oats, per maid,	2	3	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
Chaff, per 16 sacks,	30	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0
Cheese, Cape, per lb.	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
Lime, Shell, per half-aum, ...	1	4	0	1	6	0	0	0	0
Stone, do.	0	6	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Wheat, 10 muids,	60	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	0
Lentils, per maid,	10	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
Flour, fine, per 100 lbs.	6	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
Maize, per maid,	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Elephant's Teeth, per lb.	1	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Walnuts, per 100,	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
Pears, per lb.	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Peaches, ditto,	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Planks, per foot,	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Raisins, per lb.	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Rye, per maid,	3	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0
Straw, per 16 sacks,	18	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, per lb.	0	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	0
Onions, per maid,	2	4	0	3	0	0	0	2	0
Feathers, Ostrich, each,	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Bed, per lb.	1	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Pigs, fattened, each,	15	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
—, unfattened,	6	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
—, suckling,	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Suet, or Tallow, per lb.	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Figs, per lb.	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Lion, Tiger, and Ostrich Skins, each,	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Dry Ox Hides,	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Buck Skins,	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Wines, ordinary,	45	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0
Wool, Sheep, per lb.	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Lemon Juice, per half-aum,	5	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0
Oranges, per 100,	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Salt, per maid,	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Sole Leather, per half-hide,	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Sop, per lb.	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

March 5, 1828.

ALL Communications to be Post-paid, and to be directed to the Editor of this Paper, at Mr. Bridekirk's, Heeregracht, where Subscriptions, to be PAID IN ADVANCE, will also be received.

Printed and published, for the Proprietor, at W. BRIDEKIRK'S, Heeregracht, Cape Town.



THE COLONIST.

No. 17.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1828.

Price 6d.

ENGLISH CHURCH.

THE Subscribers towards the Erection of the proposed English Church, are earnestly called upon to pay the first Instalment of their Subscriptions into the Bank as early as convenient, to enable the Committee to pay over the Amount into the hands of the Trustees.

Donations in aid of the above, will be thankfully received at the Bank, or by any Member of the Committee.

F. FALLOWS, Chairman.
E. CHRISTIAN,
T. K. DEANE,
J. B. EBDEN,
H. CLOETE,
R. J. JONES,
F. COLLISON,
W. W. BIRD,
R. HEURTLEY.

LOGIERIAN MUSIC ACADEMY, No. 45, Bree-street.

THE Undersigned having been informed, that it has been generally circulated, and believed, that it was his intention to leave the Colony next month, begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, and particularly his Pupils, that he has no such intention; and that the Academy will still be conducted and continued under his own immediate Superintendance for a few years longer: at the same time, he also begs to acquaint those desirous of taking advantage of his System of teaching, that there will be a new Class commenced with next week, at the reduced charge, and that there is room for two or three Pupils to make the Class complete.

F. LOGIER will now also keep Wednesdays and Saturdays in each week disengaged, for the purpose of giving private Lessons, either in Town or Country.—Further particulars may be had, on application at the Academy; or at E. K. GREEN's Music Shop, No. 45, Bree-street.

F. LOGIER.

B. BOND and S. SPRUCE beg leave most respectfully to acquaint their Friends, and the Public in general, that they have commenced Business in the Smith and Farrying Line; and trust, by attention and low Prices, to merit a share of public support.

7, Zieke-street, 13th March, 1828.

FOR LONDON.

THE Brig *Patience*, (A. 1.) W. MATHEWS; has room for a few Pipes of Wine, if shipped this Week.—For Freight or Passage, apply to Capt. MATHEWS, or MC. DONALD & SUTHERLAND.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing Brig *Pero*, (A. 1.) W. RUTTER, Burthen 184 Tons, fully found, and ready to proceed on any Voyage requiring dispatch.—Proposals may be made to Capt. RUTTER, or to MC. DONALD & SUTHERLAND.

For Batavia via Bourbon.

THE Ship *Burong*, Capt. W. LISTER, has good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail about the 25th inst.—Apply at the Counting-house of

HARINGTON & GADNEY.

Berg-street, 12th March, 1828.

CARRIAGE HORSES.

FOR SALE, at Mr. C. DIXON's Livery Stables, Plein-street, a Pair of handsome Carriage Horses, one 3 and the other 4 years old,—Price 900 Rds.

The Horses are remarkably quiet in harness, and can be seen any day (Sunday excepted) from 9 A.M. until 6 P.M.

To close an Account.

THE Undersigned offers for Sale, at E. DURHAM's, Grave-street, the remainder of a Consignment of Wearing Apparel, consisting of Dress, Surtout, and Great Coats, Lads' Clothing, &c. at prime cost.

THOMAS DIXON.

N. B. A liberal Credit, upon approved Security.

THE Undersigned begs to intimate to the AMATEURS of VOCAL MUSIC, that he has for Sale (on Commission) at a very moderate price, a fine and new Collection of German, Italian, and French Songs, by the most celebrated Composers—as Rossini, Weber, &c. arranged for the Piano and Guitar.

C. BONIFACE, Guitar Master.
No. 4, Long-market-street.

ALEXANDER BAYART, HAIRDRESSER and PERFUMER, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Cape Town, and the Public in general, that he has removed from the Corner of Long-market-street and the Heeregracht, to No. 18, Plein-street, opposite Lelie-street, where he has fitted up suitable Apartments for the above line; and hopes by continued attention to Business, to merit a share of that patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.

NOTICE.

MR. GEO. CADOGAN, having admitted Mr. JOHN BARKER as a Partner, the Notarial Business, &c. will be carried on at their Office, forming part of the House of Mr. DE WAAL, corner of Long-market-street and the Heeregracht, under the Firm of CADOGAN and BARKER.

11th March, 1828.

MR. GEO. CADOGAN intending to continue his residence at Camp's Bay Kloof, purposes selling in the course of the ensuing Month, the whole of his Furniture and Effects in Cape Town, consisting of Mahogany Dining Tables, Card and Sofa Tables. Sofas, Couches, Side Boards, Chairs, Wardrobes, Looking Glasses and Mirror, Bedsteads, Wash-hand Stands, Clocks, Chimney Ornaments, Carpets, Rattan Mats, Window Curtains, Pictures, China and Earthenware, Dinner Services, Tiffin Tray with covered and spare Dishes, plated covered Dishes, Decanters, Claret Jugs, Beer, Wine, Claret, Hock, Champagne, &c. Glasses;—Pedestal, Swing, Bracket, and Hall Lamps; Wall Shades, Candlesticks and Branches; also, Silver, plated Ware, Kitchen Utensils, Slater's patent Kitchen, a capital Wire Meat Safe, and various other Articles essential in Housekeeping.

The Days of inspection and Sale, will be hereafter notified, and the Articles more particularly specified.

11th March, 1828.

TO be Sold, at Mrs. BRATH's Stores, on Friday Afternoon, the 14th inst., Shelves, Fixtures, Counters, Glass Cases, &c. suitable for fitting up a Shop.

WOLFF & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

PUBLIC SALES will be held at the Stores of Mr. JOHN AKEN, 35, Waterkant, on *Tuesday Morning*, the 25th inst. and *Friday*, the 28th inst. of the whole of his Stock in Trade, Household Furniture, &c. consisting of the following Articles:—

On 25th inst.—*Stinkwood in Logs and Plank*; 12 and 14 feet 8 inch Deals; 6 new Boats, Blocks, Bushed Sheaves, Oars, Handspikes, Tree Nails, Belaying Pins, Coals, Oak Timber, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Yellow-wood Plank, Carpenters' Tools, a Double-purchase Winch, a 7 inch Manilla Hawser, some new Rope, Copper Bolts, Sheet Lead, 2 pair Blacksmiths' Bellows, 2 Anvils, a Quantity of Iron, Smiths' Tools, Nails of all kinds, Pump Leather, a Weighing Machine, Boats' Grapnels, Steel, Boom Irons, &c. a Turning Machine, a Satin-wood Plank, old Lead, 2 good purchase Blocks that will take a 9 inch Rope, and sundry other Articles too numerous to mention.

On 28th inst.—The Household Furniture will be sold, consisting of Mahogany Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Wash-hand Stands, Commodes, Dining Tables, Bedding, Looking Glasses, 2 dozen new Stink-wood Chairs, a Set of do. Dining Tables with claw feet, 1 dozen Iron-wood Chairs, 1 dozen Rose-wood Chairs, Mahogany Bookcases and Sideboard, Card Tables, Satin-wood Bookcase and Work Tables, Sofas, a good toned square Piano Forte, by Broadwood, with Music Stand and Stand complete; a grand Piano Forte, Floor Cloths, Morine Window Curtains, China and Glass-ware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 20 vols. with sundry other Books, a new Office Writing Table, a Letter Press, 5 Cases of Champaigne, 3 dozen each, &c.

* Also a Horse and Gig, Lady's Saddle, Gentleman's Saddle and Bridle, &c.

Terms of Sale.—All Purchases under 100 Rds. Cash; above that Sum, three Months' Credit will be given, by passing good and approved Bills within two Days after the Sales.

Messrs. WOLFF & BARTMAN,
Auctioneers.

Catalogues may be had at Mr. GREIG's; of the Auctioneers; and at 35, Waterkant.

THE Undersigned being about to leave the Colony, begs that all Accounts against him may be sent in for payment, and he hopes that those Persons who are indebted to him will pay their Accounts forthwith.

J. AKEN.

No. 35, Waterkant, 11th March, 1828.

A HOUSE to LET, with large Yard, Stabling, &c. the whole or part, on liberal Terms; also, Household Furniture for Sale, on approved Credit.—Further Particulars known, by applying at No. 7, Boom-street.

LOTTERY OF PICTURES, *Painted at the Cape.*

S. E. HUDSON respectfully acquaints those Ladies and Gentlemen who have done him the honor to subscribe to the above, that the Lottery will be drawn at 45, Keerom-street, on Thursday the 27th March, at eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.—The Prizes to be delivered the following day.—The Pictures remain on view, till the Time of Drawing, from 11 to 3 o'Clock, Sundays excepted.

N. B. All Tickets to be paid for before the Drawing commences. A few remain undisposed of, at Mr. GREGORY's; Mr. BRIDEKIRK's; the Society House, and at 45, Keerom-street.

27th February, 1828.

PIANO FORTE.

TO be Sold at Mr. REEVES' SALE, on Wednesday the 19th instant, at a Credit of four Months by an approved Acceptance, a first rate London-made PIANO FORTE, well toned and in good condition, being lately sent out for a Person leaving the Colony, who would not otherwise dispose of it.

N. B. May be seen a few days previous to sale.

THE Undersigned begs leave to inform the Public, that had he been put in possession of those dues which were his own, and the promises kept by such as were indebted to him, he had been spared the pain of seeing his name in the last Week's Gazette. Having now adjusted the Claim of the High Sheriff, he requests those whose Accounts are over due to him, to balance the same; and in returning thanks to his Customers in general, he solicits a continuance of their favours.—Work and Materials warranted, and a liberal discount for Cash.

D. WILLIAMS,
Boot and Shoe Warehouse,
No. 3, Hout-street.

FRESH CLARET.

J. DEANE has the pleasure of informing his Friends, and the Public,—that he has just landed a few Cases of Chateau Margeaux, of superior Quality & Flavor,—and has still remaining, a small Quantity of St. Julien, a wine which has been much approved.

No. 1, Short-market-street.

A PUBLIC SALE will be held by P. ALBERTUS, on Monday Forenoon, the 17th inst. as before advertised.

HOUSES to LET.

A very neat and commodious House, with a small Garden attached, situated No. 21, St. John-street, which will be given up on the 15th of April; also, that desirable Dwelling House, having every convenience, No. 1, Boquet-street.—For further Particulars, apply to Mr. E. LANDSBERG, Jun. Watch Maker, Cape Town.

Java Produce and India Piece Goods.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned, Coffee, Rice, Sugar, Sugar Candy, Pepper, Rattans, Cinnamon, Pearl Sago, Turmeric, Ginger, Red Fish in flasks, Preserves of various sorts, Cocoa-Nut Oil, Tamarinds, Battick Handkerchiefs of handsome Patterns, Teakwood Staves, Baftaes, Sannahs, Gurrahs, &c. &c.

The whole on moderate Terms, and in quantities to suit the convenience of Purchasers.

HARINGTON & GADNEY,
Berg-street.

Damaged Rice and Coffee.

ON Saturday Morning, the 15th inst. will be sold at Messrs. JONES & COOKE's, a quantity of damaged Rice and Coffee, Landed from the Ship BURONG, Capt. LISTER.

HARINGTON & GADNEY.

On Friday Morning next, the 14th instant.

THE Undersigned will hold a Public Sale of a variety of Merchandise, chiefly without Reserve, to close Accounts. M'DONALD & SUTHERLAND.

ON Private Sale, at their Stores, Mauritius Sugars of various qualities, Bengal white Rice, Rio Coffee, white Sugar and Tobacco, a large assortment of India and English Manufactures, and Goods at low prices, for Cash or approved Acceptances.

FASHIONABLE BONNETS.

TO be Sold at Mr. REEVES' SALE, on Friday Afternoon, a Case of Fashionable Open-work and Pamela Bonnets, of very superior Textures;—with Hardware, Ironmongery, Cutlery, &c. &c. &c.—all without Reserve.

PUBLIC SALE on Thursday Afternoon, 20th March, at 3 o'Clock precisely.

AT Mr. C. HANCKE's, Market-square, (who is on the eve of going to settle at George Town,) will be sold, the remainder of his Stock in Trade, Furniture, Silver, and numerous other articles, all without the least reserve.

WOLFF & BARTMAN, Auctioneers. Also for Sale, an experienced Cook, a Coachman, and an old Servant Maid.

A Piano Forte and a Landau.

AT Messrs. JONES & COOKE's Sale, on Saturday Morning next, will be Sold, the above Property.

The last Batch of China Silks.

AT Messrs. JONES & COOKE's Sale, on Saturday Morning, will be sold, the residue of China Silks;—together with an extensive Assortment of Manufactures and Produce;—and, without Reserve, 12 Leagues of Wine 8 years old, and 24 ditto 4 years old.

Superior French Claret.

AT Messrs. JONES & COOKE's Sale, on Saturday Morning, will be offered, a few Cases of superior French Claret.

FOR SALE,

A Young African Slave Girl, 19 years of age, almost white; of good Character; is clever at Needle-work in all its branches; can do all kinds of House-work, and cook.—The Purchase Money to be paid by three Instalments, viz.: the first on the Day of Sale; the second in nine months; and the third in eighteen months from the Day of Sale, under good Security, and bearing Interest.—Apply to Mr. JOHN MARTINSON, Stellenbosch, or at No. 20, Burg-street, Cape Town.

Cape Town, 12th March, 1828.

Cape Town,

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

Thursday, March 13, 1828.

In the Supreme Court on Tuesday last, as will be seen in our Law Report, a Memorial was presented by Mr. Bannister, in which it is alleged, that certain Hottentots are bound to a person residing in the District of George by illegal contracts, in which they are charged with debts, some of which are to such an amount, that little short of a miracle would be required to restore them to freedom.

It is true, that the Hottentots are nominally free, that they can not be bound but for a term and by their own consent; but putting out of view the present case, it is by no means difficult to conceive, that efforts may be made to evade the law for the protection of the Hottentot, by inducing him to acknowledge himself a debtor, for sums which he could never discharge.

To improve the condition of this degraded race, is a duty incumbent upon us. Interest, likewise, dictates it. They are amongst the most useful agricultural servants in the Colony, and by giving them orderly habits, and instruction suited to their state, we may not only check those vices, which diminish their usefulness in their present sphere; but we have a prospect of benefitting by their experience, and of obtaining through them a knowledge of the soil, and its productions, which, without experience, even industry and talents fail to bestow.

The Philosopher may admire order and law for their abstract beauty, but in order to make a people love them, you must

let them feel their benefits, and their protection. Much, assuredly, has been done in this regard for the Hottentot; but much remains to be done. The Home Government has appointed a Guardian to watch over the interests of the Slave. Is the Slave more defenceless than the Hottentot? Assuredly not. The condition of the former is in one respect superior, namely, that his master's interest will prompt him to be careful of his life and health; whilst the only advantage that the Hottentot possesses to counterbalance this, is, that by exercising a good deal of caution and shrewdness, he may become the temporary slave of another, perchance a better master.

On these grounds then, we beg to suggest the propriety of placing the Hottentots also, under the protection of an authorised Guardian.

As the late very judicious alteration in the time of despatching the mail from Graham's Town has just now come into operation, the post does not arrive in Cape Town until this morning (Thursday).

By the *Triton*, from Mauritius, we have received Papers up to the 15th of February, from which we translate the following:

Sydney, 5th Dec. 1827.

LA PEYROUSE.

We received yesterday afternoon, by the schooner *Herald*, from New Zealand, the following extract of a letter from Capt. Dillon, of the Hon. Company's Service:

"I take this opportunity of informing you of my arrival here on the 5th, from the Isles of Solomon, where I succeeded in obtaining the plate belonging to the expedition commanded by the Count de la Peyrouse. I have also found a ship's bell, a brass mortar, 5 guns of the same metal, several copper cooking utensils, the greater part marked with the arms of France, three *Fleurs de Lys*. I have found besides, the iron-work of the rudder, the brass rings of the top-mast of the frigate, and several other things, which it would be tedious to enumerate."

The crew had been attacked with an intermitting fever, and the ship had been obliged to put into the Bay of Islands for refreshments. She may be expected here soon to take in provisions, as her stock must now be nearly exhausted.—*Syd. Gaz.*

Appointments in last Gazette.

Mr. W. C. Kuys to practise as a Notary Public.

Mr. W. L. von Buchenroder, and Mr. C. E. Boniface, to act as Sworn Translators.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 11th March, 1828.

The Commissioner for adjusting the Affairs of the Sequestrator, plaintiff,
versus
Vos, defendant.

Mr. Joubert stated the case:—The defendant had received from the Sequestrator a sum of 11,788 Rds. under caution *de restituendo*, in case the Worshipful Court of Justice should order otherwise. Now, by a sentence of that court, passed in 1827, it appears, that to Mr. Geyer, as a creditor in the estate of D. E. Wentzel, (from which estate Vos had received the money in part payment of a bond,) was awarded a sum of Rds. 4193:6, being the amount of a Vendue bill, and therefore the Sequestrator, in order to pay this claim and comply with said order, is obliged to call in that money which he had paid away under caution *de restituendo* to Mr. Vos.

Mr. Denyssen for the defendant, prayed, that the sentence may be set aside and revised by virtue of His Majesty's Charter, which authorizes the court so to do, as he cannot appeal to them from a sentence of the Court of Justice.

Mr. Justice Menzies then observed, that he did not think the Court of Justice an inferior court to the Supreme Court, as the Charter speaks of inferior courts, and if they revised a sentence of that court it would be the same as if they revised a sentence passed by themselves on the 2nd of January last.

Mr. Denyssen then said, he could prove that the sentence is invalid, that it is of no effect, that it is no sentence. He proceeded to state, that Mr. Vos's claim is founded on a Notarial Bond, and Mr. Geyer had no such security. He had merely sold to Mr. Wentzel 100 leaguers of wine.

Mr. Joubert observed, that the case was not between Mr. Geyer and Mr. Vos, but between the Commissioner for the Sequestrator's department and Mr. Vos, and that, in order to enable him to make another distribution as ordered, he must call in the money paid to Mr. Vos,—that Mr. Denyssen had attempted an appeal from the sentence, and it had been rejected,—and that the sentence must remain in force although a revision be granted.

The Chief Justice then asked Mr. Joubert, can you maintain that the former Court would not have revised such a sentence?

Mr. Joubert,—No, my Lords they would not have done so.—I appeal to an old member of the former court, now present, whether he ever heard of such a sentence being revised!—I declare I never did:—and my learned brother, though he now attempts to smuggle in an appeal under pretence of revision, has not shewn a

single proof to make this sentence null and void.

Mr. Denyssen,—I do not intend to smuggle in an appeal, but the Charter tells me that, in this instance, the Court has the right of revision. Now, Mr. Vos was given no opportunity to become acquainted that such a memorial was sent in by Mr. Geyer to the Court of Justice.

Mr. Joubert then stated, that Mr. Geyer was rendered preferent because the proceeds of the Vendue bill were for his goods sold, as has been proved;—Mr. Wentzel admitting himself that the wine was Geyer's.

The Court then said, that they would take time to consider whether there are any grounds for revision, and would probably proceed to pronounce judgment on Thursday.

The Registrar having informed the Court, that he had received a letter from the Guardian of Slaves accompanying some papers relating to a case before transmitted by that Officer:

The Chief Justice said, that the Court could not take cognizance of a communication from one Public Officer to another, but had no objection to hear the letter read; which being done, His Lordship spoke to the following effect: He had before said, that the Court could not receive a bundle of papers, and in so doing he did not intend any reflection upon the Guardian of Slaves. He merely spoke of the papers, as they appeared to his eye, for at that time the Court had not been apprised of any accompanying letter from the Guardian. His Lordship had no doubt, that in following the course which he had pursued, that Officer conceived that he was fulfilling his duty, and adhering to the former practice; but the Supreme Court is differently constituted. This Court knows no body, and can not take cognizance of any application, unless the party making it come into Court in a regular manner. The Guardian of Slaves may, as His Lordship had stated on a former occasion, apply to a Judge at chambers, or he may apply for advice to the Advocates, or Solicitors of the Court; but it is not to be supposed, that the Court will wade through a quantity of papers containing, for aught they know, matter that is irrelevant.

Mr. Bannister presented a Memorial on the part of several Hottentots for permission to proceed *in forma pauperis*, which, after some discussion, was acceded to by the Court.

(We are obliged to postpone until next week the case in appeal of *De Viliers versus Manuel*; but, as the Court will probably pronounce judgment this day, we hope to lay the entire before our Readers in our next number.)

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Sir,—I request you will be pleased to

insert the following extracts in your next Paper,—I remain,

Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A SUBSCRIBER.

Extracts from a Treasury Minute on the subject of the Currencies in the British Colonies, dated London, 11th Feb. 1825.

“Lord Bathurst is desirous to point out to the Governors of Nova-Scotia and Demerara, the expediency of taking some measures for the *gradual* reduction of the paper circulation issued for colonial purposes, and under colonial authority in those colonies, and of making it exchangeable *until it be brought to that which it purports to represent.*”

“Instructions have been transmitted to the Mauritius, which provide, if not for the immediate liquidation of the whole of the paper dollars, *at least for raising their value to that of the Spanish dollar*, and for their *gradual reduction.*”

Let the justice done to the above colonies be compared with the injustice done to the Cape of Good Hope, and it may be asked what cause could induce the adoption of a measure so injurious to a people, who, since the capture of this colony, have invariably conducted themselves peacefully and quietly; and who, prior to the date of the unfortunate Ordinance on the Currency, never opposed any measure of Government.

CONTINUATION OF PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

London, 3d September, 1827.

GENTLEMEN,—Upon receipt of your letter of the 15th of May, I did not fail to address myself to Lord Goderich, and drew his Lordship's attention to the document you enclosed to me, soliciting at the same time his decision upon the subject of your complaint.

I now hasten to transmit a copy of his Lordship's reply, and I sincerely regret to observe, that it is unfavourable to our expectations and to the cause you have justly and ably advocated.

I assure you there has been nothing wanting on Mr. Baring's or my part, in our communications with His Majesty's Government, to procure a different result, and if any delay has apparently occurred in our attempt to transact the business, it arose from our desire to keep the question open.

It is out of my power to suggest any course likely to procure you redress, but if you conceive there are any grounds to expect a revision of the case, and that I can be of use, I beg you to believe that you command my services.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
With great respect,
Your most obedient humble servant,
CALEDON.

W. HAWKINS, Esq.
H. CLOETE, Esq.

Downing-street, 31st August, 1827.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 9th instant, enclosing a communication which had been addressed to your Lordship from the Cape, upon the subject of the regulation of the Currency of that Colony: and your Lordship desires that I would communicate to you, for the information of many of the Cape Capitalists, the decision to which I have come as to any alteration which might be made in the Order in Council upon that subject.

In reply to your Lordship's inquiry, I beg leave to acquaint you, that upon the fullest consideration of the subject, and after much communication with the Treasury, there appear to be many serious and insurmountable difficulties, arising out of local circumstances, which would preclude the adoption of the plan proposed by your Lordship and Mr. Baring; and that any partial attempt to get over these difficulties would only have the effect of still further complicating a question, which, from its very nature, is unavoidably most difficult of solution, in a manner that would be satisfactory to all parties.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient
humble servant,
(Signed) GODERICH.

The Earl of CALEDON.

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,
20th January, 1828.

MY LORD,—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's communication of the 3d September last, with the enclosure from Lord Goderich, and have to convey to your Lordship the warmest thanks of the Committee for the unceasing proofs of your Lordship's devotedness to the interests of this afflicted Colony, and for the reiterated offers of your Lordship's co-operation in support of her true interests.

The communication from Lord Goderich has naturally excited a lively sensation among us, and although it would appear by this communication that all hope for a redress of our grievances from that quarter is precluded, we cannot but think that the moment is now arrived to make an appeal to the Justice of Parliament, on a question in which all parties seem to have admitted the manifest injustice and injury done to the Colony, and were it not trespassing too much on your Lordship's valuable friendship, we would beg leave strongly to recommend the further prosecution of this question before the House by Mr. Baring; it having already been brought before it by that Gentleman, on the Petition of Col. Bird and others; and only withheld in the prospect of obtaining some satisfactory redress from His Majesty's Ministers.

We have taken the liberty to subjoin some considerations on the true state of our Currency, and on the best mode of restoring it, which we conceive may be of some use on a question involving much local information and to which we would beg leave to draw your Lordship's attention and that of the Gentlemen who might be entrusted with the charge of further advocating our Interests.

We have the honor to remain with the highest regard,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most humble
obedient servants,

(Signed,) —

W. HAWKINS, Chairman of the
Cape Currency Committee.

A. CHIAPPINI,
H. G. MUNTINGH,
H. CLOETE, LS.
P. L. CLOETE, Sen.
J. A. JOUBERT,
G. H. MAASDORP,
J. J. L. SMUTS,
W. ROBERTSON,
STEPHEN TWYCROSS,
HAMILTON ROSS,
J. J. VAN DEN BERG.

To the Right Honorable
the EARL of CALEDON, K. B.

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,
20th January, 1828.

SIR.—We have had the honor of receiving a communication from Earl Caledon, dated the 8d of September last, accompanied by a copy of a letter to his Lordship, from the Right Honorable Viscount Goderich, upon the subject of the Colonial Currency, to which we have prepared our acknowledgment and reply, but it having been intimated that his Lordship had contemplated a visit to the Continent, which renders it uncertain whether his Lordship may be in England at the time of the arrival of the papers under despatch, a circumstance that would be prejudicial to our objects, we have, in order to avert the consequences of the delay that might arise, resolved on taking the liberty of transmitting the whole to your address, in the hope that you will excuse it, and that you will, moreover, have the kindness to extend to the inhabitants of this once flourishing and happy Colony, the benefit of your farther support and assistance, for which they are already so much indebted, and permit us to place in your hands the accompanying papers, to be used as circumstances may dictate, either through Lord Caledon, should his Lordship be in England, or more immediately should his Lordship be absent.

We beg to express the just sense that is entertained of the favours you have already conferred upon the Colonists, and with the highest respect,

We have the honor to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,
(Signed,) —

W. HAWKINS, Chairman of the
Cape Currency Committee.
A. CHIAPPINI,
H. G. MUNTINGH,
H. CLOETE, LS.
P. L. CLOETE, Sen.
J. A. JOUBERT,
G. H. MAASDORP,
J. J. L. SMUTS,
W. ROBERTSON,
STEPHEN TWYCROSS,
HAMILTON ROSS,
J. J. VAN DEN BERG.

ALEXANDER BARING, Esq. M. P.
London.

(From a Correspondent.)

Remarks on a Fragment of Church History at the Cape of Good Hope.—p. 89.—
Published by W. Bridekirk, Cape Town.

At a period when the Cape Press appears to exhibit symptoms of awakening from that lamentable state of torpidity, which has of late been its characteristic, and distinguishing feature, we hail with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction, any attempt, however rude, which may tend to arouse its slumbering energies. It is, therefore, with peculiar pleasure that we now call the attention of our readers to a singular and novel pamphlet, entitled, (we think,) with an over affected appearance of modesty, "A Fragment of Church History at the Cape of Good Hope."

The author (a writer of indefatigable zeal and restless research), has in many parts of his work, uttered opinions on Church Government, which, we confess, entirely clash with our own; but as he in a candid and manly preface unequivocally states his reasons for yielding to no compromise in a matter of such importance, criticism becomes disarmed of that rigour, which his Presbyterian Hildebrandism would otherwise justly and naturally excite. But he has also fallen into some errors, which in like manner, it becomes our duty to correct and expose.

The first is a capital one, and to make it the more conspicuous it appears in capital letters. It is this, "That to the Ecclesiastical Constitution of our Country as framed 'by an Act for the Union of England and Scotland,' Great Britain owes most that she possesses of solid piety, sound learning, and moral integrity;" This is mere nonsense, and is easily refuted by the simple fact, that at no one period did pure devotion and unaffected piety attain a greater height in England (which subsequently degenerated into puritanical and bigotted fanaticism,) than at the latter end of the reign of the unfortunate Charles; and at a time when we presume, the union was neither heard nor thought of.

A similar remark may also be made on the assertion that "a Roman Catholic

Church was uplifting its head in Cape Town, in bold attestation of the *new* and enlightened views of Colonial Legislative toleration." Those who remember the very deliberate progress with which this edifice "uplifted its head," and a few anecdotes respecting that "uplifting," will scarcely suppress a smile at the well-meaning author.

With this single comment, the subject is dismissed. At this we are more surprised, as we are tolerably well acquainted with the movements of that body, and consider them at this moment as particularly deserving notice. This deficiency will, however, be supplied, we understand, by some observations from another source which are preparing on the subject.

These and a few like errors which we shall notice *en passant*, are the chief objectionable parts of the work, and as will be seen by the reader, are far overbalanced by its general information and utility.

The first chapter treats of "the rise and progress of the Presbyterian or Scottish National Church in Cape Town: it presents an animated, and doubtless to the Scots Community, a very interesting picture; but the lament towards the conclusion will awaken but little sympathy in the breasts of English Episcopalians, who, with unparalleled procrastination and unheard-of apathy, have suffered nearly a quarter of a century to pass away without having yet laid the foundation stone of a place of public worship. But the notes attached are deserving of particular attention: In fact, the whole work possesses, in some degree, the property of the beaver: its real medicine will be found in its tail, or of a lady's letter (we hope they will excuse the classification) where the pith of the matter is said generally to exist in the postscript: Indeed, the note B. on missions and missionaries contains so clear, just, and impartial a statement, that we regret our limits will allow us little more than to recommend it to the attentive perusal of the reader. After inserting a very inflated and (in our opinion) a very erroneous paragraph, extracted from the twenty-ninth annual report of one society, the author proceeds calmly to investigate their pretensions to the claim therein set up, that "they have checked the undue exercise of power, opened the prison doors to those who were bound, diffused abroad the light of science and literature," &c. &c.

The second chapter of the pamphlet commences with a high eulogium on those Scottish reformers who testified

"Their constancy in torture and in death."

We can easily enter into the feelings of the author on this subject, though we can by no means subscribe to his view of the case. In truth, we regard not a few of them as well meaning fanatics, and visionary enthusiasts. "They were honoured to break the shell of supersti-

tion," quoth the author. True, and unfortunately, no sooner was the egg broken, than forth peeped its inhabitant. In fact their overstrained zeal, joined to commiseration for the fate of the ever-lamented Mary, produced a re-action which had well nigh re-kindled the fire of those altars which they had been so assiduous in overthrowing.

The remainder of this interesting work, which we trust thus far we have fairly and impartially reviewed, contains information not only on religious statistics, but on sundry other colonial matters with which, we believe, most of its readers, were previously entirely unacquainted. It also contains many admirable hints which may profit the reader of every denomination; (we wonder by the way, whether their influence will extend to the reform and revision of Scottish Psalmody,) among which we find an intimation that the British Government had three or four years since offered the liberal grant of £10,000 for the erection of an English Church. This, we think, highly deserving the attention of the Committee.

We must now close our remarks, and trust that those which appear to border on severity will be imputed neither to prejudice nor unkindness. We even conjecture that another edition will shew that they are not considered as wholly undeserving attention. Generally, we highly approve of the work. A stimulus was greatly wanted, and such a stimulus we look on the pamphlet before us to be.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Cape Town, 8th March, 1828.

SIR.—The letter to Earl Caledon on the Currency, which appeared in the Colonist of the 6th instant, is an important document, both in itself and as proceeding from a representative body. It is very gratifying to observe the spirit unbroken which led to the exertion already made on this subject. In proportion, however, as the perseverance of the Committee claims our respect, their apparent errors in policy and in reasoning, compel regret.

There are sufficient difficulties in this question:—in a report published in the Advertiser of 3d Oct. 1826, the delegate of the inhabitants states this point with much prudence:—it clearly, therefore, is of the greater importance to draw aid in our struggle from every quarter to which recourse can be had with honor.

This principle seems to have been disregarded with respect to the sentiments of His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry; and if the advocates of the Colony in London adopt the opinions of the Committee, we shall risk what has appeared to impartial persons, a very substantial support.

After a careful examination of the Commissioners' letter of the 5th July, 1825, I have been unable to discover any such views as are attributed to it in the Committee's letter to the Earl of Caledon.

But distrusting my own judgment, I have sought for the impressions of others; and I find that a writer, deservedly popular in this Colony, understood His Majesty's Commissioners as I have done.

This confirmation is in the last number of the Advertiser, published on the 8th of March, 1827, and then silenced to the almost universal regret and misfortune. Indeed, if that, or some other organ of public opinion had existed at the publication of the report in the Colony, discussion would probably have corrected the Committee's errors, now only to be numbered amongst the evil consequences of the act, which gave to the following passage something of the solemnity of dying words:

"The character of the proceedings under the late system has received its death blow. The report of the Commissioners on the Currency, which is now before us, has settled that point. The view they have taken of this important subject, is exactly that which we have from the beginning endeavoured to explain and enforce in this paper; namely, that the paper money had depreciated from redundancy, caused by a breach of faith and disobedience of orders from home."

After citing and commenting upon various parts of the report, in a manner which distinctly proves that the editor's construction of it differed widely from that of the Committee, he concludes: "In referring to the above, we find we have omitted to state that the measure for fixing the Rix-dollar at 1s. 6d. did not originate with the Commissioners, who, it appears, were disposed to recommend the fulfilment of all the pledges."

With impressions similar to these, upon the views to be justly attributed to the Commissioners, the harsh imputations of the Committee could not be read without deep regret. We are all as much concerned that wrong be not done to the character of public functionaries, as that official abuses be punished. But where as in this Colony, men have much to complain of, the feelings become excited and indiscriminate in their ebullitions; and if under their influence we happen to err in selecting objects, our wrath inflicts further injury upon ourselves. In the case in question, by thus apprehending the not very obscure meaning of the report, our own act at once does the Commissioners injustice, and rejects the support which their real opinions might afford to our cause.

AN OBSERVER.

ON SMUT IN GRAIN.

By JOHN LAWSON, Jun., Elgin.
(From the British Farmer's Magazine.)

Smut, called by botanists *Ustilago*, proves, at times, extremely prejudicial to the interest of the agriculturist. The smutted ear is, under one form of the distemper conspicuous to the eye at a distance; and although the distempered head, in this case, contains nothing but black dust, which is blown away as the grain ripens

on the sound ear contiguous to it, and does not much, if at all, discolour the general produce in grain; yet there is another more extensive and pernicious form of this distemper, under which the smut is covered by a membrane, which confines the dust until the grain is thrashed out, when the smut balls are apt to burst, and the grain, in general, becomes discoloured by their soiling dust. This black powder appears to the eye like that in the puff-ball, or dusty mushroom (*Lycoperdon globosum*.)

The cause of this disease, and the means of cure, have often engaged the attention of the naturalist, and various means have been adopted to remove so serious an evil.

The writer will now proceed to the investigation of a disease, which blasts the prospects of the husbandman, and diminishes the amount of human subsistence.

In the prosecution of this subject, he will endeavour to point out.

1st. The appearances of luxuriant vegetation, which are presented by the stems and flowers of smutted grain.

2d. Explain in what manner smut is produced. And,

3d. Endeavour to show how smut is prevented, by washing and pickling wheat seed before sowing it.

1st. The forms, it is presumed, in which luxuriant vegetation appears in the stems, will be best understood, by examining, first, the stem of a plant free from disease, and then comparing it with the stems of diseased plants, beginning with those which are slightly infected, and afterwards proceeding to such as are of more complicated structure.

In a sound oat plant the stem is to be seen rising up in a straight line from the uppermost knot in the plant, and terminating in a panicle, at the lowermost point of which the stem is surrounded by a small membranous body.

In a diseased oat plant the small membranous body deviates from its form in a sound plant, and is to be seen dividing itself into two parts, each of which proceeds downwards on the stem.

In a diseased wheat plant, a small body will be found growing out of the uppermost knot on the stem. This small body is concealed by the leaf which surrounds the stem, but by removing the leaf it will be seen.

Further, these appearances of luxuriant vegetation, which are presented to our view in the stems, may also be traced into the flowers. If we look into a field of corn, oat plants will be found, in which two, three, and four, or more stems, arise from the same root. The flowers on some of these stems are wholly infected. Of others, the infection is partial; but in both cases, the infected parts become black, soon after they are formed. If these flowers be examined at the commencement of the disease, their infected parts will be found of a greenish colour. This colour continues for a day or two, and during its continuance the luxuriant vegetation will appear.*

If the fructification be examined with a

single microscope, at the commencement of the disease, the flowers, sometimes the receptacle and part of the pedicle, will appear as if exfoliating like the outer bark of an old tree. If this exfoliation be examined by a microscope of considerable magnifying power, it will appear to be composed of a number of small vessels crossing each other, and resembling the meshes of a net, and having small pieces of parenchima here and there imbedded in it.

If again, we remove the corolla, and look into the interior of the flower, at the commencement of the disease, a stem somewhat pellucid, and of a greenish colour, will be found growing up in room of the stamens and pistils.

2d. It may now, perhaps, be proper to mention, that the disease which produces smut in a plant passes through *two stages*. The first stage of it I have already described; it consists of a *luxuriant vegetation*. In the second stage of the disease, the fructification, or a part of it, *dies and decomposes*. In order to understand how this takes place, it will be necessary to recollect, as has already been stated, that diseased grain presents to us a luxuriant vegetation, either in the *flower* or *stem*. In the latter case, the plant (as may be seen by referring to the preceding statement of facts) either produces a second panicle or spike, and stem; or appears to be endeavouring to produce one.

What effect then, it may be asked, is produced by this luxuriant vegetation or growth of a second stem, and panicle or spike, on the plant? The best answer to this question may be given, by producing examples of its effects in similar cases. In one species of the *gangrene* in plants, the disease is occasioned by the too rapid growth of a particular branch, depriving the one next it of its due nourishment. Again, the bulbs of the saffron are often corrupted by a species of *lycoperdon*, which at times attaches itself to them, and the *red clover* is frequently deprived of its juices by the parasitical plant, *obrobanchus major*. Hence, also, the flowers of plants of wheat, oats, barley, &c. being deprived of sufficient nourishment, either by an unnatural growth on the flowers themselves, or on the stems through which sap flows to them, die also. As soon as the fructification dies, it begins to corrupt. The situation in which the flowers are placed at the time they die, is peculiarly favourable to this end. The flowers die before the ear of corn protrudes from the sheath or leaf, in which, during the first stages of its growth, it is confined. Placed in this situation, it is continually surrounded with moisture and air, while the air is kept in a stagnant state, which is the most favourable one for producing corruption. Hence the fructification of the flower, or a part of it, decomposes, and changes into a black powder.

The progress of this decomposition, and consequently the progress of the disease, may easily be traced. If the sheath which encloses the panicle of a diseased oat plant be opened, and the panicle examined before

it protrudes *naturally* from the sheath, the change in the florets from a green colour to a black, and consequently the progress of the decomposition may be seen by carrying the eye from the bottom to the top of the panicle. The florets at the bottom of the panicle will be marked by a few black spots more numerous; and at the top of the panicle, the florets are black altogether. Plants also are not unfrequently to be met with, in which the stem, for about an inch and a half below the fructification, dies and decomposes likewise.

As soon, however, as a floret emerges from the sheath, and begins to hang dangling in the air, all decomposition ceases in it. In those plants in which the decomposed matter is enclosed in a membrane (as in smut balls,) the florets continue to retain their appearance; but in those again, in which part of the calyx and corolla are also infected and decomposed, the black powder dries as soon as the flower emerges from the sheath, and the greater part of it is blown away with the wind, leaving only the less decomposable parts of the calyx and corolla. These parts adhere to their receptacles, and now appear in the plant as a dry white membranous tattered substance, sprinkled with black dust; and when minutely examined, resemble a piece of rotten wood.

If we carry our recollection back to the facts which have been stated at the commencement of this essay, and reflect on the vast variety of appearances under which the *stems* of diseased plants are to be found, we can have little reason to be astonished, why the disease produces also such variety of appearances in the flowers. On the contrary, while modified by the vicissitudes of climate, and stimulated by different degrees of nourishment from the soil, the fructification of the plant may sometimes be totally, and sometimes only partially, destroyed. Hence, the diligent observer will meet with plants, in which a single floret, and sometimes a small portion only of a single floret, is infected. At one time, the stamens and pistils, and the lower part of the calyx and corolla only, are infected. At another time, the disease extends a little way down the pedicle, and sometimes a part only of the seed is infected.

3d. If the foregoing theory of the cause of smut in grain be correct, the prevention of smut, by the application of *salts of iron, stale urine, &c.*, and by *change of seed from one country to another*, admits of easy solution. If wheat, for example, be allowed to remain after a certain time in the liquid in which it is steeped, the vegetative power of the seed is completely destroyed. Immersion of the seed for a shorter period will also have a tendency to this end; and the shorter the time that the seed is allowed to remain in the steep, the less will its vegetative powers be destroyed. Hence, immersion for a short period will only be capable of preventing that *over-luxuriance* in grain, which is the primary cause of smut. So likewise is the same effect produced by *change of seed*. Grain

brought from the south of England, and sown in the north of Scotland, is found to be more productive in the *second* year, than the *first*. The grain takes some time to be naturalized to the climate, and consequently to spread forth its foliage with that over-luxuriance we have already endeavoured to describe.

From what has been stated, it may naturally be inferred, that should any new method be discovered of preventing smut in grain, that method will consist in diminishing the tendency which grain has to become over-luxuriant when removed from its natural situation, and brought under cultivation by man.

JOHN LAWSON, Jun,
Elgin, May 1, 1827.

* The best way of finding plants in the first stage of the disease, that is, when the flowers are of a *greenish colour*, and of course not easily distinguishable in a field of corn, from plants that are not infected, is to look in a field of oats for a plant, some of the flowers of which have become *black*, and consequently easily distinguishable. This plant ought to be drawn up by the root, from which, perhaps, three or four stems arise. Look then at the flowers on those stems which do not bear black flowers, and these, or some of them, will be found of the *greenish colour* already described.

† If the panicle of an oat plant be examined before it protrudes naturally from the sheath by which it is surrounded, this moisture will be seen adhering to it in numberless small drops.

EXTRACTS, &c.

(Continued from our last.)

The petition sent to London, in 1826, may have raised expectations there, which it would be unfortunate to disappoint; and the present ministry will probably adopt sound measures, the success of which may much depend on the Colony taking a cordial active share in them. If circumstances, 18 months ago, prevented the developement of this plan and the preparation of a measure "for the ultimate extinction of slavery in this colony,"—those circumstances, whether prudently yielded to then or not, cannot surely justify perpetual silence on this momentous subject. The local administration may be charged with error, in passing the slave ordinance without communication with the people. By it the measure might have been improved in substance and in detail, and the execution would have been infinitely more effectual. But this was an error of a system which, it may be hoped, is at length coming to a close; and on this especial subject, parliament has almost invited the inhabitants of slave colonies to come forward, and calmly state their opinions. Great principles at least are fixed satisfactorily; and the resolutions of the House of Commons of the 15th May, 1823, seem to be almost embodied in the proceedings of the inhabitants of Cape Town in 1826. They are short, and worth frequent repetition:—

"That it is expedient to adopt effectual and decisive measures for meliorating the condition of the slave population in His Majesty's dominions.

"That through a determined and persevering, but at the same time judicious and

temperate enforcement of such measures, this House looks forward to a progressive improvement in the character of the slaves—such as may prepare them for a participation in those civil rights and privileges, which are enjoyed by other classes of His Majesty's subjects.

"That this House is anxious for the accomplishment of these purposes, at the earliest period which shall be compatible with the welfare of the slaves themselves; the safety of the colonies; and a fair and equitable consideration of the interests of private property therein."

These sentiments seem to open the way to all the limitations that can justly be wished for by slave owners; and to be almost identical with the declared views of the Cape colonists; whose local experience, therefore, should be brought in aid of the measures in detail necessary for carrying them into effect.

But the just interests of the slaves form a very small part of what requires attention, in regard to civilising South Africa; and it must be granted, that the Government has yet done exceedingly little at the Cape, for the due protection and advancement of the free people of colour, within and upon our borders. The Hottentot is somewhat relieved: the Caffre and the Bushman, apparently under the exertions of the Commissioners of Inquiry, are begun to be spared; but large bodies of men of our own blood, and close at our doors, are left a prey to the most unjustifiable anarchy, although crying aloud for civil institutions;—and the Malay has long required in vain the crowning virtues of equal civil rights, to be a most improving, as he is now a most useful link in society.

But except what the Commissioners of Inquiry seem to have done, the foregoing occasion in 1813, is perhaps the only one upon which the grand field of the interior has been contemplated with something of suitable authority; and South Africa has had her full share of the neglect for which the King's Ministers have so much to answer. Not to multiply proofs of the fact, one recent witness may be produced, who will place this neglect of the wrongs of the slave beyond all doubt. In November, 1827, Lord Stowell declared, that "England had been looking on with indifference, and permitting daily occurrences of that kind to pass under its eyes, without taking any steps whatever to correct them."—Judgment in a slave case, Admiralty Court, Nov. 6th, 1827. Some persons may think this an exaggeration, and ill suited to the occasion; but if it was substantially true on that subject, upon which vast sums of money have been spent, and prodigious exertions in and out of parliament have been made for half a century, to the eternal honor of the friends of the slave, how much more justly may we direct Lord Stowell's reproach against the Government of England, for having neglected to infuse the spirit of English law more effectually into all the colonial administrations in behalf of the free colored people.

In almost all parts of the world, we have done as little to save, and almost as much to destroy, as other European scourges of the uncivilised; nor will the evil be checked, until the principles emanating from Downing-street be carefully revised.

(To be Continued.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must decline inserting two letters from a Correspondent, one of them signed "A Friend to the Church," until the writer thinks proper to entrust us with his name.

MARKET PRICES.

	2	5	5	2	1
Aloes, per lb.	0	0	4	1	0
Almonds, per 1000,	0	6	0	1	0
Apples, per lb.	0	0	2	0	0
Apricots, do.	0	0	2	0	0
Potatoes, per muid,	2	4	0	4	0
Vinegar, per leaguer....	30	0	0	40	0
Beams, each	6	0	0	9	0
Beans, per muid,	8	0	0	10	0
Berry Wax, per lb.	0	1	2	0	0
Butter, per lb.	0	3	0	0	4
Brandy, per leaguer, ...	80	0	0	90	0
Peas, per muid,	8	0	0	19	0
Barley, per muid,	2	4	0	3	0
Hens, each,	0	3	0	0	5
Ducks, & Muscovy do. do. 0	6	0	0	1	0
Geese, ditto.....	1	2	0	1	4
Turkeys, ditto,	1	4	0	2	4
Charcoal, per sack,....	0	6	0	1	0
Hay, per 100 lbs.	2	0	0	2	4
Honey, per lb.	0	2	0	0	4
Oats, per muid,	2	2	0	2	4
Chaff, per 16 sacks,....	25	0	0	30	0
Cheese, Cape, per lb.	0	1	4	0	0
Lime, Shell, per half-aum, 1	5	0	0	1	6
—, Stone, do.	0	6	0	0	7
Wheat, 10 muids,	60	0	0	85	0
Lentils, per muid,	10	0	0	12	0
Flour, fine, per 100 lb.	6	0	0	7	0
Maize, per muid,	5	0	0	6	0
Elephant's Teeth, per lb.	1	2	0	1	4
Walnuts, per 100,	0	1	4	0	0
Pears, per lb.	0	0	2	0	0
Peaches, ditto,	0	0	2	0	0
Planks, per foot,	0	1	4	0	0
Raisins, per lb,	0	0	4	0	0
Rye, per muid,	3	0	0	3	0
Straw, per 16 sacks,....	18	0	0	20	0
Tobacco, per lb.	0	2	0	0	0
Onions, per muid,	2	4	0	3	0
Feathers, Ostrich, each ..	0	1	0	0	0
—, Bed, per lb.	1	2	0	1	4
Pigs, fattened, each....	15	0	0	20	0
—, unfattened,	6	0	0	7	0
—, suckling,	1	4	0	2	8
Suet, or Tallow, per lb.	0	2	0	0	0
Figs, per lb.	0	1	0	0	1
Lion, Tiger, and Ostrich	3	0	0	4	0
Skins, each.....	3	0	0	4	0
Dry Ox Hides,	3	0	0	5	0
— Buck Skins,	0	4	0	0	1
Wines, ordinary,	45	0	0	50	0
Wool, Sheep, per lb.	0	3	0	0	0
Lemon Juice, per half-aum, 6	0	0	0	7	0
Oranges, per 100,	3	0	0	4	0
Salt, per muid,	3	0	0	5	1
Sole Leather, pr half-hide, 3	0	0	0	4	0
Soap, per lb.	0	2	0	0	2

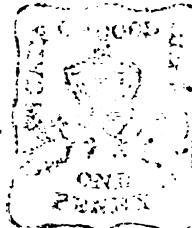
March 12, 1828.

ALL Communications to be Post-paid to be directed to the Editor of this Paper at Mr. Bridekirk's, Heeregracht, &c. Subscriptions, TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE, also be received.

TERMS:

	In Town.	In the Country.
For a Year	£ 1 5 0	£ 1 10 0
For 6 Months....	12 6	15 1
For 3 Months....	6 6	7 1

Printed and published, for the Proprietor at W. BRIDEKIRK'S, Heeregracht, Cape Town.



THE COLONIST.

No. 18.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1828.

Price 6d.

NOTICE.

ANY Persons having Claims against the late Mr. JOHN GORDON, who died here on the 15th instant, will be pleased to send them to Dr. MURRAY, Strand-street, for adjustment.

CAPE CASTLE, March 17th, 1827.

ALL Persons having Claims against the Mess of the 98th Regt. are requested or the future to send in their Bills quarterly, viz. on the 25th March, 25th June, 25th September, and 25th December, addressed to the President of the Mess Committee.

For LONDON,

THE stout, fast-sailing, first-class Brig PERO, W. RUTTER, Master, having the bulk of her cargo engaged; will be dispatched in three Weeks; has good Accommodation or Passengers.—For Freight or Passage, apply at the Counting-house of M'DONALD & SUTHERLAND.

For BATAVIA, via BOURBON,

THE Ship BURONG, Capt. W. LISTER; has good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail about the 25th inst.—Apply at the Counting-house of

HARINGTON & GADNEY, Berg-street, 12th March, 1828.

For the ISLE of FRANCE,

THE Ship JOHN MUNRO, Capt. R. A. J. ROE, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged; will be dispatched in the early part of next month. This Ship is well adapted for carrying Horses and Mules, being roomy between Decks, and having ports fore and aft; has also good Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office of Messrs. NISBET & DICKSON, to JOSEPH DIXIE, Broker.

CROCKERY-WARE.

TO be Sold, at Mr. REEVES' SALE, on Wednesday next, the 26th inst. Crate of assorted Crockery-Ware; and also a Crate of lacquered brown Stone-Ware, for Preserves, consisting of Jars, Pots, &c. covered and uncovered.

GUNS.

TO be Sold, without any Reserve, at Mr. REEVES' Sale, on Wednesday next, 10 Muskets, being well adapted for the Interior, or for the use of Travelling Waggons.

For private Contract, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco, Coffee, Soap, &c. &c.

A PUBLIC SALE will be held at the Stores of SIMPSON, SANDERSON, & Co. on Friday Morning, the 21st instant, of sundry British Manufactured Goods.

WOLFF & BARTMAN, Auctioneers. 20th March, 1828.

PUBLIC SALES will be continued, at the Stores of Messrs. NISBET & DICKSON, on Monday Morning, the 24th instant; and at the same time will be offered for Sale, a few dozens of Hermitage, the residue of Sir RICHARD PLASKET's Stock of bottled Wine.

N. B. For private Sale, a pipe of superior Lisbon Wine, belonging to Sir RICHARD, at London cost price, viz. £58 sterling.

Java Produce, & India Piece Goods.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned, Coffee, Rice, Sugar, Sugar-Candy, Pepper, Rattans, Cinnamon, Pearl Sago, Turmeric, Ginger, Red Fish in flasks. Preserves of various sorts, Cocoa-Nut Oil, Tamarinds, Battick Handkerchiefs of handsome Patterns, Teakwood Staves, Baftaes, Sannahs, Gurrahs, &c. &c.

The whole on moderate Terms, and in quantities to suit the convenience of Purchasers.

HARINGTON & GADNEY, Berg-street.

On Friday Morning next, 21st inst.

THE Undersigned will hold a Public Sale, of a variety of Goods, chiefly without reserve, to close Accounts.

M'DONALD & SUTHERLAND.

An extensive Stock of every description of Goods, adapted to the Colony, continues on Sale, and can be inspected daily at their Stores.—Terms Cash, or approved Acceptances.

To the LADIES.

THE fashionable Pamella and open-worked Straw Bonnets, as offered at Mr. REEVES' Sale on Friday last, are ordered to be sold off without the least Reserve, at his Sale of Friday Afternoon next, the 21st inst. to close the account; together with a variety of Manufactures, too numerous for insertion.

China Investment, per H. C. S. Atlas.

THE Undersigned has received per the above Vessel, a select Investment of Silks, &c. consisting of—check, striped, and black Sarsnet; Gros de Naples, figured Florentines, Levantines, Sattins, black and coloured Crapes, black and blue Camblets, Shawls, Senshaw's Luteastrings, brown and white Nantkeens, Fans, Netting Cases, Card Counters, Chessmen, Puzzles, Silk Winders, Pin Cushions, Rice-paper Paintings, Combs, Blinds, Earthenware of all descriptions, Ginger, Chow Chow, Sugar-candy, Soy, Locks, Writing Paper, and sundry other Goods. The whole of which will be open, and for sale this day.

WILLIAM BILLINGSLEY. Castle-street.

For PORT ELIZABETH,

THE fine fast-sailing Brig Conch, THOS. COBERN, Commander; will be ready to receive Cargo in a few Days.—For Freight or Passage, (having superior Accommodations,) apply to JAMES SMITH, 29, Castle-street; or to JOSEPH DIXIE, Broker.

This Vessel has had a thorough repair; has been completely copper fastened, and is now fitting expressly for the coasting trade.

NEWLANDS.

ON Saturday next, the 22d inst. at 10 o'Clock, will be sold, the rest of the moveable Property, among which are—8 portable Wooden Houses, in good order, with floors complete; 1 large Cedar-wood Wardrobe; 5 large painted Presses, (mostly in good order); 1 small ditto with drawers; 2 Cupboards; 1 very large Deal Table; some Kitchen Fire-place Utensils, &c. &c.

WOLFF & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

Public Sale without Reserve.

THE Executors to the Estate of the late Mr. P. WOUTERSEN, and his surviving Widow Mrs. M. DE VILLIERS, intend to sell on Friday, the 28th instant, to the highest Bidders, the remaining part of the landed Property, Slaves, and other Effects, belonging to the said Estate, as will be more fully particularized in Mr. GREIG's Advertiser, and hand-bills.

The Conditions of Sale, and plans of the landed Property, together with a List of the Slaves, and further particulars, may be had on Application to the Under-signed, at his Office, No. 4, Burg-street.

JOHN BLORE, Auctioneer.

Land for Sale by private Contract.

A most fertile and eligibly-situated Farm, in the District of Uitenhage, measuring 2238 Morgen and 102 Rods, supplied with several springs of fresh Water, and an abundance of useful Timber: a considerable portion of this Farm has been already cultivated; much more thereof is arable, and the remainder is excellent Pasturage. It lies almost equidistant from the Market Towns, Uitenhage, Graham's Town, and Somerset, having a good Waggon Road to each of those places, and possesses the further advantage of being yet free from Quitrent for five years.—The Purchaser may retain a considerable part of the purchase money at Interest, on giving approved security, as usual; and further particulars may be learnt, on application to Mr. PATON, Cape Town, or Mr. LAYCOCK, Uitenhage.

Cape Town,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
Thursday, March 20, 1828.

THE proceedings in the Supreme Court during the last week, have been of a very interesting character. In our subsequent columns will be found, reports of two cases, in which the Court was prayed to order the plaintiffs to give security for payment of the costs, in case the decisions should ultimately be in favour of defendants. Both applications, however, were rejected, and from the talents, and research evinced by the advocates in those two instances, it seems not at all likely, that the Court will be again called upon to give judgment on a point, where a contrary decision would throw a serious difficulty in the way of many, who may be desirous of obtaining justice.

The period, when the Judges will proceed on Circuit, is now approaching, and we shall be happy to receive from some

of our Correspondents, the particulars of any interesting cases, which may occur; but in this, as in other instances, the Editor expects to be admitted into the confidence of the writer.

We learn that a new arrangement has been made for the accommodation of the Judges on Circuit, by which, instead of giving them an official and public claim on the hospitality of those, whose houses are in their route, a sufficient sum out of the public treasury will be appropriated to the payment of their expenses.

This is a plan decidedly preferable to the former; but as we are aware, that the feelings and prejudices of the inhabitants may render it difficult of execution, we hope, that the Authorities in the Country Districts have been, or will be instructed to provide for the reception of the Judges, where it may be paid for, and that their Lordships may be saved the necessity even of declining to receive hospitality, which they might deem burthensome on any other terms.

"Anselmus," a correspondent, whose letter we insert, informs us, that we are incorrect in stating, "that it was the act of the former Committee to alienate the edifice built for, and appropriated to the Library." But surely that Committee was vested with the care and control of the Library at the time of the alienation. What then are we to understand? That the Committee connived at, though they did not formally consent to, this illegal alienation: or that the opposition, which they were bound to offer to such a proceeding, was made, and was borne down?

Extract of a letter (communicated by a Correspondent) dated Valparaiso, 12th September, 1827.

"I am really surprised how any Englishman can reconcile himself to a residence in a place where he is constantly under the apprehension of being assassinated, and I fear that in future it will be much worse, in consequence of one of the officers of H. M. S. *Doris*, having shot a soldier in the Theatre on *Sunday* night last. Several soldiers who were on duty at the Theatre surrounded him for some trifling squabble. These fellows are so blood-thirsty, that in many instances without any provocation they will stab and commit murder; but in this case there was certainly no occasion for making such an attack. One of them made a thrust with his fixed bayonet and wounded the officer in the thigh, upon which he drew his pocket pistol and shot him. In retreating, he received many more wounds, but he fortunately escaped to the hotel where some of his brother officers

and myself were. We got his uniform off and dressed him in plain cloths, and in the course of five minutes had him sent off to his ship. Two other officers and Captain Richards of the *Tiger* who rushed to his assistance on hearing the shot fired, were detained prisoners in the Theatre, and the Governor wanted to keep them until the officer who shot the man should be given up. Sir John Sinclair, Captain of the *Doris*, told him, that if any of his officers had committed a breach of the laws of the country, he should be given up to stand his trial; but insisted upon the innocent being immediately released. Some objection was made to this, and many of the *Chilians* said, that they ought to commence a general massacre of all the *English* they could meet. Upon this being made known to Sir John and the British Consul, orders were sent off for the Marines, and in less than twenty minutes above 200 men were arranged on the beach, anxiously waiting the word of command to *charge*; but the appearance of the men landing was quite sufficient, the streets were soon cleared of soldiers and natives. We all waited for about half an hour, when the Marines were withdrawn, the Governor having ordered the three prisoners to be released. Our boat was the last from the beach, in which we took as many officers and commanders of other vessels as she could carry, and when a few yards off the shore, several large stones were thrown at us. Had the prompt measure of getting the Marines on shore not been taken, the result would have been serious. The Hotel in which we were, was surrounded, and we fully expected them to break in the doors upon us. I had intended to go into the country for some days, but this business has had such an effect upon the people here, that I have been persuaded to remain safe, as it would be dangerous for any Englishman to leave the town, or to be in the streets after sunset. I understand that the officer is to be tried, but this I think nothing of, as even murder in any case is very seldom punished by death, unless after repeated acts of depravity.

22nd Sept.— Since writing the above, poor Fullarton has been given up for trial. The only serious effect apprehended is, his unpleasant situation in the prison. He is a son of Col. Fullarton, of the 42nd, and is an excellent fellow."

Extract of a letter, dated Graham's Town, 6th of March, 1828.

"A respectable young man, named John Hackwray, was unfortunately killed a few days since by an Elephant. It appears he was in company with a Hottentot, for the purpose of shooting those animals. They found a female, and fired at her, upon which she dropped, when they supposed her dead, or severely wounded, and did not dream of her getting up again. The Hottentot retreated out of sight further into the wood. Hackwray turned his back upon the animal, and began to reload his gun upon the spot. Just as the Hottentot reappeared,

the Elephant got up and rushed on Thackwray—drove one of her tusks through his thigh—tossed him in the air, and dreadfully mangled his body, which when found was in a sad state."

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Sir.—The following extract of a letter from a friend at Graham's Town is very much at your service; indeed the nature of the communication seems to require immediate publication. The great advantage of a Newspaper like yours is to transmit the passing events of the day to all parts of the colony, and to afford that intimation to Government which it might not otherwise obtain.

Yours, W. W. W.

EXTRACT.

"After leaving Clan William, we suffered innumerable privations, from the great drought of the season, scarcely any remains of herbage or water being perceptible. We pursued our route to *Pella*, following Campbell's track. This was at one time a Missionary Institution, poor in appearance, but we were somewhat recruited by such refreshments as the place afforded. I have no time to go into detail at the present moment, my journal of every day occurrences will shortly be in your hands. In the mean time I wish it to be known at *head quarters*, that the country on the banks of the Orange River, more directly connected with *Africaner's Kraal*, is in a state of uncommon ferment from the growing strength and formidable appearance recently assumed by this wily free-booter. That he is preparing to strike some sudden blow is evident. He has an armed force in great numbers, and his supplies of ammunition and gun-powder just come to hand are very great. Whether these were received by land carriage, or landed by some vessels off the coast, I was unable to discover; but I strongly suspect the latter. Africaner's forces consist of Bastards, run-away slaves, and Hottentots. According to the account of an intelligent deserter, with whom we conversed, Africaner was daily expecting a large augmentation of his followers. That some communication had lately taken place with the sea coast, I discovered from the circumstance of a large box of *Koranna* skulls having been packed up and conveyed on board! These must have been obtained at the price of deliberate murder. The vessel bore the Dutch flag, but English vessels occasionally hover round the mouth of the *Gariep*. Surely some inquiry should be set on foot as to the state of things in this part of the colony. Could no person of enterprise be sent from Government on a Mission to Africaner? Not alone on political grounds does this seem necessary, but the beautiful and numerous specimens of copper ore which are brought from the *Kaniesberg* country, clearly demonstrate the existence of a diffusion of copper veins. In some instances crystals implanted in each other, have been found containing a proportion of gold. Relative to Africaner

it would be well to ascertain by what means he concludes those purchases of ammunition by which he has become so formidable, and if the sources of barter enable him to meet his expenses."

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 14th of March, 1828.

Commissioner for Insolvent Estate of
Wentzel v. de Vos.

Before giving judgment in this important case, their Lordships' stated each at large the grounds of his decision. The remarks, which fell from the Chief Justice were nearly to the following effect:

His Lordship said, that he felt reluctant to revise a decree of the Court—and a decree of the Court of Justice must be looked upon as a decree of this Court—unless in case of error, or of deficiency of evidence, or of new matter; but if a deficiency shall appear in the terms of the sentence itself, it will follow, that this Court is bound to revise that sentence. It deserved to be considered also, that the Defendant had made an application for a substantive appeal.

The decree in this cause, upon which they were now called upon to grant provisional sentence, was passed on the 28th of Dec. 1827, three days before the dissolution of the old Court.

The summons issued in this instance was to appear before the Commissioner, not before the Court itself. It appears likewise that the Creditors were at liberty to remark on the plan of distribution within 14 days, and that Mr. Geyer was one of the creditors included in the plan. The Court however reversed the former distribution on the report of the Commissioner, three years and three months after the original distribution. Mr. Geyer may hereafter prove his right of preference—he may show that he stopt his property in *transitu*; but all this uncertainty shows the necessity of refusing provisional sentence.

It appears further, that sufficient notice was given to Mr. Geyer, yet on his memorial the matter was referred to a Commissioner of the Court. The report of the Commissioner was transmitted in November; but where is the notice given to the creditors?

The late Court had made a rule on Thursday, March 18, 1825, whereby the Sequestrator is ordered to lay before the creditors any alteration, that may be proposed in a liquidation account, and they then have 14 days to object; yet the Court in its haste to dispose of those cases that remained undecided, and anxious to make the way clear for the Supreme Court, had contravened its own rule.

Here the Chief Justice declared how much the Supreme Court was indebted to the industry of the late Court of Justice, and concluded by expressing his opinion, that the liquidation account should be sent back to the Commissioner for the Sequestrator's department.

Mr. Justice Menzies observed, that the receipts given by Mr. de Vos to the Sequestrator contained the condition "if the Court shall decree otherwise." This condition, it is true, is supposed to have been purified by the sentence of the Court; but that sentence is objected to on account of errors, and the *bona fides* of the Defendant is shown by his having attempted an appeal.

His Lordship here remarked, that the sentences of the late Court could not be revised by this Court, as the sentences of an inferior Court, but must be considered as of the Supreme Court.

The rule of 18th March 1825, and the sentence in this cause have the effect of authorising the Sequestrator to lay another plan of distribution before the creditors; consequently the sentence is not final; and therefore the condition not purified. But there is no blame attributable to any person. Not to the Sequestrator—for he remained in office but three days after passing of the sentence. Nor to the Commissioner, who has succeeded him: and he believed the Lord Chief Justice did not mean to impute any. (His Lordship assented.)

Mr. Justice Burton said, that any error or injustice in a sentence itself are grounds of review: for every Court has a right to revise its own sentence in consequence of fraud, error, or injustice. Now de Vos claims on a notarial bond: Geyer's is a simple contract debt; therefore *prima facie* inferior.

But there are errors on the face of the record. Geyer memorials the Court three years and three months after the proper time had elapsed. Besides that, the other creditors were not summoned to hear the judgment of the Court, and consequently this sentence was given *inaudita altera parte*.

His Lordship then proceeded to recapitulate the grounds on which he refused a provisional sentence:

1st as contrary to law.

2nd as contrary to practice; and

3rd as being given *inaudita altera parte*.

Mr. Justice Kekewich felt it but just to say, that he had come into Court possessed with a contrary opinion to that which he was about to deliver. The luminous statements however, which he had just heard from the Lord Chief Justice, and his learned brother Burton had completely changed his opinion, and he felt it impossible not to concur in the views which they had so ably stated.

Provisional sentence refused.

Witham versus Venables.

Mr. Cloete, for the Plaintiff, prayed that Defendant's Counsel might be called on to cite precedents in favor of his claim, that Plaintiff should be called on to give security for the costs of the suit.

Mr. Brandt, in support of his application, stated, that it was a general rule of law and practice, that Plaintiff should

give security for costs, unless notoriously, and sufficiently *in bonis*, of which *res immobiles*, i.e. landed property was the criterion. The learned Gentleman then proceeded to state, that in a passage quoted, Van der Linden mentions a stranger only as an example, and quoted as a general rule, the words of Huber, "security is demanded from a Plaintiff not *in bonis*, whether residing in this province (Friesland), or elsewhere;" and also Merula 4. 41. 1. who avers that such a practice obtained before some Courts; together with Van der Linden's note on the first paragraph.

To prove the practice of the old Court, the learned Advocate some cited cases *in judicio contradictorio* argued, and decided before that Court.

In support of his second position, that *res immobiles* are the criterion of being *in bonis* Counsel adduced the authority of the Pandects, and that of Merula; as well as the cases of Abercrombie *v.* Wehr, and of Shee *v.* Tilley, and endeavored to show that the case of Flaherty *v.* Mercer, cited on the former day by the opposite counsel, was not a case in point.

Further, being *in bonis* is to be proved by the party required to give security, as we learn from the 23d book of the Codex, *de probationibus*.

Mr. Cloete expressed the satisfaction which he felt, arising from the conviction that the present proceeding would tend to establish a just and proper rule of practice. The cases adduced as precedents in this instance were contradictory, and the demand of security was made in those cases for the purpose of evading actions, where parties were conscious of their liability.

The learned Advocate then cited a case in support of his position, and also Voet *de in jus vocando* and the Codex *de probationibus*.

The Lord Chief Justice referred to Voet lib. 5, tit. 1, § 93 and 94, and alluded to the former constitution of the Colony under the Dutch East India Company, who were the only landed proprietors. The cases cited by Defendant's Counsel were all of a recent date, which is an admission that it was a disputed question, and no general and settled practice. In giving judgment, however, in this case, it was not the intention of the Court to fix a rule from which they would not deviate. Courts should only decide on the case before them; and this Court would still be ready to hear any arguments, which could hereafter be offered. The Plaintiff in this case, evidently possesses a *fixum domicilium* within the jurisdiction of the Court; and where a Plaintiff is notoriously not *in bonis*, though he can not pay in purse, he can pay in person.

Mr. Justice Menzies expressed how desirous the Court felt of information, and how much they felt indebted to the industry and talents of the Advocates;

besides which the Court itself had sought information.

His Lordship stated that he was accustomed to a law, founded on the Civil Law, and that he was somewhat startled, when he first heard the demand of security from the Plaintiff. He had nevertheless consulted authorities. His Lordship then cited *Instit. de satisfactionibus*, Voet, Brissouius *de Verb. sign.* Van Leeuwen, Van der Linder, and Dig. lib. 15 *de iis qui satisdare cogantur*; from all which it appears, that an *incola* was not required, when Plaintiff, to find security for costs. The words of Huber which had been quoted, referred to the practice of a particular Court, and those of Merula are "in some Courts;" therefore those authors do not prove a general practice.

The cases cited do not prove the practice of the late Court; for the Plaintiff's Counsel seems to have, chosen as the easier mode of defence, to prove that their clients possessed immoveable property; therefore the Roman law appears not to have been altered. Thus it appears, that no *Civis*, rich, or poor, can be called on to give security for the costs: no *Incola*, rich, or poor: but every person in the Colony, rich or poor, not possessing a *fixum domicilium*, is subject to give security, unless possessing *res immobiles*. The present decision however can bind the Court only in the present case, and until they shall have received further information.

Mr. Justice Burton was startled at hearing that any British subject could be debarred from prosecuting his claim until he had given security for costs. His Lordship had been educated in a great commercial country, where they consider it their interest to give Foreigners every facility for recovering their just demands, and the rule contended for here would deprive many British subjects of the benefit of the law.

The situation of Holland divided into many independent provinces, shows that the word *vremadeling*, translated a stranger, or foreigner, means one out of the jurisdiction of the Court. The passage of the Digests book 2. Tit. 8. is in favor of strangers. Had a long continued, and consistent practice of the late Court been shown, His Lordship said, he should not have impugned it.

Mr. Justice Kekewich considered, that in order to entitle the Defendant to the security which he claims from the Plaintiff, one of three things must be alleged, viz.: that the Plaintiff is not subject to the jurisdiction of the Court; or that he is insolvent; or is *suspectus fugae*. The first objection was evidently inapplicable, and the other two were not alleged, or at least not urged. Moreover, the cases cited by Defendant's Counsel, have not been either so numerous or so strong, as to prove the practice of the late Court to have been contrary to the numerous

authorities cited by the Bench and the Bar.

Tuesday, 18th of March.

Mr. Dennyssen, on behalf of J. J. de Villiers, Ps. applied to the Court to set aside a warrant of committal, and founded his application, 1st, on the affidavit of a person who had been present; 2dly, on misnomer, the prisoner being therein styled Jan, whereas his name is Jan Jacobus; and, 3dly, because he (the prisoner) is therein charged with the crime of murder, and yet there is no *judicium medicum* set forth authorising such an accusation.

The learned Advocate then quoted Voet's Commentary, to show that the testimony of a medical man is requisite to prove that death is the consequence of the wounds inflicted.

The Chief Justice observed, that the charge of murder was clearly stated in the warrant, but in saying so much, he did not mean to prejudge the truth of that charge. The name of the accused person was stated with sufficient accuracy, (though the name Jacobus was omitted,) as he is styled in the warrant, Jan de Villiers, Paul's son. It appears from the affidavit of that person, who was also on the journey, that blows were inflicted in order to make the deceased Simon disclose where another boy was concealed. The blows inflicted on another slave are stated to have been but four or five, whilst in speaking of Simon's chastisement, it is merely said, that it was soon discontinued.

The other Judges expressed their concurrence in what had fallen from His Lordship. The application was accordingly dismissed.

Dunlevie versus Harington & Gadney.

Mr. de Wet said, that though this case was somewhat analogous to that of *Witham v. Venables*, in which their Lordships had refused to call on the Plaintiff to give security for the costs, yet he thought there were peculiar circumstances, and he was encouraged to state them by the declaration, that had fallen from their Lordships, that their former decision did not preclude further argument.

An affidavit of the Defendant was then read, stating that he knows no other Gillespie Dunlevie than the Plaintiff, in the present action, who is Paymaster of His Majesty's 98th Regt. and, Defendant believes, possesses no fixed property in the Colony.

The learned Advocate, after declaring his deference to the Court, and his reluctance to impugn its jurisdiction, said, that in the case of the present Plaintiff he believed it to be imperfect from the following considerations; 1st, the Charter directs the Court to determine according to the existing laws of the Colony; 2dly, from what is stated by Van

Leeuwen (p. 519 of the English translation); 3dly, it is a maxim of the Civil Law "sine coercione nulla est jurisdictio," and a military man can not be arrested for debt. [Counsel was about to quote from a manuscript copy of the Statutes of India; but the Court declined receiving it as authority, unless an authenticated copy were produced.] As therefore the Plaintiff is not liable to civil imprisonment,—for public servants, civil and military, are exempt from it,—that advantage should be counterbalanced by something in favor of the Defendant.

Mr. Joubert admired the ingenuity of his learned opponent, who attempted to build an argument on an excepted case. It is true that the Plaintiff is but an *Incola*; but as such he is subject to the jurisdiction of the Court. As to civil imprisonment, it is the last resource, and the necessity of having recourse to it is never to be anticipated; and, even when it is necessary, a new suit is requisite to obtain such a sentence.—*Voet ad municipal.* and *lib. 5, tit. 1.*

Mr. de Wet rejoined, that he would not have trespassed on the attention of the Court; but that he conceived the points, which he had already adduced, formed a striking difference between this case and that already decided.

The Chief Justice was of opinion, that there were no grounds for considering the rules laid down in the former case inapplicable here. An officer in His Majesty's Service on duty here, must be considered an *incola*; for the Civil Law gives a soldier a domicile, where he is on actual service. The Defendant likewise, has this particular advantage, that the motions of officers in the army, are matter of notoriety long before they take place.

Mr. Justice Menzies was glad to hear this case argued, and so well argued. *Voet* says that domicile may be voluntary or necessary; but in the present instance the Plaintiff is evidently under the jurisdiction of the Court, therefore there is no need of counterbalancing the advantage spoken of.

Mr. Justice Burton, and Mr. Justice Kekewich, concurred.

Motion rejected—but coats refused.

Publications in last Gazette.

Continuation of the Rules, Orders, &c. touching the forms, and manner of proceeding in Criminal Cases before the Supreme, and Circuit Courts.

APPOINTMENTS.

Sworn Translator.

Mr. J. M. A. van Blommestein.

Agents to the Orphan Chamber.

Mr. F. Rawstorne, at Swellendam.

— M. J. Borcherds, at Worcester.

- Mr. C. M. Lind, at Clanwilliam.
- Alex. Tenaant, at Uitenhage.
- J. G. de Villiers, at Graham's Town.
- Jeremias Auret, at Graaff-Reinet.
- J. Meintjes, Ss. at Beaufort.
- C. J. Auret, at Somerset.
- P. Swemmer, at George.

CONTINUATION OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

CONSIDERATIONS on the COLONIAL CURRENCY at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, shewing the effects that would have attended the fulfilment of the Proclamation of the 4th March, 1814: and the Instructions from EARL BARTHURST of the 30th July 1814, and referring to the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry upon the subject.

On the promulgation of the Ordinance, No. 2, dated 6th June, 1825. "For making British Silver Money a legal Tender, in discharge of all debts due to Individuals, and to Government, at the rate of one shilling and sixpence for each paper rix-dollar," the Inhabitants of Cape Town, and its vicinity, addressed a Memorial to the Colonial Government, representing the grievous and injurious consequences that would attend perseverance in the measure, and praying that its operation might be suspended until His Majesty's pleasure could be obtained upon their petition upon the subject. The reply of the Colonial Government, stated that the commands of His Majesty were imperative, and consequently that it was not in its power to interfere.

A meeting having been resolved on, permission was solicited and obtained, which was announced in the Gazette of the 11th June, 1825, and held in the Town House on the 14th June, following, when a committee was elected, and appointed, with full powers to represent the Interests of the Freeholders, Mortgagors, Planters, and others interested in fixed and other property in the Colony.

Subsequently, the Committee was in correspondence with the Colonial Government upon the subject; and eventually prepared a Petition to His Majesty, which was approved, and signed by 2115 of the Colonists, and delivered to His Excellency the Governor, for transmission to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

It having been deemed expedient to send to England a competent person for the purpose of advocating, and watching over the Interests of the Colonists, Lieut. Col. Bird was requested to undertake, and eventually empowered to execute this service, who was charged with an authenticated copy of the above-mentioned Petition,—a letter from the Committee to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and various other papers and information.

On the arrival of Lieut.-Col. Bird in

England, no time was lost in entering upon the object of his Mission, nor was any endeavour or exertion wanting on his part to bring the matter to a satisfactory termination, but such was the disinclination manifested to entertain the subject during his stay, that, after having been about seven months in England to little purpose, he placed the requisite papers and information in possession of Mr. Alexander Baring, who had been solicited and accordingly undertook to bring the matter under the consideration of Parliament, by whom the case was submitted to the House of Commons some time in the Month of May, 1826—and Colonel Bird left England for the Cape.

On the return of Lieut.-Col. Bird to the Cape, and after a meeting had been held to take the subject into consideration, the Committee opened communication with the Earl of Caledon (who had evinced the most lively concern in regard to the Cape Interests,) and Mr. Baring, with whom the Committee have continued to communicate.

In January 1827, the Colonial Government addressed the Committee, to the effect, and in language similar to that used in Mr. Herries' letter to Mr. R. J. W. Horton, dated the 13th May, 1826, (one of the papers annexed to the Currency Report,) when a meeting was held, and the result of the Resolutions then passed, forwarded through Lord Caledon to Mr. Baring.

In March 1827, the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry was received at the Cape, and some time afterwards a meeting of the Committee took place, at which a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Bird, to the Chairman, was read, and a resolution passed that it should be transmitted through Lord Caledon to Mr. Baring, but its contents were confined more particularly to points bearing allusion to Col. Bird, or which had excited his notice, than to those contained in the "Papers respecting a British Metallic circulation at the Cape of Good Hope," which it is the object to bring under consideration.

Previously however to entering upon the Report upon the Currency, it is conceived that a concise statement of facts, displaying in a practical form the effects that appear to have attended the measures of Government, would best illustrate the subject in all its ramifications; and under this impression the following details are submitted.

A.—The most material of the Proclamations, from the period of the creation of Paper Money at the Cape of Good Hope, to the promulgation of the Ordinance fixing the value of a rix-dollar at 1s. 6d. having been collected, reprinted, and delivered to Mr. Baring, it becomes necessary merely to solicit the most particular consideration to their contents; as well as to the papers accompanying, namely:

B.—Statement of the origin, and progressive state, of the Colonial Paper Currency, made up in the Colonial Office at the Cape.

C.—Official Minute bearing date the 27th January, 1814, which led to the arrangements made by His Excellency Sir J. F. Cradock (now Lord Howden), on the 4th March, 1814.

D.—And an abstract of the Colonial Revenue and Expenditure from the 1st January, 1806, to the 31st December, 1828 inclusive, formed from the Annual Official Returns.

Having referred to the principal papers constituting the basis of the subject, it becomes necessary to crave attention to all the circumstances relative to the Colonial Currency. To the consideration to which it was deemed entitled in 1795, when the Colony was first surrendered to the British Forces and subsequently. To the state of it at the period of the evacuation of the Colony in 1803: and to its state, and the engagements entered into by the Representatives of His Britannic Majesty, at the time of the capitulation in 1806, as to its continuance, and the security for it. And lastly, to the enormous increase made to it under the authority of the British Government (see Minute C).

By the Proclamation of Governor van Plettenberg, bearing date the 30th of April, 1782, it will be seen that the specie which had been received from the inhabitants, was to be returned in kind, and that Paper Money was only temporarily substituted.

By another Proclamation of said Governor, bearing date the 16th September, 1783, no distinction was to be made between the value of paper and specie, under heavy penalties.

And by the Proclamations A, and the statement (B), it will be found that the Dutch Colonial Government, as specie arrived from the Mother Country, fulfilled its pledges so far, by redeeming its paper to that extent:—the exchangeable value of which was, however, maintained by the fixed and invariable agio, 25 per cent. premium, as termed, on the Bills drawn on the Home Government for the Public Service, which in external relations, brought the Rix-dollar to three shillings and two-pence farthing, and $\frac{3}{4}$ sterling.

By the Proclamation of Sir James Henry Craig, dated the 21st March, 1797, it will be seen that the Rix-dollar maintained more than its originally established value, as that Governor found it “impossible to procure Money for Bills of Exchange on His Majesty’s Government in Britain,” (the fact being that the Colonists would not advance the Rix-dollar at its par value of four shillings and therefore resorted to the creation of the sum of 250,000 Rix-dollars, “to stand upon the same footing, and to be secured in the

same manner as the old Paper Money is secured by the capitulation.”

(To be Continued.)

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR,—As Civis, a correspondent in your paper of the 6th March, is incorrect in several points of his statement, I request that you will submit to your Readers the following instances of his inaccuracy.

1. *It is not correct* that any pledge was given to the public to preserve the books of the South African Public Library in a perfect state. Such a pledge would have argued a total indifference to the interests of the reading public.

2. *It is not correct* that any intention existed in the minds of the Committee of the Library, to lend out the splendid works similar to those enumerated by Civis.

3. *It is not correct* that the collection of books in the Public Library is “not at present suited to the general taste of the colony.”

4. *It is not correct* that “this is more amply provided for” by the Printers Greig and Bridekirk, and the Commercial Room.

5. *It is not correct* that “the destruction of the Public Library” would be “morally certain,” and necessarily follow the lending of the books.

6. *It is not correct* that “the sapient economy of the Government has ordained that all Periodicals shall be discontinued in the Public Library;” and lastly, Mr. Editor, *It is not correct* as asserted by yourself, that it was the “act” of the former Committee, to alienate “the edifice built for, and appropriated to the Library.”

ANSELMUS.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

—Hear, ye Senates, hear this truth sublime,
He who allows oppression, shares the crime!

SIR,—Having seen a letter in your valuable paper some time ago, signed “Colonists,” wherein they notice the prohibition of the British settlers from entering into the detestable system of slavery, I am induced to recommend that the Ministers of the Gospel in this Colony, be also prohibited from buying and selling their fellow creatures like brutes; since it appears that their own consciences do not dictate to some of them that such conduct is derogatory to the character and profession of a Clergyman.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
BRITANNUS.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR,—In your last number an attempt has been made to censure the conduct of the Cape Currency Committee, and to place the Commissioners’ Report in a different light from that in which it has been represented by the Committee, in a letter to the Earl of Caledon; to support his argument the writer endeavours to warp the true meaning of a paragraph said to have been the production of a popular writer; the

Commissioners’ Report is, however, still in existence, and those who may be induced to read it, will find that from beginning to end, it is one tissue of inconsistency, contradiction, and misrepresentation. The evil effects of the currency measure are now too deeply felt through this settlement to be denied, even by the warmest supporters of the measure itself; witness the sale of Newlands last week: that late residence of vicegerent authority, which, in improvements alone, cost upwards of *thirty thousand pounds*, was knocked down at public auction for little more than *three thousand*. The depreciation in every description of property is hourly increasing, all owing to the decreased value of a redundant paper currency, forced into circulation with nothing to represent it but unredeemed pledges, and broken promises; degraded as it has been, and fixed by the hand of power at three-eighths of its original value, surely the least that public feeling had a right to expect was its being redeemed, even at this reduced rate; but instead of which, we find this thief of public property, (the paper currency), throwing off his old clothes, and appearing in new garments with his friends Messrs. Lombard and Discount at his back, giving fresh activity to all his movements; we are even told that part of the contents of a certain Strong Box has been aired, and put into active operation, but in spite of all this quackery the bubble must burst.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. B.

The following toasts, given at a Dinner in America, have been transmitted to us by a Correspondent, and can not fail to meet the approbation of our Readers:

By a Guest.—That *Liberty* of the Press, which acknowledges no Censorship but *Truth*, and fears no disgrace but that of licentiousness.

That portion of the human race “guilty of a skin not coloured like our own”—May all Christendom soon learn to do right, and they be exempted from wrong.

The spirit of our popular Elections, a precious legacy of our fathers, which calls the pride of our scholars to grace the halls of our Legislature.

The “Pulpit”—Truth its creed, and Charity its covenant.

EXTRACTS, &c.

(Continued from our last Number.)

In this colony, the efforts of missionary labours were tolerated under the Dutch administration, as now, with recent circumstances in our favor; and the time is probably not distant, when justice will be done to them. But His Majesty’s Ministers at home, and representatives here, seem not to have looked very seriously on the grand question of interior African civilization, in the light which dawned in 1813. They may soon adopt wiser resolutions on the subject. Public opinion in England daily improves in regard to it; and whilst

discussion will correct some errors, which its best friends may have committed, there seems good reason to expect, that means may be devised to make our approach no longer destructive to the aborigines.

Solid benefits would arise from the people of the Cape themselves making the proposition promised for the *gradual* extinction of slavery. It would silence for ever the opposition to be otherwise expected to the sufficient introduction of free laws;—it would facilitate the execution of measures to be passed;—and it would promote the prosperity of the Colony by really improving its character—raising its reputation—and increasing harmony amongst all classes. Many influential persons have at this moment doubtless, solid grounds of complaint; and their unwillingness to stand forward on this subject is not very surprising; but to yield to feelings of even just discontent is not always wise; and it is most especially imprudent, when the heaviest effects of our wrath will be spent upon ourselves.

Unquestionably the true honor, and the lasting interests of the Cape of Good Hope are concerned in a lead being taken by the people on this great question. The present time, too, is most favourable to an exertion. The general subject of African slavery, and African civilization, will come specifically before Parliament in this year. It is admitted on high official authority, that great errors have been committed at Sierra Leone, and the western settlements. Every day produces sounder views, all tending to brighten the prospects of this vast continent; and assuredly well considered opinions sent from the Cape, would at the least be received kindly, whilst they might excite attention to our frontier, in a manner the most advantageous and honorable to us, and to our posterity.

* The little compilation on Schools of Industry will be recommended to the people of the Cape, by the fact that "the Government of the Netherlands has established in all the cities,—bewaaren schoolen,—guardian schools,—intended to receive children from the age of two years."—(*The Constitutionnel* quoted in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 6th Nov., 1821.)

Third Extract.—*The Law Fragment.*

The Chapter from the Essay on the Laws of the Cape, is valuable, chiefly in reference to the changes lately introduced: although a few points may deserve frequent consideration, which would have been aided by such a work, if compiled with but moderate skill. Every day's experience justifies the opinion expressed there, that increased communication between the administration of higher departments, and the people, would be of inestimable advantage in devising, and executing public measures.

The progress of English jurisprudence, is indeed in itself an important thing; and our great principle of imparting to new possessions, as well as to our original colonies, so much of it only as is suitable to their condition, renders a careful watch over that progress indispensable. Every

Tyro knows, that our laws have not escaped the imperfection common to all human things; but the applause bestowed by illustrious foreigners on many of our institutions, removes all apprehension, that national vanity alone makes them dear to us; and we are entitled to assert, that more than mere national character marks the *grand principles* of the English constitution. It is probable, that their value is derived from some intrinsic suitableness to the general wants of society, and from their being calculated to protect rights, which most codes recognise, although few are able to guard.

Some of the principles, which we venerate, have been presented partially to the colony with advantage; others are on the point of being introduced with better prospects by an increased share in the administration of justice being given to the people. The successful adaptation of English principles to Dutch habits is not unprecedented. New York in America testifies how well Hollanders may unite with Englishmen; and Ceylon seems to promise another proof, that such conquests may end in mutual benefits. Those unions indeed, like that in progress here, were compulsory; but what is, we believe, passing in Old Holland appears to shew, that our judicial institutions may find willing and enlightened imitators influenced by opinion alone.

In Java something of this kind is perhaps now preparing under very interesting circumstances: and a wide field of improvement may be thence opening in the possessions of the Netherlands in India. Great errors in Colonial Government are understood to have been corrected there; and at this moment by the restraints of the press being relaxed, it is a subject of public discussion in Batavia, whether our mode of dispensing justice to the coloured people is preferable, or not, to that pursued by the Dutch. In this discussion an able, and zealous Dutch writer, appears to approve strongly what we have done in the East.

To the English Statesman, therefore, and to the English Lawyer, it thus becomes something more than a local and technical duty to introduce their laws into this Colony with prudence. It is to be supposed, that, what we do will be reported elsewhere; and that it will excite attention amongst the ancient connections of the inhabitants of the Cape. If it be combined usefully with that part of the Dutch laws, which must be preserved untouched, much of it may be adopted in Batavia; and England may have the honorable satisfaction of seeing not only, that her own subjects recognise the advantage of what is imparted to them, but also, that the abstract approval of Foreign Jurists in their books is followed by the Foreign Legislator in practice.

Should our principles be adopted in part successfully in Dutch India, whilst they are gradually introduced with the proper modifications throughout our own Eastern possessions, these different courses will from time to time furnish new materials for our guidance, so that a few years will enable the legislator to turn experience to the best advantage, and open to the millions of Asia prospects hitherto almost derided as visionary speculations.

Extract 4.—In looking forward to the future state of the Colony, it is highly satisfactory to find that the Commissioners of Inquiry have recommended reforms on many points of the highest interest:

1. They propose giving the utmost encouragement to free trade; and particularly so far as to invite shipping of all nations to the several ports, by permitting part of the cargo to be sold for supplies—as upon raising produce, "the Colony must in a principal degree depend for its recovery from the effects of recent depression."—p. 88-89.

2. They have proposed to improve the efficiency of the legislature as at present constituted (p. 27 of Mr. Greig's edition of the general reports), whilst they anticipate an elective assembly at no distant day (p. 37).

3. They propose, for the first time in British history, to separate the judicial from the executive and legislative authorities (p. 35), and they even carry this great modern principle into extensive detail (p. 46, &c.).

4. Besides contemplating independence for the Judges, they have also proposed what must improve the condition, the hopes, and the character, and, therefore, the efficiency of the civil functionaries (p. 23-26). They would also establish several justices of the peace in each drosty (like justices of peace in English counties) to act with or without the resident magistrate (p. 41).

5. They propose to regulate the power of taxation in a wholesome manner (p. 33).

6. They recommend increased communication between government and the people, testifying well of their general character (p. 53), and they recommend the employment and steady advancement of the youth (25 p. and passim).

7. Their policy towards the coloured races within and without the Colony, must tend to secure our local interests; and carry the name of the white man, with honor, into the remotest regions of the interior (passim).

8. They recommend a most effectual restraint of the power of "political removal" (p. 30, &c.), substantially authorising an Habeas Corpus Act.

9. Upon the currency question, they fix the blame chiefly where it is deserved; and would indemnify the injured.—Report of 5 July, 1825.

10. At an early period after their arrival they seem to have recommended im-

provements in administering justice, (Mr. Horton's speech in the House of Commons in 1826,) and the delays do not appear attributable to them.

11. Whilst they advise the expenses of the heads of the Colony to be reduced, they would provide for those institutions which so peculiarly adorn our Metropolis (p. 118 of the general report).

12. And from their recommending the public printing to be done by the owners of the private presses on contract (p. 96), considered along with their liberal views in other respects, it seems to be a fair conclusion that they approved a free periodical press for this Colony.

The last of the foregoing points, with many others, might receive advantageous illustration from the remaining reports if published. Upon some, a difference of opinion will arise; and some civil rights (as for example that of meeting for the redress of grievances, and in societies), are less distinctly noticed than could have been wished; although these two especially seem to be implied in the general spirit of the reports: and the legislature may justly be expected soon to introduce laws upon them with the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and an act for the liberal regulation of the press.

It is also to be wished that the claims of the Colony upon the British Treasury, had been urged more strongly: at the same time nothing can be clearer than the advice that England should contribute to our civil expenses; an acquiescence in which counsel, and the due completion of numerous other wise recommendations by the Commissioners, would infinitely improve the prospects of the Colony.

BATHING.—SWIMMING.

It seems passing strange that whilst the members of the late Burgher Senate, dabbled in most things,—built carcass houses for the butchers, granaries for grain, watched over the price of bread, ruled the water-pipes, and directed with mathematical nicety the size of the family ingle-side they should not have thought of the establishment of a Public Bath. Government at one time interfered in behalf of the public health, and built the *Hot Baths* of Caledon,—an institution of questionable utility, whilst at the same time nothing was done near at hand,—no cold Bath being in existence as a mean of preserving health and removing disease. There seem at present to be few speculations for private individuals so likely to succeed, as the establishment of a cold Bath upon a respectable scale near Cape Town, and sufficiently out of the reach of those nuisances which exist on our shores, and deprive us of the advantages of the pure sea breeze. It is scarcely necessary to enter into any particulars of the advantages of sea-bathing. When we reflect on the functions of the skin, and the sympathetic influence which they exert on the various functions of the internal organs, we shall be constrained to admit

that of all preventive and curative means, bathing holds a foremost rank. As a measure of simple cleanliness, it should recommend itself to universal attention.—Again as to *Swimming*, we should like to see the day when it shall be admitted as a regular branch in the training of youth. Dependant as we are on the facilities and resources of the ocean which is attached to our coasts, which invites our familiarity, and upon whose fickle bosom so many persons pursue their public course, it is surprising that a great proportion of those should have so long suffered themselves to remain utterly destitute of any regular means of instruction, in an art so important. The only work on the *Art of Swimming* that we know of, is by *Bernardi*, it is discursive and tedious, but contains usefull hints. Savages in general take to the water with admirable skill—the reason is they have a sufficient conviction which ought to *mortify the pride of our superior race*, that the body *naturally floats*. We cannot look for systems of instruction among savages; but in the civilized states of ancient times, and especially among the Greeks and Romans, no branch in the education of youth was considered more important than swimming; so that it was usual to characterize the uneducated by saying “neque literas, neque *naturae* didicit.”

CHRISTENINGS.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Sunday the 16th of March, 1828, by the Rev. G. Hough, M.A. Colonial Chaplain, a son of Mr. James Jury, baptized Henry Manchee.

In the Military Church, Cape Town, on Sunday the 16th of March, 1828, by the Rev. W. Wright, A.M. acting for the Chaplain to the Forces, a son of Serjeant Edward Jones, of H. M.'s 98th Regt. baptized James.

DEATH.

March 18. A son of the late Captain J. Blake, named Arthur, aged 1 year 2 months and 1 day.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived in Table Bay.

March 15. H.C.S. *Atlas*, T. Hine, Esq. from Canton 10th Jan. for this port and London. Cargo tea, &c.—Passengers, Major Cameron, Mrs. Hutchons, 7 children and 2 servants. — Brings a few loose letters.

— *John Munro*, ship, R. Roe, from the Knysna 8th March, for this port. Cargo timber.

Sailed from Table Bay.

March 14. *Triton*, brig, J. Crear, for London.

17. *Elisabeth*, ship, C. Pakes, for Batavia.

18. *Usk*, brig, T. Long, for Algoa Bay.

— *George the Fourth*, cutter, — M'Leod, for ditto.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“The Colonists,” “Justus,” “Cosmopolite,” and “Index,” in our next. The latter signed “One of the Colonists,” containing little argument in addition to what urged by himself and colleagues in conjunction, we take leave to decline.

MARKET PRICES.

	2	2	4	2	2
Aloes, per lb.	0	0	44	to	0
Almonds, per 1000,	0	6	0	..	100
Apples, per lb.	0	0	3	..	00
Apricots, do.	0	0	3	..	00
Potatoes, per maid,	2	4	0	..	40
Vinegar, per leaguer	30	0	0	..	40
Beams, each	7	0	8	..	90
Beans, per maid,	8	0	0	..	10
Berry Wax, per lb.	0	1	2	..	0
Butter, per lb.	0	4	0	..	0
Brandy, per leaguer	72	0	0	..	80
Peas, per maid,	8	0	0	..	12
Barley, per maid,	2	5	0	..	30
Hens, each	0	4	0	..	0
Ducks, & Muscovy do.	0	6	0	..	12
Geese, ditto	1	2	0	..	14
Turkeys, ditto	2	0	0	..	50
Charcoal, per sack	0	6	0	..	1
Hay, per 100 lbs.	2	0	0	..	2
Honey, per lb.	0	2	0	..	0
Oats, per maid,	2	2	0	..	2
Chaff, per 16 sacks	30	0	0	..	32
Cheese, Cape, per lb.	0	1	4	..	0
Lime, Shell, per half-ann.	1	5	0	..	1
—, Stone, do.	0	6	0	..	0
Wheat, 10 muids,	54	0	0	..	81
Lentils, per maid	10	0	0	..	12
Flour, fine, per 100 lb.	6	0	0	..	7
Maize, per maid	5	0	0	..	6
Elephant's Teeth, per lb.	1	2	0	..	1
Walnuts, per 100	0	1	4	..	0
Pears, per lb.	0	0	2	..	0
Peaches, ditto	0	0	2	..	0
Planks, per foot	7	0	0	..	12
Raisins, per lb.	0	0	4	..	0
Rye, per maid	3	0	0	..	3
Straw, per 16 sacks	18	0	0	..	20
Tobacco, per lb.	0	2	0	..	0
Onions, per maid	2	4	0	..	3
Feathers, Ostrich, each	0	1	0	..	0
—, Bed, per lb.	1	2	0	..	1
Pigs, fatten'd, each	15	0	0	..	20
—, unfatten'd	6	0	0	..	7
—, suckling	1	4	0	..	2
Suet, or Tallow, per lb.	0	2	0	..	0
Figs, per lb.	0	1	0	..	0
Lion, Tiger, and Ostrich Skins, each	3	0	0	..	4
Dry Ox Hides	3	0	0	..	5
—, Buck Skins	0	4	0	..	6
Wines, ordinary	45	0	0	..	50
Wool, Sheep, per lb.	0	3	0	..	0
Lemon Juice, per half-ann.	6	0	0	..	7
Oranges, per 100	3	0	0	..	4
Salt, per maid	3	0	0	..	5
Sole Leather, pr half-hide	3	0	0	..	4
Soap, per lb.	0	2	0	..	0

March 19, 1828.

ALL Communications to be Post-paid, to be directed to the Editor of this Paper at Mr. Bridekirk's, Heeregracht, Subscriptions, TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE, also be received.

TERMS:

	In Town.	In the Coast
For a Year	£1 5 0	£1 10 0
For 6 Months	12 6	15 0
For 3 Months	6 6	7 6

Printed and published, for the Proprietor at W. BRIDEKIRK's, Heeregracht, Cape Town.



THE COLONIST.

o. 19.

THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1828.

Price 6d.

Commissariat, Cape of Good Hope,
Cape Town, 25th March, 1828.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Persons as may be desirous of supplying 10,000 lbs. English Weight, of ORDINARY SUGAR, for the use of His Majesty's Land Forces; to be delivered into the Magazine of this Department at Cape Town;—that Tenders (with samples of not less than 1 lb.) specifying Price per 100 lbs. net, English weight, will be received at this Office, till 12 o'Clock on Wednesday the 2d inst.

ENGLISH CHURCH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders for the ERECTION of an ENGLISH CHURCH in this Town, will be received by the Committee of Management, at the Committee Room, Commercial change, on Tuesday, the 8th day of April next, at 8 o'Clock in the Afternoon. Plans, Specifications, &c. to be seen, all information obtained, on application to Mr. REVELEY.

J.B. No Tenders will be accepted from Sons who are not known to be professionally acquainted with the work they respectively undertake to perform; and should it appear adviseable, separate Tenders will be received for the undermentioned Works, viz.

Masons' Work,
Plasterers' ditto,
Carpenters' ditto,
Joiners' ditto.

March, 1828.

Signed, FEARON FALLOWES,
Chairman.

On Monday Afternoon, the 31st inst. a Public Sale will be held at the stores of the Undersigned, in Breedestreet, opposite Mr. FLECK's Store, of the remainder of his STOCK, consisting of the following Articles:—Stink-wood inicks and Logs, 6 New Boats, Purchases of Nails, a large Iron Winch, Yellow-wood Nails, Boom Irons, Pitch, Tar, Gum, &c.

* * Conditions as before.

J. AKEN.

Waterkant.

This Day is published, in the Dutch Language, and may be had of Mr. BRIDEKIRK,
Heeregracht,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF MUHAMMEDANISM AND CHRISTIANITY,—being the Substance of Eight Discourses delivered in the South African Missionary Society's Chapel, Cape Town, in 1828-27, by the

REV. WM. ELLIOTT.

Price 2*½* Rds.

The Proceeds of the Work will be given to the above-mentioned Society.

For LONDON,

AT THE Brig PERO, (A. I.) W. RUTTER, Master; has room for 100 Pipes Wine, and light Freight, with good Accommodation for Passengers.—Apply at the Counting-house of M'DONALD & SUTHERLAND.

For LONDON,

AT THE fast-sailing Ship JESSIE, T. WINTER; has the greatest part of her Cargo engaged, and will sail for England about the middle of next month; has superior Accommodation for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, or at the Counting-house of

J. CARFRAE & Co.
March 26th, 1828.

PASSAGE to LONDON.

AT THE H. C. Chartered Ship CHILDE HAROLD, Capt. W. W. WEST, has very superior Accommodations for Passengers, and will proceed on her Voyage immediately.—Apply to Capt. WEST, at the Office of NISBET & DICKSON.

For the ISLE of FRANCE,

AT THE Ship JOHN MUNRO, Capt. R. A. J. ROE, having two-thirds of her Cargo engaged; will be dispatched in the early part of next month. This Ship is well adapted for carrying Horses and Mules, being roomy between Decks, and having ports fore and aft; has also good Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office of Messrs. NISBET & DICKSON, or to JOSEPH DIXIE, Broker.

The VIOLIN and FLUTE taught.

MR. WHITE most respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Cape Town, that it is his immediate intention to give Lessons on the Violin and Flute, for Terms which will be found moderate.—Application may be made to himself at Mr. LANDSBERG's, 28, Burg-street.

Mr. WHITE also begs to return his grateful thanks for the Patronage and Support he has already received.

A PUBLIC SALE will be held at the Stores of Mr. JOHN AKEN, 85, Waterkant, To-morrow, Friday, the 28th instant, of the whole of his Household Furniture, &c. consisting of the following Articles:

Mahogany Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Wash-hand Stands, Commodes, Dining Tables, Bedding, Looking-Glasses, 2 doz. new Stinkwood Chairs, a Set of ditto Dining Tables with Claw Feet, 1 doz. Ironwood Chairs, 1 doz. Rosewood Chairs, Mahogany Bookcases and Sideboard, Card Tables, Satinwood Bookcase and Work Tables, Sofas, a good toned square Piano Forte, by Broadwood, with Music Stool and Stand, complete; a grand Piano Forte, Floor Cloths, Marine Window Curtains, China and Glass-ware, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 20 vols. with sundry other Books, a new Office Writing Table, a Letter Press, 5 Cases of Champaigne, 3 doz. each, &c. &c.

Also a Horse and Gig; a Lady's Saddle, a Gentleman's Saddle and Bridle, &c.

Terms of Sale.—All Purchases under 100 Rds. Cash; above that sum, three months' Credit will be given, by passing good and approved Bills within two days after the Sale.

WOLFF & BARTMAN,
Auctioneers.

Catalogues may be had at Mr. GREIG's; of the Auctioneers, and at 85, Waterkant.

On Monday Morning next, the 31st instant,

A Public Sale will be held, at the Stores of M'DONALD & SUTHERLAND, of a great variety of Merchandise, received by the late Arrivals, chiefly without reserve.

THE PUBLIC SALE at Mr. P. ALBERTUS', will be continued on Monday next, in the Forenoon and Afternoon.

AT Messrs. JONES' & COOKE's Sale, on Saturday Morning, will be sold, a very strong Cart Horse; a Share in the Commercial Exchange; together with a general assortment of Manufactures and Produce.

SALE BY AUCTION,

IN the Castle, on Thursday next, the 3d of April, precisely at 12 o'Clock, the Household Furniture of Major BARTLEY, 49th Regt. consisting of large Mahogany Bedstead, and Mattresses; Wardrobe, Dining, large Circular, Sopha, and Card Tables, a Carpet, nearly new, 20 feet square; Sopha and Ottomans, Earthenware, Culinary Utensils, a Set of Gig Harness, and a variety of other Articles.

The Furniture may be seen daily, from Monday next, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

N.B. Three capital Horses, and a Pony, for private Sale; may be seen at the Castle.

JOHN BLORE, Auctioneer.

NOTICE.

JOSEPH LEVICK & Co.

BEG to intimate that they have received by the Ship *Jessie*, Captain WINTER, a general Investment of Cutlery, Hardware, and Ironmongery, the qualities of which, on inspection, will be found to equal those by which this Establishment has been so long distinguished, and to be selling at prices commensurate with the reduced rate of Manufactures in England.—

Consisting of Shot of every description, Nails, Horse-shoe Nails, Tacks, Sheet and Bar Lead, No. 4 Spades, Boxes of Window Glass, ea. 9 x 7, 10 x 8, 12 x 10 and 15 x 12; Boxes of Tin Plates, each 1C. IX. IXX. and IXXX; Smiths' Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Hammers, Sheet Iron, Pick-axes, Adzes, Axes, Files, Raspers, Screws, Augers, Saws, Planes, Locks of various sorts, Glue, Brass and Iron Dutch-shape Smoothing Irons, Hatters' Irons, Table Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Candlesticks, Japanned and Tin Ware, Glass and China Ware, Breakfast, Dîner, Dessert, and Tea Services, in small and large Sets, from 20 to 1000 Rds. each; handsome Lustres for each 3, 6, and 8 Lights; Marine Barometers, Thermometers, Tortoise-shell and Horn Combs, Wafers in Boxes, superfine Drill, Peppermint Lozenges, Bird Cages, Looking Glasses of great variety, Thimbles, Needles, Scissors, Caffer Buttons, white and yellow; handsome full and half Register Stoves, from 6 to 250 Rds. each; Brass and painted Fenders, Fire Irons, and Brass Hooks for ditto, with a great variety of Articles too numerous for insertion.

IRONMONGERY WAREHOUSE,
Wholesale and Retail,
25, Burg-street.

Just received per JESSIE, and for Sale at the Stores of
J. CARFRAE & Co.

BAFTAS, Madapolams, Kerseys, green, red, and white Baize, Damask and other Table Cloths, Flannel, Long Cloths, Cambrick, Jaconot and Book Muslin, Drilling, Ducks, Canvas, striped Cotton, Grandville Stripes, Shirting, Ginghams, Furniture Chintz, Threads and Cotton Balls, a variety of fancy Prints, Hats, Cloths, Bombazin, Bombazets, Salamancaes, Shalloons, Ladies' black and white Cotton Hose, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk ditto, white and brown Cotton & Hose, Lamb's Wool and Worsted ditto, Ladies' and Girls' white, black, and colored Silk Gloves, fancy Muslin and other Dresses, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doe and Kid Gloves, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, Ladies' Denmark Sattin, and Morocco Boots and Shoes, a variety of Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Duffle, Blankets, Nankinets, Fustians, Crape, India Bandana Handkerchiefs, yellow Metal Buttons, Fools-cap and Pot Paper, 18 and 20 oz. Sheathing Copper, with Nails; Iron Pots and Boilers, boiled and raw Linseed Oil, and Pig Lead.

FOR Sale, at E. DURHAM's, on the most moderate Terms, (now landing from the *Jessie*,) a select Investment for the Colony, consisting of Loaf Sugar, Currants, Hams, Cheese, Pale Ale, Porter, Oatmeal, Ticking, Blankets, striped Shirts, Calico frilled ditto, Window Glass, Glue, Grindstones, Pipe Clay, Whiting, Paints, Linseed Oil in cask and jugs, Sperm Oil, Turpentine, Blacking, Gold Leaf, Stoves, Fenders, and Fire Irons, Lead Pipe, Roll and Pig Lead, Iron Hoops, Staves, assorted Bar and Sheet Iron, Shot, assorted Ironmongery, Carpenters' Tools, Brass, Japanned, Tin and Plated Ware; Saddlery, Copper Kettles, Brass ditto and Stands, Pins, Needles, Buttons, Shoe and Hair Brushes, Ivory and Bone-handle Knives and Forks, Steel Forks, Iron Spoons, Segar Pans, Butchers', Shoe, and Saddlers' Knives, Steels, Brass Tinder Boxes, Razors, square & round Sugar Boxes, Dish Covers, Shovels, Spades, Pitch, Tar, Mahogany, Deals, &c. &c.

Cape Town, March 25, 1828.

FOR SALE,

A Fine Chesnut Stallion, 7 years old, bred at Conterberg Farm, got by *Cricketer*; was rode one hunting season by Lord C. SOMERSET; is very quiet, and well calculated for a Carriage, or as a Covering Stallion; may be seen by applying to Mr. DONOUGH, Buitenkant; also, a piece of Land adjoining Mr. GEORGE's House behind the Castle, the property of the late Mr. J. LAWRENCE.

Widow E. LAWRENCE.

Cape Town, March 26th, 1828.

SALE without Reserve.

THIS Morning, the 27th instant, precisely at ten o'Clock, VAN HALL, SAPPE, & MUNTINGH, will sell 100 Bags of Mauritius Sugar; also old Java Coffee, Tamarinds, Rattans, Java Sweetmeats, broad Dutch Canvas, Paper, Pearl Barley in pots and jars, Westphalia Hams, raw and boiled Linseed Oil; also Silk and Sattin Ribbons, Sattin Dresses, Ladies' Frills, Shawls, Belcher Handkerchiefs, Patent Lamps, and other Articles.

For Private Sale,—Yellow-wood Beams, all kinds of Yellow-wood Planks, and Waggon Wood, at moderate prices.

For Algoa Bay,

THE fine Brig *Bolivar*, Capt. MACDONALD; will sail in a few days.—For Freight or Passage, apply to COLLISON & Co.

RECEIVED per *Bolivar*, and for Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, a few Sets of the most fashionable Dinner Services, plain and cut Glass Decanters, Tumblers, and Wine Glasses, and a few chaldrons of Coals.

COLLISON & Co.

TAMBOUR WORK.

E. MAXSTED begs to inform the Ladies of Cape Town, and its Vicinity, that any orders they may be pleased to favor her with, in the various branches of *Tamour Work*, will be executed with elegance and dispatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

Patterns worked on Net, Bombasin, Muslin, Lace, Scarfs, Dresses, Veils, Paris Tippets, Collars, Ladies' and Children's Caps, &c. &c.

N.B. Ladies visited at their own Houses with patterns, if requested.

No. 19, *Plein-street*.

Cape Town,

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

Thursday, March 27, 1828.

THE papers brought by the late arrivals from England, contain but little intelligence that is very interesting. The latest accounts from Constantinople leave the question of peace, or war, still undecided. A demand of indemnification had been made by the Porte, and promptly rejected by the Ambassadors of the Allied Powers; but negotiations were still continued. At the same time a warlike disposition was manifested by the Turks, yet under strong assurances of personal safety for the Ambassadors, and their fellow subjects. No acts of violence, or indications of hostile feeling had been exhibited by the populace at Constantinople, on the annihilation of the combined

feats at Navarino being made known; but this when contrasted with the turbulence of the mob at Smyrna, who could only be restrained by the execution of some of their ring-leaders, seems any thing rather than a favorable symptom. We apprehend, that this calm will be succeeded by a sudden and violent effort; and indeed the tranquillity of the populace can scarcely be attributed to any other cause, than the hope of speedy, and complete vengeance.

On the part of Great Britain, such an event is not unexpected. Three line of battle ships, the Britannia, Windsor Castle, and Ocean, are fitting out at Plymouth with all possible dispatch, and some bomb vessels are also being put in readiness.

The attention of the French Journalists is principally occupied with the elections now in progress, and the result confidently anticipated, is the retirement of the present unpopular ministry. The French troops, it is said, are to be withdrawn from Spain; in which country a formidable insurrection is reported to have broken out at Grenada. Barcelona had been evacuated by the French Garrison.

A letter from Don Miguel is published in the *Lisbon Gazette*, in which he declares his resolution of adhering to the constitution granted by his brother.

The Prince is expected in England, and intends to visit His Majesty at Windsor before he embarks for Lisbon.

The Russians are said to have entered, without opposition Tauris, the ancient capital of Persia, where they found large magazines of provisions, ammunition, artillery, &c. From Tauris to Teheran, where the King of Persia held his court *pro tempore*, the distance is not more than 300 miles, and from the latter to Ispahan the same. Ispahan the capital of Persia is not more than 1000 miles distant from the British possessions in India; but the progress of the Russians is supposed to have been stopped by an offer to negotiate on the part of Prince Abbas Mirza.

A change in the British Cabinet is mentioned in the London papers as likely to take place. A rumour was in circulation that Lord Goderich had tendered his resignation, and that it had been accepted. This step is attributed by some to the death of his only child, and consequent ill health of his lady, by others to the financial embarrassment of the coun-

try, while a third opinion is that his weak constitution, and acute feelings render him unfit to encounter the turbulent opposition, which he is likely to meet in the House of Peers, and a fourth that the influence of the Great Commander dislodges him from his post. The Tory papers confidently assert, that a change in the Ministry will take place before the meeting of both Houses for the dispatch of business, which was to take place on the 22nd of January; but this again is contradicted.

The 49th Regiment now stationed here, have received an intimation, that they are to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to India. It is said to be doubtful whether this regiment is to be relieved by the 28th or 58th. The Hampshire Chronicle of the 3rd of Dec. mentions, that at a review of the garrison of Plymouth in the preceding week, His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral had presented new colours to the latter regiment with an address, in which His Royal Highness recapitulated their many gallant achievements, and concluded by expressing his warmest wishes for their welfare.

In the course of this address, His Royal Highness mentioned that the 58th regt. had been employed for five years since the peace of 1815 in the island of Jamaica. Our military readers will best know whether any, and what inference can be deduced from these circumstances.

Last Gazette contains an Advertisement for a building to be hired for the use of the Public Library. It is to be hoped, that neither the Government, nor the Trustees, have lost sight of the obligation which they are under of providing permanently a building in lieu of that which has been otherwise disposed of. We dismiss the subject for the present, with this slight notice from the consideration, that a purchase may require the previous sanction of the home Government. But did not the strange step, which makes it necessary, require that sanction also? Here is another instance, and every day multiplies them, of the benefits which we lose, by wanting a Representative Assembly. A very short time will however put us in possession of some of the proceedings in Parliament; and as soon as the present liberal, and enlightened Secretary for the Colonies shall be prepared to follow up in detail those principles so august in themselves, which he so powerfully pleaded, we shall see to fade away like

the mists of the morning, the very consistent position, assumed with the rapidity of flying artillery, by our military dabblers in politics, that this colony is not suited for such an institution,—a position, which we have already proved to accord so well with British Law.

Lord Wm. Bentinck, Governor-General of India, with his Lordship's family and suite, will arrive here in a few days, to embark in the Undaunted, now at Spithead, ready for sea, for Calcutta. It is expected that the Undaunted will sail about the 20th instant. The present Governor-General, Lord Amherst, will return to England in the Undaunted.—*Hampshire Chronicle*, Dec. 10.

Mrs. Fry and Mr. J. Gurney have published the fruits of their recent travels in Ireland, under the title of "Report of Mrs. Fry and Mr. J. Gurney to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, respecting their late visit to that country." Like all impartial persons who have ever visited Ireland, whether from the North, East, or West, Mrs. Fry and her friend recommend the abolition of civil disabilities as an essential preliminary to the settlement of the country. "Abounding in gratitude (they say) as are the Irish, when justly and kindly treated, we presume it will be allowed that they are, in no common degree, alive to a sense of wrong—that when injured and deprived of their just rights, they have both the acuteness to discern it, and the heart to feel it; and presently harbour a deeply-rooted sentiment of disaffection and revenge. We conceive, that we should be stepping out of our true province, were we to offer a direct opinion on that perplexing and agitating question—'Roman Catholic Emancipation'; but we trust we shall not offend the Lord Lieutenant by an expression of the general sentiment, that there never was a people in the management of whom a perfect equity and impartiality was more evidently requisite than the people of Ireland—that it is, in the highest degree, desirable that every class of the King's subjects in that country, should, so far as is consistent with the safety of the state, be allowed the exercise of the same civil rights—and that the less the distinctions of religious opinions are insisted on and dragged to light, in connection with the civil policy of the country, the greater will be the probability of its being blessed with a state of permanent tranquillity. We lament that constant agitation of this irritating subject, which keeps perpetually open the wounds of Ireland; and cordially do we wish, that through the means of reasonable concession on both sides, the question might be settled and forgotten for ever."—*Morning Chron.*

MR. LOGIER'S BOOK OF THE SCIENCE OF MUSIC.

(Dedicated by permission to his Majesty George IV.)

We have seen letters, congratulating Mr. Logier on the success of his system of Musical Education, as well in these Kingdoms as in the Prussian States, and we have great pleasure in adding our mite of approbation by giving publicity to these most honourable documents. It were quite superfluous in a Dublin Journalist to offer a single laudatory line on the talents of this distinguished musician, the splendour of whose career amongst us cannot readily be forgotten, and is only exceeded by the superior lustre which the authorship of the present invaluable and highly popular work flings around it—a work which we do not hesitate to assert, throws more light on the science of music generally (independently of its exhibiting the whole of his didactic system of harmony,) than any work ever brought before the public, and one, which all who are desirous of acquiring a classical knowledge of this most charming art, should study; particularly as it is adapted with that felicity of expression so peculiar to the oral instructions of this great master, which equally suits it to the capacity of the amateur and the professor. We shall only congratulate our fellow citizens on being the first to patronise a system of musical education which, independently of its being honoured by a Royal dedication to each edition (that in French being dedicated to the King of France, and the German one to the King of Prussia), has had the seal of approbation affixed to it by a successful career of nearly fifteen years, and which we are proud to say still continues to receive that warm support amongst us which its merits so justly entitle it to.—The first letter is from Baron Altenstein, Minister of Education to his Prussian Majesty, a Nobleman of the highest acquirement, and the second from Sir Gore Ouseley, a Gentleman of the most finished taste in the science, and who was one of the earliest patrons of the Logierian system in London, and who, as well as Baron Altenstein, still continues its warmest advocate.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

(From the *Literary Gazette.*)

There is a son of Mungo Parke waiting at Accra for the Eden, by which he expects to receive some scientific instruments from Europe. This modern Telemachus is a midshipman belonging to the Sybille, and is on the point of setting out in quest of certain intelligence respecting his father's death. He has already been a journey of about ninety miles into the interior, in order to feel his way; and he appears to like his further plan very much, having assurance of *three hundred miles safe convoy*. He goes habited like a black, with a cloth about his loins; oils his skin every day, and wears neither shoes nor stockings.

We look for further information from this interesting quarter.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 20th of March, 1828.

Judgment in the appeal case of *A. de Villiers versus J. Manuel.*

His Lordship the Chief Justice premised that the Plaintiff's claim had been rejected by the late Court, which gave rise to the present appeal. It is admitted that the memorandum of the contract was an informal one; but the intention of the parties should be the rule of the Court's decision, and the Court holds that Manuel was bound to give notice.

It has been contended that the contract was for a thousand pounds—a little more or less—and the inquiries of the Respondent were adduced in support of that position; but those inquiries seemed rather to have been made with the view of enabling him to regulate his own engagements with others; and the reason which he assigned for not receiving the last parcel, was a difference in the quality.

There still remained two questions: first, whether notice was given; and second, whether there was a difference in quality. In both these points the Plaintiff had failed, and the Court was therefore of opinion, that the Appellant was entitled to the price of the *Bukku*, deducting the weight of the bags; but not for any further quantity, as it had not been proved that more had been prepared.

Mr. Justice Menzies felt it his duty to dissent from the opinion of his brother Judges, but was glad that that difference was not as to any legal principle; but with respect to the importance of the facts.

Mr. van Druten having intimated a wish to address their Lordships, and having attempted to apologise for occupying their Lordships' time, the Chief Justice said, that it was a right—that the Court sat for the purpose of hearing applications. However, that all matters of appeal before the Court would be decided in course—that *Van Druten v. Hoets*, in about 14 days.

Mr. van Druten stated, that his application was of another nature. He had applied to his Advocate, Mr. Joubert, who had declined doing as he wished.

The Lord Chief Justice said, that Mr. Joubert had done precisely what was right. The Charter prevented him from acting as an Attorney.

Mr. van Druten then proceeded to state, that he wished to file the original documents, translations of which are before the Court. He had also found a hiatus in the correspondence, which would be filled up by an answer that he (*Van Druten*) had received, together with a certificate from the Bank; and these pa-

pers would give their Lordships more light upon the case.

The Chief Justice wished Mr. van Druten to hand in a list of those documents.

Mr. van Druten handed in the documents themselves, which their Lordships directed to be given to Mr. Joubert, who found that one of them filled up a hiatus which he was not aware of.

Mr. de Wet, Counsel for the Respondent, said that he had not been apprised of the intended motion, and therefore could not consent to those documents being received.

The papers were, therefore, left with Mr. Joubert to peruse.

Tuesday, 25th of March.

Mr. Ryneveld presented a memorial from Dinah, formerly slave of Mr. van de Graaf, residing at Stellenbosch, stating that she had proceeded to Holland, and returned from thence with her aforesaid master, and, that contrary to the Dutch law, recited in her memorial she, together with her son Bonaparte were retained by him, in slavery, under the pretence of permission from Government, and that on the establishment of the Slave-registry, he had enregistered them as his slaves.

In the year 1807, a decree of the Court of Justice had been obtained, declaring them to be free persons, and ordering the enregisterment to be cancelled forthwith. The law further directs that wages shall be paid to the persons so kept in slavery, and as Mr. van de Graaf refuses to pay her demand, and the memorialist is poor and upwards of sixty years old, she prays to be admitted *in forma pauperis*.

The Court acceded to this request, and assigned Mr. Ryneveld as Counsel.

The High Sheriff prayed to be instructed by the Court, under the following circumstances:—a prisoner confined in the gaol of Somerset, under sentence of death, had escaped in 1826, and had not been retaken until Jan. last. A warrant had been issued by the Supreme Court for his execution; but the Sheriff had since received from the Secretary to Government, a letter directing him to stay the execution, until a further inquiry had been instituted as to the identity of the prisoner.

The Sheriff was directed to apply to the Attorney General, after which, the Court adjourned to Thursday (this day) at 10 o'clock.

CONTINUATION OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

During the Administration of the Earl of Macartney it is known, from the authority of Mr. Barrow, that His Excellency fixed the premium at 20 per cent. thus bringing the exchangeable value of the Rix-dollar to three shillings and four pence Sterling. And it is equally obvious

from His Excellency's Proclamation of the 24th July 1797; and another issued by His Excellency Sir George Yonge, bearing date the 14th of January 1800, as to the estimation in which the value of the Rix-dollar was held to the latter period.

In January 1800, His Excellency Sir David Baird recognized the Acts of the preceding British Governors, by fixing and determining the rates at which Foreign Coins should pass Current in this Colony.

In the same year, the* Premium was about 25 per cent. that is the Rix-dollar was received in exchange for a Bill on the Lords of the Treasury at 3s. 2d. $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ sterling.

The amount of the Colonial Currency exceeded 2,000,000 Rix-dollars, but taking it at 2,000,000 its value in exchange was £320,000. That is if the value of a Currency is regulated by the state of Foreign Trade! It is however, an undisputed principle, that the value of the medium of circulation is regulated by the business of internal circulation, and that the abundance or scarcity of Bills has no influence whatever in diminishing the business of circulation, and consequently cannot diminish the value of the material which performs that office.

Dispensing for the present, with the principle just quoted, it appears that the 2,000,000 Rix-dollars, with reference to the exchange with England, may be reckoned as follows:

In 1806 that sum was equi-	valent to £320,000
1807	— 907,892
1808	— 338,333
1809	— 338,983

So that in 1809, the Rix-dollar in relation to external dealings, had regained some part of its diminished value, as it was exchangeable at three shillings and four pence half penny, and $\frac{1}{18}$ sterling per dollar, and may be taken as a proof that the Currency was not inadequate to the purpose of circulating the exchangeable portion of the annual produce, but that it had, on the contrary, acquired a greater degree of efficiency by the increased business it had been required to perform; and were any thing further wanting to disprove the erroneous assertions of some in regard to excessive Importation, the simple fact of the dollar having recovered (in the course of two years,) so much of its previously reduced value, seems to carry the most satisfactory refutation. Whether this was the consequence of an additional supply of Bills appears immaterial, since the exchange was on the decline in 1808, and

* Note, to explain the meaning of the term here, and elsewhere made use of:

The Bill to be drawn is for, £100 say
The Premium, as ascertained at the Cape 25 p.c. 25

Together, . . . 125 being
the Exchange, that is, £125 Currency for £100
sterling.

declined still more in 1809, when it may be concluded that the Colony was not greatly indebted to the Mother Country.

In 1810 the Premium was 24 per cent. and 2,000,000 Rix-dollars equivalent to £322,580, but it must not be overlooked that in the Month of June, of this year, 500,000 Rix-dollars were created, and added (if not in this Month, some time afterwards) to the circulating medium, else there can be no doubt that the dollar would have become considerably more improved in value. This issue however, was made in Notes of 500, 400, 300, 250, 200, and 100 Rix-dollars each.

It has already been shewn that the 2,000,000 Rix-dollars in 1806, in exchangeable value were equivalent to £320,000 and in 1809, £338,983, when the Currency had reached its highest point of value.

But in June 1810, 500,000 Rix-dollars were added; consequently the circulating medium then amounted to 2,500,000. If therefore it be true, that though the number of Notes be increased, the aggregate value is still the same, and the only difference is that by the excessive multiplication of Notes, the Currency is now divided into a greater number of parts, each being of course of less value than before: it is as certain that 2,500,000 Rix-dollars represented no more than £338,983 which 2,000,000 Rix-dollars had done before; and that in this instance the Rix-dollar may be reckoned at two shillings and eight pence half penny, and a fraction.

In 1811, the nominal Premium was 45 per cent, and the Rix-dollar, in exchangeable value, worth 2s. 9d. and $\frac{2}{3}$; the apparently favourable difference arising from the aggregate value of the Currency (£338,983) having been taken when the Rix-dollar had attained its highest pitch of value.

The Currency having been further increased in January, 1812, by 100,000 Rix-dollars (in Notes of 500 Rix-dollars each), and in October of the same year, by 100,000 Rix-dollars more (in Notes of 100 Rix-dollars each), the aggregate became Rds. 2,700,000, or £338,983, and the Rix-dollar 2s. 6d. The nominal Premium, which was at 60 per cent., brings it also to 2s. 6d. sterling.

It was further increased in January, 1813, by 100,000 Rix-dollars (in Notes of 500 Rds.), and in August following, by 100,000 Rix-dollars more (in Notes also of 500 Rds. each), thus, the aggregate amounted to Rds. 2,900,000 or £338,983, and the Rix-dollar 2s. 4d.; whilst the nominal Premium, taken at 65 per cent., makes it 2s. 5d.

And it was farther augmented in March, 1814, by 100,000 Rds. (in Notes of 500 Rds. each), by which the aggregate became Rds. 3,000,000 or £338,983, and the Rix-dollar 2s. 3d. or in reference to the nominal Premium at 80 per cent., 2s. 2d. and a fraction.

The principle then, of diminishing the value by increasing the quantity, appears to be satisfactorily verified by the foregoing premises, as it is clear that in every step to enlarge the circulating medium, as well in value as in quantity, the endeavour to do so has borne its own defeat, and has not only effected consequences diametrically opposite to what may be presumed to have been intended and expected; but has, (beyond the mere objects embraced in regard to the additional issue of the Million of Rix-dollars,) extended its effects to every species of fixed and other property in the Colony, exceeding perhaps 80 Million of Rix-dollars.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR.—In a recent publication of yours, was noticed the confusion and perplexity that prevailed in various quarters, in consequence of the late extraordinary changes in the executive administration of the affairs of Government in this Colony. Your Correspondent on that occasion, named a variety of strange occurrences, but he omitted to notice a circumstance equally strange, and inexplicable, and one certainly which calls for some sort of immediate relief.—I mean the annihilation of the authority exercised by the Sequestrator, and the non-appointment of a corresponding authority to succeed to the duties of that functionary.

It is now nearly three months since that officer ceased to act, and from that period to the present, there has not been any legal authority for executing the sentences of minor courts, of whatever description they may be; and it therefore follows, that all such sentences, whether obtained before the end of last year, or since, remain a dead letter in the hands of the creditor. If application be made to the "Commissioner for adjusting the affairs of the late Sequestrator's Department," the reply is, "that such duty is not now performed at that office," and application to the High Sheriff is attended with no better success; at his office you are told, "that sentences of the Supreme Court only are cognizable;" this is no very consoling information, as it proves that you may be by that officer compelled to pay a debt of ten pounds, under sentence of the Supreme Court, or suffer the pains and penalties consequent; whereas there is no law which enables you to recover £9: 19s: 11d. on the sentence of a minor court, because no authority has yet been instituted to execute such sentences, although equally legal.

In this state of things, it is matter of surprise, that any one can obtain credit for a less sum than £10, as an hundred debts may be contracted for an hundred rix-dollars each with impunity.

The trader, or his legal man of business may threaten, but he cannot enforce payment.

As you charge yourself with the public welfare, I trust the grievance here noticed will meet immediate attention, and that you will give the subject publicity, that it may fall under the consideration of those whose duty it is to *prevent* as well as *remedy* the evil here complained of.

I am, Sir.

Your most obedient servant,
JUSTUS.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR,—I trust upon the principle of *audi alteram partem*, you will insert the few lines I now address to you.

Will your contributor who reviewed in your paper of Thursday last,—“A Fragment of Church History,” condescend to explain more fully his somewhat dark insinuations against the Roman Catholic Church of this Colony. As his remarks now stand, they lead to the natural conclusion, that there is some dissension in that community, which opinion may result from a very simple cause, viz: that one of the Elders’ names has been omitted in the last Cape Almanack. This, Sir, (which I trust with me you will consider an inadvertency) has, it is true, caused some disaffection, and two other Elders have also thought proper upon this truly ridiculous ground, to withdraw their hitherto useful assistance. But, one who professes to be so well acquainted with Church matters as your reviewer, would hardly ground his apparent accusation on so tottering a foundation.

I am, Sir,

Yours truly,
INDEX.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR,—In the proceedings before the Supreme Court, noticed in your paper of the 6th inst. you report a case which is calculated to create feelings of alarm, as relates to the infringement of the liberty of the inhabitants of this colony. The united concurrence in opinion of the Judges, on the subject of the illegality of the instrument upon which Mr. de Villiers was committed, and the judgment of the Court which followed, together with the *cause* assigned for that illegality, seems to call for the most serious attention of all classes of people.

Concluding, that your report is correct, no doubt can remain, that Mr. de Villiers has been illegally imprisoned; and although he may have his remedy by an action at law, yet the utmost compensation he can receive, will be but a poor remuneration for mental sufferings and bodily restraint. The cause assigned in the court for these grievances, is the magistrate’s ignorance of the language, in which the laws are now administered; and this acknowledgement is the more alarming, because it is admitted in addition, that many persons similarly situated (magistrates) are in the same state of ignorance, and therefore, the same results may be expected to follow.

If this be the fact; if Gentlemen holding

the appointment of magistrates, are so totally unacquainted with the plain and intelligible meaning of words contained in the article of the ordinance, referred to by one of the judges (as you have reported) when “he that runs may read it,” what may be expected of them in cases where they have not the strict letter for their guide? The mind is naturally led to contemplate with alarm, the evils which may arise, where it happens, that all the functionaries of a district, whose province it is to *administer and execute* the laws, may be equally unacquainted with the language, (they being also Dutch as well as the magistrate,) truly “a fearful looking for of judgment” may be apprehended; and if the present occurrence be taken as an example, misconception of terms and things may lead from illegal imprisonment to further illegal proceedings, and possibly illegal punishment may be added to both.

It may not always happen, as in the case of Mr. de Villiers, that the injured party is in possession of the means for obtaining redress, situated possibly at a quarter distant from the fountain of justice; and if not under confinement, yet unable from other causes to proceed thither, and destitute of a friend to aid his cause, he finds himself left to all the consequences that may befall him. This is no fiction.

Judging by the example before us, the same results follow the same cause; the sooner, therefore, the suggestion of the Supreme Court on this subject be acted upon, the better. Delay may multiply the evils—for the “Plague has begun.”

But, sir, independently of their acknowledged ignorance of the English language, it may be presumed, that the functionaries referred to, are not *better acquainted* with the English *form and practice* for administering the laws. This knowledge *could* not have been expected of them, and there would therefore appear to have been a great oversight, or rather the want of foresight, in placing persons in such situations, without considering how far they were competent to execute the relative duties required of them.

The fact that has come before the public, may not prove a solitary instance of illegal proceedings. The discovery has been made in the district of Worcester; but as other districts are placed in the same situation with regard to Dutch gentlemen being magistrates, a review of all the criminal cases that may have been brought before them, is a subject which appears to call for the attention of those, who are authorised to inquire into such matters. The public are deeply interested in the result of such inquiry; and it is to be hoped, that no mistaken notion as regards *family, name, or country*, will be placed in the scale against the liberty of the people, and the just administration of the laws.

Many of the Dutch gentlemen holding appointments, are doubtless men of talent and ability, whose long services and local knowledge in many particulars, entitle them to the support of Government; but

the consideration of fitness for the duties to be performed, seems to have been wholly over-looked in many appointments. “Men should have been selected for *places*,—not *places* for men.”

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
COSMOPOLITE.

To the Editor of the Colonist.
Graham’s Town, Albany,
March 6, 1828.

SIR,—We are gratified at the attention the paragraph relating to the Chinese labourers has experienced, and we feel a strong inclination to substantiate by facts, our remarks respecting the examination before a Committee of the House of Commons: also to remark on the apparent deficiency of information in that Committee as to the actual situation, and extent of the wants of the British Emigrants to the Cape, even up to the date of the alleged examination, but we also feel it is a subject you are very reluctant to touch upon.

We have many observations yet to make on the labour of the colony, and shall ever be pleased to hear the remarks of X. Y. Z. (who, by the bye, we think is resident nearer Hoet’s than Algoa Bay) or of any other letter of the alphabet; we flatly deny any intention of intemperate or acrimonious remarks, we may happen to be too zealous; but, sir, you will always find us thankful for correction when we are convinced we deserve it; we again repeat we are of no party, our entire wish is the good of the colony.

Our notion, Mr. Editor, as to the origin of the idea of importing Chinese into the Colony, arose from a conversation a few months since, in which it was said that a captain or two employed in the China and Molucca trade, had made considerable property by smuggling off Chinese to settle upon the different islands. Now, sir, if such practices were allowed, no matter under what sanction or authority, we contend the consequences would be most pernicious.

Who has not heard of the redemtioneering captains of America? and what is that employ but a White Slave Trade of the most revolting nature?

In advocating the cause of the public, or expressing dissatisfaction on any public measure, we feel fully aware we are treading on ground which requires caution, and are perfectly satisfied to whatever extent we may practise it, the charge of mischief (by some minds) will nevertheless be ascribed to us. Where evils exist, the dread of such accusations must either be faced and submitted to, or this argument alone must stop every inquiry. While it is to the freedom of investigation which a British subject ought to enjoy, that we owe all our liberties, reposing in the self conviction that good, not mischief is our motive, and aware of the impossibility of pleasing every body, we readily submit to all the cavil we must expect from interested motives, anxious alone, not to deserve it.

We cannot, sir, refrain from reminding you, that the motives and opinion of many of us Colonists, have been and are daily subject to the most glaring misrepresentations; we shall, therefore, attempt a short review of our past and present situation, and endeavour to discuss the subject with as much temper and impartiality, as is consistent with a free expression of our real sentiments.

We are, Sir, &c.
COLONISTS.

A review of the past and present situation and circumstances of the Settlers in Albany, Cape of Good Hope.

A number of circumstances very interesting to the settlers and to the colony, have happened from time to time; the recital will tend to shew the variety of unexpected difficulties, accidents, and dangers to which a new colony is subject, and more fully explain the causes of the expenditure to which the settlers have been subjected; it will also serve to exhibit the growing strength of the new settlement; and to prove, that it has now become much more able to surmount any common accident, than it had been during its early infancy.

Upon a review of what is past, we are free to own, that we can see some things which, if we had been possessed of more experience, might have been conducted in a more frugal or advantageous manner; it must, however, be owned, that many of the untoward circumstances which have arisen, have been such as human foresight could not have anticipated; nor human wisdom have controlled; we can also look back upon many escapes and deliverances which we have experienced, not perhaps through our own particular care or management, but through that help of Providence alone which has hitherto protected us.

When the settlers look forward, they must be led from their own past experience to expect some further difficulties and dangers, but which may in some measure be anticipated, and therefore provided against; and they are now also aware, that the beginning of colonization has been, in general, arduous, hazardous, and expensive; far more so than the minds of those who first engaged in such undertakings had been disposed to believe. The settlers, therefore, upon the whole, must by no means allow themselves to indulge in expectations of rapid and uninterrupted success; yet they may be induced by their experience, and the gradual advances which they have made in the midst of many and serious difficulties, to entertain an increasing hope of the settlement's establishment, and future prosperity; more especially if they meet prompt and sufficient encouragement, steadily and cheerfully to persevere, in that quarter from which they have a right as British subjects to demand and expect it; they ought, however, to be conscious, that after all the attention due to such an undertaking has been given to it, they must leave the event to the supreme disposal of Him who can

disappoint utterly, if he pleases, the most favorite schemes of men; can obstruct and suspend for a while their accomplishment; or can if He sees fit, crown them with the most signal and unexpected success.

In the formation of this new settlement in Albany, few of the public servants, or those in authority at the first arrival of the British settlers have escaped their share of odium and suspicion; and though in some instances it may have been harsh and unreasonable, and we are sorry to say, though this unpleasant disposition must be mentioned, as forming one material feature in the character of the settlers; yet great allowance for it must be made, if due consideration be had of the various sufferings which some of them had undergone, and the neglect and very unequal measure of justice which they have formerly received from those in official situations.

The conduct of the settlers has been variously described; and although some of the pleasing expectations which were excited by a few first appearances may have disappointed some, yet their general character may fairly be said to turn out as favourably, on the whole, as could reasonably be expected. It should be noticed, indeed, that among them there have not been wanting instances of a few, at least, who have afforded most favourable specimens of their native character, and who have shewn themselves on all occasions, the friends of good order, and the zealous promoters of the views of Government, if intended to benefit the colony; but who, nevertheless, would not suffer themselves to be crushed or trampled on by the minions of power; let it, therefore, be carefully remembered, that every thing which has been said in disparagement of the settlers, is to be understood, with many exceptions, and various degrees of limitation.

Let it also be considered, how great and various have been the disadvantages under which all of them have laboured; and it will then no doubt appear, that the turbulence of some; the discontent and jealousy of all, and all the other apparent unfavourable circumstances in their character, are more or less to be looked for in any body of men who have been in their condition. There have been faults incident to them most unquestionably; but they may be traced to our common nature; and who is there who will venture to say, that if he passed through the same scenes; had struggled under a like succession of vexations, hardships, and disappointments, and had entered upon his undertaking also under similar disadvantages, his mind would not have contracted the same prejudices; nor his character have been marked by any of those dispositions, which have been so forcibly evinced by many of the British emigrants at the Cape?

It will also ever be recollected, that had Lord C. H. Somerset,* and the Colonial Government, expedited as much as possible the division and locating of the settlers on their own lands, they would have had a greater stimulus to cultivate, and thereby

been able to get a tolerable subsistence, and if by the blessing of Providence on their industry, they had found their substance accumulate and their general prosperity advance (their families at the same time continuing to increase) it can hardly be doubted, but they would have estimated justly any attention to their interests; and we feel confident they will yet prove loyal, industrious, enterprising, and really valuable colonists.

* Quere.—Do not the writers mean Sir R. Donkin.
—Editor.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Simon's Town, March 17, 1828.

Sir,—The remarks which appeared in the Colonist, respecting the Green Curtains, &c. obliges me to point out a grievance which the Roman Catholics, belonging to the detachment here, are obliged to submit to.—It is well known that Soldiers of that persuasion are not compelled to attend our church, but ordered to retire to their quarters.—Here it is otherwise: and the soldiers are ordered to remain in the Dock-yard, under a scorching sun, during the time of Divine Service. This is a sort of punishment which ought not to be allowed, and a small hint in your paper will, I am sure, have good effect.

Yours,
NO MARTINET.

FOLLY EXEMPLIFIED.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR,—A few days ago, a young girl who had received her wages in paper notes, heedlessly carried them in her hand, while walking in the town: on recounting them, she missed one of 25 Rds. which she eagerly searched for in the streets where she had been walking, but without avail. Two days subsequently, Moses (a fool called) who is well known in Cape Town, asked a fellow-servant of the girl, if she had not lost a note,—and on being answered in the affirmative, produced it—saying he had heard of the loss; had found it, and that he now restored it.—How few in their senses would have been guilty of such an act of folly!

A. Z.

The following "Specimen of a History of the Cape of Good Hope, by the Rev. P. Borchers, v. d. M. of Stellenbosch," can not fail to awaken interest in those who desire information respecting the Colony. We will only add that a Subscription list for the work, both in English and Dutch, lies for signature at the Printer's.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

No. 1.
Specimen of the General History of the Cape of Good Hope: Chapter 2d. Dec. 1652. Translated by an English Friend from the original Dutch Manuscript.

The last month of the first and most remarkable year of Van Riebeck's Government, now commenced. His circumstances

began to improve, and the cattle trade and good understanding with the Saldinians continued to increase; he also received from them 12 ducks and 42 other beautiful birds. He was, however, obliged thus early on account of the many thefts and other crimes committed by his own people, to appoint one Michiel Gleeve, to be public executioner, and he was soon required to exercise the duties of his office upon the person of Jan Pieter Zoenwater. The number of his people was at this time 92; to which, adding himself, and some others, inferior servants, it came to 100 men, and with the women and children, which were on board the yacht, the whole of the European population, amounted to 125 souls; and he possessed 89 head of cattle and 284 sheep; but the wild animals sometimes attacked his cattle during the dark nights; and the want of hands was a great drawback on his work. On Christmas day he, for the first time, ate some butter, which had been churned at this place.

During this month he was very particular in observing the course of a comet, and seems, by some remnant of superstition, to have feared that the appearance of this wandering body portended some ill, without having remarked that it was written in his Bible, that we should not be dismayed at the signs of Heaven.

The Saldinians who had fought with the Fishman, and killed four of them, endeavoured to instigate him to make common cause against that horde, which they represented to be nothing but robbers; but the commander rejected their proposals in the same manner as he had before done the suggestions of Harry, and declared to them, that it was his desire to live with all the natives in peace and amity.

(To be continued.)

MARRIAGES:

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Monday, 24th March 1828, by the Rev. G. HOUGH, M.A. Colonial Chaplain:

George Francis Parker, to Ann Houston.

On Tuesday, 25th inst.

William Martin, to Mary Kirk.

By Special License, at Graham's Town, on Tuesday the 11th inst. by the Rev. Mr. MORGAN,

Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General Johnstone, to Miss Pakenham.

CHRISTENING.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Sunday the 23d March, 1828, by the Rev. G. Hough, M.A.

A daughter of Mr. J. Randall, baptized Elizabeth Margaret.

DEATH.

On Saturday, the 22d March, on board the H. C. S. *Atlas*, in Table Bay, after a short illness, Thomas Gledstanes Adams, Esq. second officer of the above ship, aged 26 years, deeply and sincerely regretted by his Commander, brother officers, and friends.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived in Table Bay.

March 20. *Jessie*, ship, T. Winter, from Cowes 28th December, for this Port. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Eagar, Miss Elliott, Messrs. Durham and Carfrae, and 2 servants.—Brings a mail.

20. *Bolivar*, brig, J. McDonald, from the Downs 21st Dec. for this Port.—Cargo sundries.—Passenger, Mr. Gibbon.—Brings a few letters.

— *George*, cutter, S. Drury, from Saldanha Bay 18th March, for this Port. Cargo grain.

24. *Lord Amherst*, ship, J. M. Ardie, from Portsmouth 6th January, for Madras and Bengal. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Miss Teed, Messrs. Teed, Lloyd, Taunton, Campbell, Richmond, Vickery, Thompson, R. & J. Macleans, Kennedy, Atkinson, Jennings, Church, Major, and Walsh; and Capt. Mann, H.M.'s 50th Regiment.—Put in for water.

H.M.S. *Maidstone* sailed the same day, likewise the *Madras* and *Lady Holland*.

25. H.C.S. *Childe Harold*, W. W. West, from Calcutta and Madras 27th Dec. and 26th Jan. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Messrs. Stenhouse, & Parry; Capt. Fuller, H. M.'s 50th Regt. Capt. Grant, H. M.'s 46th Regt.; Capt. Johnstone, B. N. I.; Lieut. Ridley; Ensign Smith; Lieut.-Col. Walker, H. M.'s 54th Regt.; Assistant Surg. Smith; Mesdms. Stenhouse and Fuller, and 6 children.—Put in for water and refreshments.

26. *Success*, schooner, G. Smith, from St. Helena 1st March, for this Port, in ballast.—Passengers, Mrs. & Miss Dray, and Mr. Cowley.—Brings a mail.

Sailed from Table Bay.

March 20. *Courier des Indes*, ship, M. Morin, for Bourdeaux.

21. *St. Helena*, schooner, J. Fairfax, Esq. for St. Helena.

22. *George*, cutter, S. Drury, for Saldanha Bay.

Arrived in England.

H. M. S. *Tamar*, — Nov.

Britomart, 3d Dec.

Triumph, and *Spring*, 6th do.

William Parker, 18th do.

MAILS.

For India, by the *Lord Amherst*, to be closed this morning at 10 o'clock;

For England, by the *Childe Harold*, *Patience*, *Eleanor*, and *Brothers*, are now open.

For Mauritius, by the *John Muaro*, is open.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor begs to inform the writer of "A Review, &c." that his manuscript is left for him at the Printer's.

MARKET PRICES.

	3	2	1	1
Alecs, per lb.	0	0	4	1
Almonds, per 1000,	0	6	0	1
Apples, per lb.	0	0	2	0
Apricots, do.	0	0	3	0
Potatoes, per muid,	3	0	0	5
Vinegar, per leaguer....	30	0	0	48
Beams, each	7	0	0	9
Beans, per muid,	6	0	0	16
Berry Wax, per lb.	0	1	2	1
Butter, per lb.	0	4	0	6
Brandy, per leaguer,	75	0	0	90
Peas, per muid,	8	0	0	12
Barley, per muid,	2	4	0	3
Hens, each,	0	4	0	6
Ducks, & Muscovy do. do.	0	6	0	12
Geese, ditto.....	1	2	0	1
Turkeys, ditto,	2	0	0	5
Charcoal, per sack,	0	6	0	1
Hay, per 100 lbs.	2	0	0	24
Honey, per lb.	0	2	0	4
Oats, per muid,	2	4	0	26
Chaff, per 16 sacks,	30	0	0	32
Cheese, Cape, per lb.	0	1	4	9
Lime, Shell, per half-ann.	1	5	0	16
—, Stone, do.	0	6	0	7
Wheat, 10 muids,	70	0	0	80
Lentils, per muid,	10	0	0	12
Flour, fine, per 100lb.	7	0	0	8
Maize, per muid,	5	0	0	6
Elephants' Teeth, per lb.	1	2	0	1
Walnuts, per 100,	0	1	4	0
Pears, per lb.	0	9	2	0
Peaches, ditto,	0	9	2	0
Planks, per foot,	0	7	0	11
Raisins, per lb.	0	0	4	0
Rye, per muid,	3	0	0	4
Straw, per 16 sacks,	18	0	0	20
Tobacco, per lb.	0	2	0	3
Onions, per muid,	2	4	0	3
Feathers, Ostrich, each,	0	1	0	2
—, Bed, per lb.	1	2	0	1
Pigs, fattened, each,	15	0	0	20
—, unfattened,	6	0	0	7
—, sucking,	1	4	0	2
Suet, or Tallow, per lb.	0	2	0	2
Figs, per lb.	0	1	0	1
Lion, Tiger, and Ostrich Skins, each,	3	0	0	4
Dry Ox Hides,	3	0	0	5
— Buck Skins,	0	4	0	6
Wines, ordinary,	45	0	0	50
Wool, Sheep, per lb.	0	3	0	4
Lemon Juice, per half-ann.	6	0	0	7
Oranges, per 100,	3	0	0	4
Swit, per muid,	3	0	0	5
Sole Leather, pr half-hide,	3	0	0	4
Soap, per lb.	0	2	0	3

March 26, 1828.

ALL Communications to be Post-paid, to be directed to the Editor of this Paper at Mr. Bridekirk's, Heeregracht, who Subscriptions, TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE, also be received.

TERMS:

In Towns.	In the Country.
For a Year, £1 5 0	£1 10 0
For 6 Months....	12 6
For 3 Months....	6 6

Printed and published, for the Proprietor at W. BRIDEKIRK'S, Heeregracht, Cape Town.



THE COLONIST.

o. 20.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1828.

Price 6d.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Printing and Publishing of the AZETTE having been disposed of by tender, the Undersigned begs respectfully to announce to his Friends, and the public in general, that he has become the Contractor thereof; and that the AZETTE will, in future, be printed and published by him on FRIDAY MORNINGS,—commencing TO-MORROW, RIDAY, the 4th April.

The Contractor also notifies, that the columns of the Gazette will be open for *advertisements in general*; and will contain Arrivals and Departures of Shipping; Carriages, Christenings, &c.; Market Prices; Meteorological Diary; occasional Extracts from the London Gazette, &c. &c.

As the Gazette may in some instances exceed the limits of One Sheet, the following will be the Terms of Subscription; and the Tariff for the insertion of Advertisements will be on a Scale which it is hoped will give satisfaction.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

<i>In Town.</i>	<i>In the Country.</i>
or a Year, .. £1 4 0 — £1 8 0	
or 6 Months, 0 12 0 — 0 14 0	
or 3 Months, 0 6 0 — 0 7 0	

W. BRIDEKIRK.

The Subscription List now lies open at Mr. BRIDEKIRK's Printing Office, Heeregracht.

NOTIFICATION.

Extract of a Letter from the Government of St. Helena, to the Agent for Affairs Hon. East India Company, Cape of Good Hope; dated

"St. Helena, 28th February, 1828.

It is requested that you will insert in the *Cape Gazette* a Notification that Horse, Mare, or Gelding, will in future be suffered to land here, except a sum to be obtained from the Government, previous to the shipment of the animal in the Cape."

True Extract,

W. HAWKINS.

Agent for Affairs, H. E. I. Company.
H. E. I. Company's Office,
Cape Town, 2nd April, 1828.

KIRK SESSION,

According to the Constitution of the Church of Scotland.

The following copy of an Edict was read from the Pulpit of the Lutheran Church, on Sunday the 30th ult.

AT CAPE TOWN, on the 28th day of March, 1828, a Meeting was held for the purpose of constituting a Kirk Session for the Scottish Community residing in this place; and at which appeared the Rev. JAMES ADAMSON, the Rev. JAMES EDGAR, and WILLIAM MENNIES, Esquire, Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, which three persons, ordained Presbyters of the Church of Scotland, having appointed the Rev. JAMES ADAMSON their Moderator, did by Prayer unto Almighty God for his favour and countenance to them, and the Community in connection with the Church of Scotland in this place, constitute themselves a Kirk Session, to bear rule in the Congregation.

The Moderator, in his place, severally proposed, that CHARLES STUART PILLANS, CHARLES MCKENZIE, and JAMES ABERCROMBIE, be recommended to the Congregation as fit and proper persons to be ordained Elders, and admitted as Members of this Kirk Session, which proposals were unanimously adopted.—In conformity with which Resolutions, the Kirk Session appoints that intimation thereof, by reading of the Minute, be made from the Pulpit of the Lutheran Church in this place, at present granted as a place of Worship for the Scottish Community, on the next Lord's Day, being the 30th day of the present month. And that persons having or pretending to have any objections or reasons why the said persons should not be ordained to the said Office, be asked to state the same and offer proofs thereof. The Kirk Session further appoints, that the above-mentioned Charles Stuart Pillans, Charles McKenzie, and James Abercrombie, be ordained Elders, if not sufficient objection thereunto be offered on Sunday the 18th day of April next.

Sederunt closed with prayer.

LOGIERIAN MUSIC ACADEMY.

MR. LOGIER begs to inform his Friends, and the Public, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between Mr. GREEN and him is now dissolved; and that as soon as the necessary arrangements shall have been completed, the Music Academy will be re-opened.—For the present, Mr. L. gives private Lessons at the residence of his Pupils.

No. 16, Hout-street.

To the Public.

THE Appointment by Government of the Undersigned, to act as a Notary Public in this Colony, having appeared in last Gazette,—he therefore respectfully informs the Public, that should any Notarial Business be entrusted to his care, the same will be executed with promptness and dispatch.

J. G. G. LINDENBERG.

Stellenbosch, March 25th 1828.

WANTED, a Steward for the Ship *Fergusson*, and a Servant to attend a Gentleman to England.—Apply to NISBET & DICKSON.

CLARET.

MESSRS. NISBET & DICKSON have the pleasure to announce the receipt of a very good Batch of Claret, in 6 doz. Cases, which they are enabled to sell at Rds. 28 per doz.

N.B. A liberal allowance made to Retailers.

FRENCH BRANDY.

MESSRS. HUDSON, DONALDSON, & DIXON, have for Sale, a few Pipes of superior Bordeaux Brandy, at Rds. 24 per Gallon, or Rds. 2 per Gallon for a parcel of 5 to 10 Pipes.

A few Crates of Earthenware still unsold.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

Superfine Black and Drab Hats.

AT Messrs. JONES & COOKE's Sale, on Saturday Morning next, will be sold, Six Cases of Black and Drab Hats, without any Reservation; together with an extensive Variety of Produce and Manufactures.

RECEIVED per JESSIE,

BAIZE, Duffie, Flannel, Shalloon, Bom-bazet, Blankets, Kerseys, 7-4th Cloths, Blue Jackets, Striped Cotton, Baftas, Shirt-ing, Furniture Check, White Striped Shirts, Fustian, Printed Cotton, a variety of Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Muslins, Men's Women's, and Children's Hose; Ladies' and Children's Shoes; Men's and Women's Clogs; Girls' Beaver Hats; Thread, Boxes of Cotton, Knitting Cotton, Braces, Tin, Tortoiseshell Combs, and Dressing Pocket Combs; Sciene and Sewing Twine; Shoemakers' Thread; Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Doileys, Towelling, Brown Holland, Umbrellas and Parasols, Pen, Pens, and Ink; Letter Copying Machines, School Copy Books, Bills of Exchange, Account Books, and Deals from 6 to 16 feet.

Also, India Punjums, Baftas, Sannois, Salempores, Blue Cloths, Cloves and Cinnamon.

EWAN CHRISTIAN.

NOTICE.

DR. LIESCHING & Co. most earnest-ly request those Persons, whose Accounts for Medicines of 1827 and former Years, are still open, to discharge the same before the end of this Month, it being their full determination to adopt legal means for the recovery of such Accounts, as shall not be liquidated after that period.

60, Loop-street, 3d April, 1828.

THE Undersigned takes this opportunity of returning his most grateful thanks to his Friends and Customers of Cape Town, and its Vicinity, for the support he has hitherto met with, and solicits a share of their future favors; and he begs leave to acquaint them, that he has received by the last Arrivals from England, a small In-vestment of Groceries and Oilman's Stores, consisting of Pine Apple, Berkley and Gloucester Cheese, York Hams, Mustard, Basket Salt, and Sauces of all sorts; Sperm Oil, Loaf Sugar, Currants, Isinglass, Wax, Sperm and Mould Candles, with Wax Wicks; in small Boxes for the convenience of Families, and many other Articles, all in a high state of perfection.

S. CAPON.

26, Burg-street, Market-square.

S. C. begs leave to intimate to all those whose Accounts have been standing for last and former Years, that he trusts they will take an early opportunity of discharging them; otherwise though painful to his feelings, they will be handed over to his At-torney for recovery.

SCOTTISH CHURCH.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Scottish Community, that FRIDAY, 4th inst. will be observed as a Day of Preparation. Public Worship will commence at *Twelve o'Clock*.

On Sunday, 6th inst. the Sacraments of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed: Public Worship will commence at *Three o'Clock p.m.*

Monday, 7th inst. will be observed as a Day of Thanksgiving: Public Worship will commence at *Twelve o'Clock*.

Public Worship will commence at *Three o'Clock p.m.* every succeeding Sunday, till further notice.

Cape Town, 2d April, 1828.

ENGLISH CHURCH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the period for receiving Tenders for the Building, is prolonged until Tuesday, the 15th inst. at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

F. FALLOWS,
Chairman.

Committee Room, 1st April, 1828.

To the Charitable World.

WE hope the humane Public will not charge us with importunity, for so frequently calling their attention to the case which has already been fully stated; but as it is our firm belief that the tardy progress which attends the present Sub-scription, which at its commencement ap-peared to excite a very great interest, may be mainly attributed to its not hav-ing met the eye of many who would wil-lingly have added their support, we there-fore consider it our duty to give it such publicity as the Cape Press will afford.—We beg to return sincere thanks for the following donations.

G. YEOLAND.

LEWIS J. KELLY.

	£ s.
Mr. McNab,	2 0
A Friend, by Mr. Kelly, 1	0 0
G. W. Silberbauer,	0 10
Mrs. Usher,	0 8

ELEGANT DINNER SERVICES for Sale, on the Afternoon of TUES-DAY Next, the 8th inst., just landed from the *Bolivar*: consisting of Blue and White Italian Scenery, in large sets of

18 dozen Plates
20 Dishes
12 Baking do.
8 Sauce do.
2 Soup Tureens and Stands
8 Sauce do.
8 Covered Vegetables
4 Ditto Hot Water Curry do.
2 Salad Bowls
6 Sauce Boats

Also Willow Pattern in the same large sets, together with all sorts of Blue, White, and Cream-coloured China, and Earthenware; Tobacco Pipes, Salmon, Printed Muslins and Calicos, Burgess's Anchovy Sauce, John Bull's Beef Steak Sauce; a Coil of new Coal Rope, Pickles, Preserves, Toys, Chalk, Wall-end Coals, best Durham Mustard, &c. &c. &c.

22, Hout-street. COLLISON & Co.

BENGAL CHINTZES, &c.

THE Undersigned will put up to public Sale, a few Bales of Bengal Chintzes, received by the *Clyde*, D. N. MUNRO, Commander; at the same time their usual variety of Merchandise.

M'DONALD & SUTHERLAND.

For LONDON,

THE Brig PERO, (A. I.) W. RUTTER, Master; has room for a few Pipes of Wine, if shipped in the early part of next week.—Will sail in 12 days.—Good Accommodation for Passen-gers.—Apply to Capt. RUTTER, or to M'DONALD & SUTHERLAND.

For the ISLE of FRANCE,

THE Ship JOHN MUNRO, Capt. R. A. J. ROE, having two-thirds of her Cargo engaged; will be dis-patched in the early part of next month. This Ship is well adapted for carrying Horses and Mules, being roomy between Decks, and having ports fore and aft; has also good Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office of Messrs. NISBET & DICKSON, or to JOSEPH DIXIE, Broker.

Cape Town,

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

Thursday, April 3, 1828.

IN a country, where the population is thinly scattered and where there are not many trading towns to which the farmers can resort for the purpose of disposing of their produce, and purchasing such arti-cles, as they may require, the institution of fairs, or periodical markets is attended with great advantage. In Europe during former ages, when travelling was attended with much more difficulty, and danger, than at present, fairs were almost indis-pensable; and even now, with all our multiplied facilities of intercourse, they are constantly resorted to for disposing of the bulky produce of the farm.

It is therefore with no small satisfaction, that we have heard a rumour, that it is in the contemplation of Government to establish fairs in this Colony.

In England there is scarcely a village, which has not its fairs, and we can not conceive any inconvenience possible to result from similar institutions here. The time however for holding those fairs should be considered, and the rule for that purpose seems to be, to fix the period when the principal production of the neighbourhood is in a state to be brought to market; and to appoint more fairs than one, where the region abounds in more than one description of produce, not all marketable at the same season of the year.

We augur much improvement from the introduction of this most judicious measure. It will contribute much to the benefit, and convenience of the farmers. It will put many of them in possession of money to pay their quitrents, and taxes, and to purchase such commodities as they want, who are now often distressed for the former, and for the latter dependent on the chance of bartering an ox, or a sheep. It will thus supply a motive for industry, and enterprise. When the

farmer finds a ready market for his produce, he will be eager to increase it, as he will thereby augment his wealth, and his comforts. This measure we can not therefore but consider as likely to be productive of infinite good, as regards the number, the quantity, and the quality of our exports, and we will venture to affirm, that the colony ought to hold in everlasting and grateful remembrance him, who suggested it. But with the establishment of fairs is doubtless connected the abolition, recommended by His Majesty's Commissioners, of the taxes upon produce hitherto collected in the Market of Cape Town, as well as of the duties on it paid at the Custom House when brought by sea.

In connection with this subject, we can not omit calling the attention of our Readers to the curing of provisions, for which His Excellency Sir Lowry Cole offers so favorable a market at the Mauritius. At Algoa Bay cattle abound: salt fit for the purpose seems to be the only desideratum. Natural salt is not suited for it; but the process of rectifying it, if we may use the term, is simple, and unexpensive.

We learn that there is on the frontier an individual who has provided himself with the Boring apparatus used of late with so much success in England, with which he has found water in many places, where it was not at all expected. This is in itself a source of wealth to the colony, far better than a mine of gold, and the enterprising person, who has brought it into practice, deserves every encouragement.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

An opportunity has presented itself of obtaining a building for the use of the Library, and at the same time of extending the plan of that institution, which appears highly eligible. A proposal, if we are correctly informed, has been made by the Directors and Proprietors of the Society House. We do not pretend to know the precise nature of their offer; but we can well conceive, that an arrangement might be entered into, very advantageous to both.

Since the departure of Lady Charles Somerset, the balls, to which the South African Club owed all its éclat, have dwindled into insignificance. Her Ladyship's presence was alone sufficient to protract their existence, and nothing short of such a presence could restore their former gaiety, and animation.

Under these circumstances the members of the Club would have little to regret. They are interested, however, and their interests must not be neglected, nor sacrificed. They have paid a sum in advance for their admission, and without their consent the Society can not be overthrown.

But this difficulty may be got rid of. Let the Proprietors, &c. of the Commercial Exchange—and we beg to remind them that it is for a great public purpose—let the Proprietors of the Commercial Hall allow them the benefit of the sum paid for their admission at the Society House. This it is so clearly their interest to do, that it is quite unnecessary to adduce a single argument in support of it.

Some members of the Club may not approve of this arrangement. For such we have still an alternative to propose: It is, we believe, intended to circulate some at least of the books, in the Public Library, the borrower paying a certain subscription. Let the sum advanced go in liquidation of that subscription, if the member be so disposed: But if there be any one to whom neither of these plans will be satisfactory, the proceeds of the accumulated property of the Club, after paying the Proprietors will doubtless be more than sufficient to reimburse him. Such a case, however, as for argument we have supposed, is altogether improbable. We know too well the liberal feeling of that body to entertain the opinion, that there will be any difficulty on the part of them, or any of them.

In negotiating with the Proprietors, the ultimate purchase of the building should not be lost sight of; but on the contrary a sum should be fixed, which would be an equivalent for the yearly rent that may be at present agreed on.

Arrangements should also be contemplated for keeping the Library open during a greater portion of time each day, as well as including a Society for promoting improvement in literature, and the arts.

We are requested to notice, that the streets in some parts of the town are obstructed by carts, waggons, &c. being placed in them, endangering the lives and limbs of passengers. This, as well as the practice of riding and driving at a furious rate, calls for the interference of the Police.

A very large fish was taken last week, of a species, it is understood, not fre-

quently met with. We learn that it was offered in the first instance for the South African Museum; but as that institution is discontinued, it was procured by a French Naturalist. It seems strange that the British Nation, so lavish of expense in the improvement of arts and sciences at home, should have marked its supremacy in a portion of the globe so peculiarly suited for the advancement of Natural History, by uprooting what the public spirit of a Dutch Company of Merchants had so liberally planted.

Dr. Smith's account of the class *Mammalia*, so kindly conceded to our request, shall appear, or at least a part of it, next week.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 28th of March, 1826.

Serrurier, q.q. versus Thornhill.

Mr. Dennyssen, on the part of the Plaintiff, prayed for permission to file his *intendit*.

Mr. Joubert handed in an affidavit of Defendant's son, who resides in Cape Town, stating that his father's only dwelling place is at Thornhill, District of Albany; and as every summons in the case appeared to have been served in Cape Town, Counsel prayed for *restitutio in integrum*.

Mr. Dennyssen contended that this application on the part of the Defendant was altogether irregular. *Restitutio in integrum* is a new action, and notice should have been given of the intended motion.

Mr. Joubert denied that *restitutio in integrum* is a new action, and cited Van der Linden, p. 152. The plaintiff ought certainly to be ready when he comes into Court. In Holland the case was different: there the application is made in writing—here it is made verbally.

It appears from the returns of the Messenger, that the first summons was served on the clerk, Hall, who is in the employ of Borradailes, & Co., and the second at the house in Strand-street, which is not Mr. Thornhill's dwelling.

Mr. Dennyssen argued, that on applying for *restitutio in integrum*, previous notice was necessary. According to the practice of Holland, relief by *mandament*, or *requête civile*, can not be granted by an inferior Court; only by the High Court of Holland, from which it is clear that a new action is necessary. Moreover, permission to file an *intendit* is granted on the third summons, not upon that *ex superabundanti*.

Mr. Joubert quoted a passage of Van der Linden, to show that such relief is sometimes granted in cases of purchase and sale.

The Chief Justice intimated, that if Mr. Dennyssen was taken by surprise, the Court would give him time.

Mr. Dennyssen said, that he would take time to prove the domicile; but protested

against *restitutio in integrum* being granted in the present stage of the proceedings.

Orphan Chamber versus Brandt.

Mr. Dennyssen applied for provisional sentence on a bond.

The Chief Justice observing that the bond was not filed, said, that the President of the late Court, was also President of the Orphan Chamber, and had therefore a privity of conscience. That is not now the case; and the Court did not wish to make a distinction between Plaintiffs in favour of the Orphan Chamber, or Sequestrator, or any one else; but it being matter of practice the Court acquiesced.

versus Geyer.

Mr. Hoffmeyer stated that this was an application for a sentence of Civil Imprisonment, and begged to file a sentence of the late Court of Landrost and Heemraaden, a sentence of the late Court of Justice, an extract from the liquidation account of the Sequestrator, and a sentence of the Court of Justice confirming that account.

Mr. Ryneveld prayed for a term and copies.

Mr. Hoffmeyer opposed the demand, as being contrary to the practice in such cases.

Mr. Ryneveld contended that the Defendant being in the employment of the Sheriff, was exempted by the Statutes of India from Civil Imprisonment.

The Chief Justice said, that those statutes related to the servants of the Company, and an officer of Justice should not be permitted to evade Justice.

Mr. Hoffmeyer cited the Proclamation of the 9th of May, 1823, respecting Civil Imprisonment.—Ordered.

Van Reenen versus Welsh.

Mr. Cloete claimed a sentence of Civil Imprisonment. A decree had been issued against the Defendant for 900 Rds., and the Sheriff's Return stated, that the Defendant's goods and chattels realised but 290 Rix-dollars.

The Court was not satisfied that the Defendant had not other property. It was necessary that that should be proved, and it did not appear from the Sheriff's Return.

Mr. Cloete said, that he would seek for a more satisfactory return from the Sheriff.—The law heretofore was perfectly clear. The Sequestrator, made his return, stating that the Defendant's property was insufficient, and sentence immediately passed.

Mr. Justice Burton said, that the Sequestrator stated something more, namely, Defendant's declaration that he possessed no more property.

The motion was allowed to stand over until Monday.

Mr. Joubert moved for leave to file certain documents in the case of *Van Druten versus Hoets*.

Mr. de Wet said, that this motion was irregular; for, according to the practice of the Court of Appeals, new documents were

adduced upon civil petition only; that it tended to upset every fixed practice, and that there was no equitable ground for it. The first document was a certificate of a contract between the Defendant and the Plaintiff, who was therefore aware of its existence from the commencement of the suit. The second was a certificate of a transaction that occurred between Plaintiff and Defendant in 1823. The third and fourth were of the same date—so that all these documents could have been produced in the beginning of the suit. The parties had, besides, renounced further production, after which there had been a sentence, and since then an appeal. The present Appellant had stated as a grievance, that the case had not been sooner closed; and yet he now, when the case is declared closed, comes forward with new documents. Every *restitutio in integrum* is declared to be odious, and is in consequence of the neglect of either party, therefore not to be encouraged. The documents contain no grounds for such a claim, and Van Zutphen in his Practyk says, an affidavit, that the new evidence was since discovered, is necessary. In case of doubt, the Judges have a right to call on the parties to elucidate any obscure point.

Lastly, the Professional Gentleman himself must have been convinced that the prayer could not be granted.

Mr. Joubert said, that as to the motion being irregular, what were Memorials in the Court of Appeals, had been transformed into oral pleadings in this Court. In nine out of ten cases before the late Court of Appeals, new matter had been admitted. His client is poor, and poor by the act of the Respondent. He wished to save his client expense, and the Court had undoubtedly a right to open the case.

The Court saw no reason for the Appellant's wishing for the documents to be received, but his own natural anxiety about the issue of his suit; and if they admitted this precedent, they might be called on to receive new documents when the judgment was about to be pronounced.

Motion refused.

Tuesday, 1st April.

Immediately before the rising of the Court, which had sat from 10 o'clock in the morning until a quarter before 7, during a part of the time with candles lighted, the Lord Chief Justice said, that the Registrar had just informed him, that some misapprehension existed respecting the manner of taking affidavits. In order to be read in Court, they must be taken before the Judges, or Commissioners appointed by the Court.

Mr. Justice Burton said, that to meet the convenience of the inhabitants of the Country Districts, Commissioners would be appointed by the Court, and the Court, he thought, would have no objection to nominate the Resident Magistrates, if application were made.

Erratum.—In our sketch of the proceedings in the Supreme Court, last week, 3rd paragraph, 4th line, for Plaintiff read Respondent.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS.

Thomson, J. R.	Hertzog, D. W.
Chiappini, A.	Louw, A.
Cloete, P. L.	Vos, M. C.
Dickson, W.	Vos, G. J.
Ebden, J. B.	Faure, sen. M.
Nisbet, J.	Meyers, G. H.
Smuts, J. A.	Albertus, P.
Hoets, R.	Breda, sen. M. C.
Kuys, D. J.	Breda, (A. Sz.) M. C.
Twycross, S.	Jurgens, M. C.
Robertson, W.	Breda, (A. Sz.) A. J.
Thompson, G.	Fleck, J. C.
Collison, F.	Herman, L.
Groenewald, J. H.	Sanderson, T.
De Jongh, sen. H.	Pentz, N. J.
Ross, H.	Herman, C.
Botha, J. S. F.	Kuys, A.

CONTINUATION OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

It has been stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in May 1826, that the Colonial Currency at the moment of its emission, contained the principle of depreciation. Such an admission, by so high an authority, renders the addition of a million to it, the more extraordinary; as its effects seem to have been perfectly understood, and consequently were to be anticipated. Indeed the very circumstances as already noticed, every one of which can be confirmed, show that the Rix-dollar, originally forty eight Stivers, rather more than four Shillings Sterling, was at the termination of the Year 1814, worth no more than 2s. 2d. and a fraction. It is therefore unnecessary to use any argument to prove that the depreciation is solely attributable to over-issue, and not to excessive importation.

Upon the latter point it would appear, from the only data it has been practicable to procure, that this Colony has, in the course of 19 Years, exported in Produce and Bills, value exceeding the amount of the Imports to the enormous sum of between 2 and 3 Millions of Pounds sterling. Property that it may be concluded had been many years before at the Cape, belonging to various Interests, and partly to ancient Settlers, and other Individuals. In fine, that the Colony has been enabled to discharge its foreign Obligations.

Under these circumstances a question naturally arises as to where the disadvantages to the major part of the Community have accrued, and to whom, and in what degree.

In the Costs of the victualling of the Troops and Naval Establishment, a very considerable saving to Government, has unquestionably been the consequence of the high rate of premium occasioned by the depreciation of the Currency; and there has been a saving on every Public Charge not paid in Sterling valuation.

The Civil Servants paid in Sterling va-

luation, have been gainers on every instance of their expenditure, excepting for Foreign Commodities.

In other Countries, depreciation manifests itself in a use of Prices in the necessities of life and other products, but it has not done so at the Cape, because there have been restrictions, as in the Case of Bread Corn, not at all times permitted to be exported; and also in the former, and present Wine Licensing System, the latter being productive of a considerable Source of Revenue. It must not therefore be concluded that the depreciation has been in part counteracted, as it would have been had prices been left to find their just level, but these circumstances ought invariably to be borne in mind in every consideration of the influence and effects of depreciation.

The Native and resident proprietor of landed property, the mortgagee, the annuitant, and the Orphan, whether resident or non-resident, have each been receiving their income in a depreciated Currency; departing further and further from the value it originally possessed; whilst they have in like manner experienced the effects of a continually advancing Exchange on all Foreign Commodities, and on such domestic articles as have attained higher prices by the operation of the Exchange in exchanging the cost of production.

The Cultivator, in so far as he was a mortgager, has gained exactly what was a loss in value to the Mortgagor; but the cost of production has in every instance been increased to him by the effect of the Exchange on the price of Implements, Tools, Timber, Iron, Nails, Coals and such like articles, indispensably necessary to the raising of inexportable commodities, for the maintenance of the labourer, employed on the other hand in procuring commodities of an exportable nature.—Whilst the first description of return has been materially diminished, in some instances in price, and in every instance in value, and the latter in like manner from restrictions, monopoly, or some new regulation in the principal, and indeed only Foreign Market.

The free labourer has also been depressed by the effects of depreciation, in so far as Clothing and other imported necessities, were enhanced in price by the Exchange; and his simple necessities have been raised in price by the exchange on all those charges entering into the cost of their production. Thus a man who, in 1806, earned a Rix-dollar per day, received in value 3s. 2½d. Sterling, whilst his imported necessities were affected by a premium of only 25 per cent. Such a labourer now earning a Rix-dollar per day, receives 1s. 6d. Sterling, and is affected by a premium of 17½ per cent. But assuming, for example, that such a man now receives one Rix-dollar and a half per day, or its equivalent 2s. 3d. Sterling, he is a loser of 11½d. per day in wages, in

addition to the effects of the Exchange last quoted.

* The Civil Servants holding subordinate offices, whose salaries were fixed in Currency, prior to its becoming so materially depreciated, have suffered severely from the simultaneous effects of the causes already noticed.

In March 1814, a Proclamation was issued containing an arrangement for the retirement of the additional Issue; if not to the full extent of the Million, certainly the greater part of it, which became operative in the following year; during which the nominal Premium ranged between 80 and 84 per cent. In this place it becomes proper to observe that the arrangement just alluded to, would seem to have been confirmed by Earl Bathurst's despatch of the 30th July, 1814, to the then Governor of this Colony, but which was entirely neglected to be carried into effect, as are confirmed by the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry (5th July, 1825) upon the Colonial Currency.

Some time in the year 1815, 50,000 Rix-dollars ought to have been destroyed, but this was not attended to; the pressure upon the Currency therefore was not relieved, but aggravated (as will be evident from the state of the Foreign Exchange), by the non-observance of the Proclamation in regard to the proceeding and following Sums, which it would appear, ought and might have been destroyed at the undermentioned periods:

(See Statement E.)

In 1816.....	Rds. 70,000
1817.....	80,000
1818.....	80,000
1819.....	80,000
1820.....	80,000
1821, to March 4,.....	60,000

Whatever relief, therefore, might have resulted from the progressive annihilation of the foregoing Sums the Currency was deprived of, by the non-fulfilment of that Proclamation. One of the Proclamations, of the 4th of March, 1814, commanded the destruction of the repayments of the Loan to Stellenbosch, which has been regularly carried into effect, under the authority of the undermentioned Proclamations, namely:

4th March, 1814.....	24,000
24th May, _____	30,000
30th June, 1815	8000
7th June, 1816	3000
11th July, 1817	8000
3d Sept. 1819	8000
3d July, 1820	3000
27th July, 1821	8000
9th Aug. 1822	8000
11th July, 1823	8000
16th July, 1824	8000
8th April, 1825	3000
27th June, 1825	8000

And 21st April, 1827

Upon this point the Commissioners have particularly remarked in their Report.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR.—It has often struck me with some degree of surprise, that an acquaintance formed during a journey of a few weeks with a perfect stranger, should be capable of producing such an impression on the mind, as to make one feel deeply interested in whatever may befall the individual in any after period of life. I have been led to these reflections from the melancholy account of the death of Mr. John Thackwray, given in your Paper of last week.—Being in Graham's Town some months since, I obtained permission from Colonel Somerset to cross the Keiskamma River, and feeling desirous of having some one to accompany me who had previously been in Cafferland, the late Mr. John Thackwray very kindly offered his services, which I readily accepted, as he had travelled over a great part of that country, and was personally known to many of the Chiefs and people, which made him a very desirable companion on such a journey. Nor were my expectations in him at all disappointed; and I owe it as a small tribute of respect to his memory to state, that during the whole of that journey, he evinced so much kindness of disposition, that the Savage himself welcomed us with a degree of hospitality that ought to put some of our more civilized neighbours to the blush; and it is with great sincerity I affirm, that I never met with a more pleasant and agreeable companion.—He was a young man of a strong mind, possessing considerable talent, and of quick and penetrating discernment. His unassuming manners, his coolness and decided bravery in the moment of danger, must have endeared him to all who knew him. His pursuits were trading with the Natives, and collecting Ivory by killing Elephants, a most dangerous mode of obtaining a livelihood.—On our return from Cafferland, I accompanied him on a shooting excursion to the very bush where he unfortunately met with his death. Falling in with a troop of about 100 Elephants late in the afternoon, we singled out one, being the most convenient to approach, but while making towards him, a female Elephant that we had not observed, took us by surprise, and when discovered was making rapid strides towards us. Thackwray, with his usual presence of mind, said, "Stand firm and let her come," and when she had approached within thirty yards, he fired and lodged the ball just below the shoulder. She gave a loud scream, and turned suddenly about; in a moment the whole bush was in an uproar, and the Elephants were seen rushing on all sides with the greatest impetuosity, down towards the river, spreading destruction and devastation around, and leaving me in astonishment at the gigantic powers of those stupendous animals. After reloading our guns, we followed the track of blood for about half a mile, when we came to the spot where it had fallen never to rise again. As it was now getting dark, it was deemed advisable to remain in the spot where we were, and accordingly we collected together a suffi-

cient quantity of the branches of the trees, which the Elephants had scattered about in their flight, to keep up a fire during the night, which was both cold and wet. At break of day we rose, very little refreshed by our night's repose, and almost the first object that attracted our attention, was a troop of Elephants, with their young, passing us at a short distance apparently proceeding to the river. We shortly after fell in with another herd, amongst which was a large Bull Elephant, which Thackwray approached so close before firing, that he actually startled him by the cocking of his gun. I had now seen quite sufficient of Elephant shooting, and the disagreeable state of the weather induced me to wish to return. I am in possession of a letter from him, giving an account of a journey he lately made into the Tambookie Country, in which he mentions having travelled as far as the Machadula Tribe, on the River Umkati, where he fell in with two men of the Bamboo Nation, who told him they had seen a white man of the name of Flynn, at Captain Mampondo's Kraal, and that the Captain had given Flynn five Elephant's Teeth. Should you consider the letter sufficiently interesting for the Columns of your Paper, it is much at your service.

I am, Sir, A TRAVELLER.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR—As it appears you take a lively interest in the welfare and prosperity of the Inhabitants of this colony, I am induced to request that you will have the kindness to notice in your valuable paper, the great irregularity and delay in the payment of the Civil Servants, in one or two of the Districts, in order that it may meet the eye of the Proper Authority, as they have not been paid for a period of six months, which circumstance must of course occasion great inconvenience and disappointment to those who depend upon their salaries for subsistence.

I am Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
A SUBSCRIBER.

(From a Correspondent.)

PRICES OF BREAD IN CAPE TOWN,
March, 1828.

The following statements will be found to contain fair and reasonable averages:—
1st quality, 6 stivers per lb.—2nd quality, 4 stivers per lb.—3d quality, 2 stivers per lb.—The wheat was selling at 68 to 70 Rds. per load, but in order at once to determine the expence to the baker of the muid of flour and the manufacture thereof into bread, let 10 Rds. be added for grinding, for bushes for baking, and for labour, making the cost of the load 80 Rds. or of the muid 8 Rds.

Now one muid of wheat yields 180 lbs. of flour, the secret is how are these 180 lbs. divided into 1st, 2d, and 3d qualities. Let the bakers inform us, in the mean time let us take a very low estimate of the produce in fine flour, namely 60 lbs. and as 100 lbs.

of flour will yield 135 lbs. of bread, so 60 lbs. flour give 81 lbs. of bread, which alone at six stivers per lb. returns to the baker Rds. 10 1 0. He has by this alone a profit on his whole outlay of Rds. 2 1 0 and there remains to him a clear gain of the whole produce of the 2d, and 3d qualities, which cannot be estimated at less than 10 Rds. more, but we have reason to believe that 60 lbs. of fine flour is much too low an estimate of the produce, from one muid of wheat and that it would be found that 80 lbs. at least is usually extracted for the purpose of making the bread, sold in Cape Town under the denomination of 1st quality. However, the bakers themselves are invited to tell their own story, and they will perhaps inform us why their outlay is to return them 250 per cent., or 150 per cent., clear gain.

We have been requested to insert the following Memorial, praying for the re-establishment of the Commercial Advertiser. It is necessary at the same time to acquaint our Readers, that the Press at the Cape of Good Hope, is no longer under the immediate control of the Executive; but is amenable to the Courts of Law.

To the Right Hon. WILLIAM HUSKISSON,
His Majesty's Principal Secretary of
State for the Colonies, &c. &c. &c.

The Memorial of the undersigned Merchants,
Agents, and others, interested in the
Trade, Agriculture, and general welfare
of His Majesty's Colony of the Cape of
Good Hope, Resident in the City of
London,

Respectfully sheweth,

That your Memorialists have long observed with deep regret, that the line of policy pursued under the late government of this Colony, tended inevitably not only to check its progress, but to place its unfortunate inhabitants in that state of commercial and general depression to which they are now reduced.

It is not, however, the intention of your Memorialists to repeat the grievances which have already formed the subject of various unanswered addresses from the Colonists themselves.

The particular case to which our correspondents earnestly beg our attention is one of recent occurrence, affecting every class of the community, and involving not only the commercial prosperity of the Settlement, but the moral and intellectual improvement of all classes.

In the year 1824, shortly after the arrival of His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, a Weekly Newspaper, entitled "The South African Commercial Advertiser," was established in Cape Town. Its columns were open to a temperate discussion of various subjects, relating chiefly to the commerce and agriculture of the colony, with such extracts from books and foreign papers as were likely to prove interesting

or instructive to a widely-scattered population. It was also peculiarly useful as a medium for mercantile advertisements, for the insertion of which, an exorbitant charge had, up to that period, been made by the Government Gazette.

After eighteen numbers of this paper had been issued, it was suppressed by the late Governor Lord Charles Somerset; and the printer and proprietor Mr. George Greig, was commanded to leave the colony, without the form of a trial. His presses and types were also seized by the same authority. This exercise of power, connected with the peculiar circumstances of that period, threw a gloom over the whole colony, which was, in some degree, relieved by the intelligence, that Mr. Greig had obtained redress from Lord Bathurst, with permission to return, and continue the publication of his paper at the Cape, with the addition of having the expenses of his voyage defrayed, and the promise of certain indulgences with respect to his property.

The Commercial advertiser being thus again established in the year 1825, obtained a very extensive circulation, and became an object of the warmest interest; and so sensible were the Colonists of the value of such an organ of communication and instruction, that at the close of 1826 a petition was forwarded to Parliament, signed by upwards of 1600 of the most respectable inhabitants, praying that the blessing of a Free Press might be secured to them.

It was not without the greatest surprise and regret, therefore, that early in the following year, 1827, the inhabitants of the Cape again witnessed the suppression of the Commercial Advertiser, and found themselves at a moment, when apprehension on the subject had left their minds, suddenly deprived of the services of the press. They had hoped that the quiet state of the Settlement, their loyal and peaceable character, and their protracted sufferings under an injudicious and ill-informed local Government, in conjunction with their respectful memorials and petitions on this subject, would have protected them against so unmerited, so severe, and so humiliating a blow. And they felt it the more, as the reason assigned for this arbitrary interference, was the extracting of a paragraph from an English newspaper, (The Times) which in England, where it originally appeared, had not been deemed sufficient to authorise the slightest legal animadversion—thus shewing the immense and degrading distinction assumed to exist between British subjects at the Cape and British subjects in a country governed by law.

Being thus deprived of the press, and prohibited from holding public meetings, and consequently being unable to collect the opinions of the community, or of expressing them as a body, the inhabitants adopted the only method remaining of recording their sentiments, and on the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser announcing

his intention to leave the colony in the course of a few days, they addressed to him a letter, in which they state their concern and regret at the suppression of his paper, as being an incalculable loss to the Colonists in general, and taking the whole Colony to witness that the principles of loyalty, morality, and good order had been constantly maintained and enforced by him, they express their conviction of the impartiality and fairness with which he had performed the most painful parts of his duty as Editor, and earnestly trust that he may once more be enabled to resume the Editorship of the Commercial Advertiser, repeating that they regard the loss of it as prejudicial to the best interests of the Colony.

A Petition to the same effect was drawn up, and after receiving as many signatures as the shortness of the time would permit, it was forwarded to Parliament, and presented by Mr. Alexander Baring last spring.

The same views were entertained by the Merchants residing at the Cape, and the Committee of the Commercial Exchange at a Meeting held on the 14th of March, four days after the suppression of the Advertiser, resolved unanimously that Mr. Fairbairn, the Editor of the Commercial Advertiser, should be requested to become an honorary member of the Commercial Exchange, as a mark of the high sense entertained by the Committee of the advantages derived by the mercantile community in particular, and by the inhabitants of the Colony generally, from the establishment of that Journal, and from the able and independent manner in which it had been conducted by him, concluding with a hope that the justice of His Majesty's Ministers, by the establishment of a Free Press, will enable him speedily to resume his labours among them, the suspension of which is regarded by them as a public calamity.

Participating fully in these sentiments, and deeply impressed with the importance of the subject to the prosperity of the Colony with which we are intimately connected, your Memorialists earnestly beg to call your attention to an early consideration of this subject. In the present state of the Colony, when mercantile affairs and mercantile credit are at a lower ebb than they have ever been since it came under the dominion of His Majesty, we find it peculiarly hard, to be deprived of the means of obtaining correct information through the medium of an independent and impartial Journal, and to be thus compelled to act at such a crisis, on floating rumours or the representations of interested individuals.

This deplorable state of things has continued for upwards of eight months, during six of which the Editor of the Advertiser has been in London, endeavouring to obtain from the Colonial Department a decision on his case, but without success. Being equally anxious with our friends at the Cape that they should be again restored to the enjoyment of a privilege of which they have been so long deprived, and that the claims of the Colonists and British Merchants connected with them will receive from you,

Sir, an early and favourable consideration, and that the Editor and Proprietors of the Commercial Advertiser may be permitted again to establish that Journal at the Cape.

And your Memorialists will ever pray, &c.
London, December, 1827.

ON PLANTING THE SUGAR CANE.

(*For the Colonist.*)

There is unfortunately so much of selfishness in human nature, as to dispose men to give very little credit to exertions that are said to spring from a disinterested principle; and incredulity is so frequently the offspring of ignorance, that mankind in general, if they listen at all to proposals that point out important improvements which have been overlooked by their predecessors, do it with such a contemptuous indifference, as excludes every other emotion but that of supercilious self-approbation and silent neglect. There are those too, who will only support any cause which they have had the honour to originate. They

".... Will never follow anything
That other men begin."

By the operation of these causes, the ardour of research is infinitely repressed in this colony, for it is not every man that is willing to expose himself to the imputation of what might be termed extravagance of mind. Many objects of public interest which are easily within our reach, and which might tend greatly to benefit this settlement, are thus suffered to remain neglected. Nevertheless there are many among us who, refusing to bow down to the altar of Indifference, continue to suggest plans of improvement in spite of those sneers which their industry may provoke.

In 1798, the British Government, and the heads of the public departments at the Cape, were greatly alive to the interests of the colony, and suffered no opportunity to escape them in which the public might be benefited. In 1797, various ships had arrived in Table Bay with interesting presents for the colony. These were the Carnatic, Taunton Castle, Intrepid, Hope, and Echo, each delivering to the then existing Botanic Garden, quantities of the nutmeg, clove, coffee, cacao, cotton, indigo, and various other plants and seeds. The sugar cane was introduced at the same time, and it is on this plant that a few thoughts are now submitted.

It is scarcely possible with the present limited number of rural labourers, that the plantation of the sugar cane can ever be prosecuted with spirit, but with an augmentation of working-hands the thing could not fail of success. The hints of the Colonist on the subject of Chinese labourers, are too good to be forgotten. It is in the employment of sugar cultivation, that they would be especially serviceable. When Sir George Staunton was in China, he found the valleys in his route were cultivated chiefly in sugar canes, then almost ripe, and about eight feet high. The cane plan-

tations in China, belonging to individuals, were managed on an extremely simple plan. The proprietor cultivates and cuts down the plant. The business of extracting the juice, and of boiling it into sugar, is, there, a separate undertaking. The boilers of sugar travel about the country with a small simple apparatus, sufficient for their purpose, but which a proud West India planter would consider as ineffectual and contemptible. A few bamboo poles and mats are deemed sufficient for a temporary public building; within which, at one end, is fixed a large iron cauldron, with a fire-place and flue, and about the middle a pair of cylinders or rollers, fitted vertically in a frame. They are sometimes of hard wood, and frequently of stone. When of the former, about 6 or 8 inches of the upper extremities, are cut into oblique cogs, which work into each other; and if of the latter, wooden collars, with teeth in them, are fastened round the upper extremities of the stones. Upon the top of the axis of one of the cylinders prolonged above the frame, are fixed two shafts or levers, curved in such a manner as to clear the frame in turning round the rollers; and to the end of these shafts are yoked two buffaloes, who moving round as in a common cattle-mill, press the canes between the cylinders, and express their juice, which is conveyed through a tube into the cauldron. The canes deprived of their juices become fit fuel, by means of which, those juices are boiled into a proper consistence for granulation. The boiler of sugar endeavours to enter into an agreement with several planters at a time, so that his works, erected near the centre of their different plantations, may serve them all without changing his establishment: during the time he is employed, the servants and children of the planter, are busily engaged in carrying canes to the mill.

This statement will shew at once, the simple means adopted for the manufacture of sugar.

The sugar cane flourishes exceedingly well on the estate of Mr. Rocher, at Stangkop, near Hoets' Bay, where there is a small plantation, and would thrive equally well in all parts of the colony.

The cane is cultivated to the utmost perfection in Batavia, and the Chinese labourer is employed in preference to others. The price of common labour in planting, &c. is from 9d. to 10d. per day.

Australasia.—The Government Garden at Port Jackson has been thrown open to the public, which, under the care of Mr. Frazer, is rapidly accumulating in one common point, the vegetable riches of the colony.

THE VINE.

In the *Journal de la Blancharie*, 1786, the following question is proposed: What is the nature of the soils of the most celebrated vineyards in France; and is it possible to imitate them by artificial means?—This is without doubt an important ques-

tion; but the skilful practical cultivator alone can resolve it. The quality of wines depends upon the nature of the soil, and upon the cultivation; but it is scarcely possible to combine quantity with excellence. The young vine produces a great deal, but the wine is not good. The old vine yields little, but its quality is much better. Manures, however, contribute much to the fertility of the vine; but they are also often hurtful to its quality.

(From a Correspondent.)

A Hint to Public Speakers.—The celebrated Adam Smith, who was long professor of moral philosophy in the University of Glasgow, used to say that almost every session there were some of his students, from whose countenances and general behaviour he was enabled to judge whether his lectures were fully understood. There was an intelligent and composed posture of the body, which he could easily distinguish from that which denoted a doubtful or unsatisfied state of mind. "One session," said he to a friend, "I observed an intelligent student who generally sat in the same place, with his back to the wall. When he perfectly understood the lecture, he sat with his body bending forwards, in the attitude of animated attention; but whenever he found me above his level, he threw his body back to the wall and continued in a careless posture. That was a signal to me. I instantly retreated, took up the subject in another form, and never ceased my efforts till my marksman bent forward, and was restored to his attentive position."

If our eloquence be directed above the heads of our hearers, we shall do no execution. By pointing our arguments *low*, we stand a chance of hitting their *hearts* as well as their *heads*. In addressing angels, we could hardly raise our eloquence too high; but men are not angels. Would we warm *them* by our eloquence, *unlike* Mahomet's mountain, it must come down to them, since they cannot raise themselves to it. It must come home to their wants and their wishes, to their hopes and their fears, to their families and their fire-sides.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The writer at Somerset, who uses the signature "Query" will find in the 2nd article of the 33rd Ordinance, an answer to his first remark. We are under the necessity of declining to insert his letter, as it reflects on individuals, and he has not put us in possession of his name.

The eloquent effusion signed "A Scot" is in rather too angry a tone for insertion. The incidental remark, introduced by the writer of "a Review of a fragment of Church History at the Cape," seems not to have been intended to provoke polemical discussion; but merely to call attention to the improvement, of which, as far as language, Scottish Psalmody is certainly capable.

MARRIAGE.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Monday 31st March 1828, by the Rev. G. HOUGH, M.A. Colonial Chaplain:

John Norton, to Sarah Adams.

CHRISTENINGS.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Sunday the 30th March, 1828, by the Rev. G. HOUGH, M.A. Colonial Chaplain:

A Daughter of John William Temple, Esq. baptised Lucy Anne.

A Daughter of James Simpson, baptized Elizabeth Allison.

DEATHS.

March 27. Mr. Andrew Ellison, late of Brig Pero, aged 42 years.

30. Sarah, wife of Mr. Levi Maynard, aged 49 yrs 3 months, much regretted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived in Table Bay.

March 28. *Leda*, brig, G. Robb, from Calcutta 1st Feb. for this port. Cargo Rice, &c.

29. *Victoria*, Spanish ship, José Ramires, from Manilla 22d Dec. for Cadiz. Cargo Sugar and Cotton. Passengers, Brigadier Don Ildefonso de Aragon, and Lady; Capt. de Juan Ezez Baransa, Sergt. Solar and Carabajac.

30. *Norden*, Danish ship, Jno. Bird, from Canton 9th, and Singapore 24th Jan. for Hamburg. Cargo Teas, &c.—Passengers, Messrs. Watt and Zimmerman.—Brings a Mail.—Put in for Repairs and Water.

30. *Clyde*, Eng. ship, D. R. Muuro, from Calcutta 10th, and Madras 26th Jan. for London. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Mesdames Reddie, Stuart, MacLean, and Rose; Capt. Stuart, 48th Regt.; Lieut. Stuart, 46th Regt.; Capt. Hill, late of the Hope; Lieut. Haldare, 4th M. N. I.; Lieut. Greaves, 12th do. Mr. Phillipson, Vety. Surgeon; 13 Children; 48 Invalids, 2 Women, and 4 Children.—Brings a Mail.

31. *Resource*, ship, B. Fenn, from Calcutta 26th Jan. for London. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Lieut. Col. Day, B. I.; Lieuts. Keeler and Lloyd, B. I.; Dr. Birmingham, Mesdames Bingley, Moore, and Belnos; Miss J. Bang, and 11 Children.—Put in for Water.—Brings a few Letters.

April 1. *Upton Castle*, ship, P. Wildridge, from Bombay 20th Jan. and Galle 3d Feb. for London. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Mrs. Egan, Misses Davis, Swinton, Rathway, Scott, and Egan; Col. Egan, B. N. I.; Capts. Ellis, 4th Dragoons; Lawson, Queen's Royals; Torberry, M. N. I.; and Thompson, M. N. I.; Messrs. Bruce, Scott, Hathway, Parnell, Frazier, Conner, Hay, Head, Foley, and Dr. Liddel, B. N. I.; Masters Swinton, Parnell, and Hathway, 4 Servants, and 66 Invalids.—Put in for Water, &c.

1. *Madras*, ship, C. Beach, from Portsmouth 6th Jan. for Madras and Calcutta. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Mesdames Bruce and Maxwell; Misses Smyth, Maxwell, and Sicker; A. F. Bruce, Esq. M. C. S.; Messrs. Birdwood, Varden, Bell, and Farquhar, Cadets; W. Duff, Esq. H. C. M. Service; Towell and Blake, Esqrs. H. C. Writers; Messrs. Maxwell and Totts, Merchants; Messrs. Maxwell, Hare, Clement, and Alcock, Cadets, H. C. Engineers; Mr. C. Campbell, Cornet, H. M. 11th Dragoons; Mr. Cumberledge, Cadet, H. C. Infantry; and 5 Servants.—Brings a Mail.

1. *Sosostris*, ship, W. Bouchier, from Bombay 30th Jan. and Cannanore 6th Feb. for London. Cargo sundries.—Passengers Capts. Hart, Urquhart, and Johnson; Lieuts. Jacob, and King; Dr. Moyle, Mr. Pitt, B. C. S.; for the Cape:—Capts. Wilson, Slight, and Athill; Lieuts. Darke, and Lewis; Dr. Bouchier; Thos. Langley, late 2d Mate; and 3 Children; 29 Invalids, 2 Women, and 2 Children; for England.—Brings a Mail.

Sailed from Table Bay.

March 27. H.C.S. *Atlas*, T. Hine, for London.

— *Lord Amherst*, ship, J. M. Ardlie, for Madras and Bengal.

28. *Eleanor*, brig, W. Saunders, for N. S. Wales,

30. H.C.S. *Childe Harold*, W. West, for London.

MARKET PRICES.

	3	5	5	3	5	5
Aloes, per lb.	0	0	44	to	0	0
Almonds, per 1000,	0	6	0	..	1	0
Apples, per lb.	0	0	3	..	0	0
Apricots, do.	0	0	3	..	0	0
Potatoes, per maid,	4	0	0	..	6	4
Vinegar, per leaguer	40	0	0	..	48	0
Beams, each	6	0	0	..	8	0
Beans, per maid,	6	0	0	..	8	0
Berry Wax, per lb.	0	1	2	..	0	1
Butter, per lb.	0	3	0	..	0	6
Brandy, per leaguer,	60	0	0	..	90	0
Peas, per maid,	8	0	0	..	18	0
Barley, per maid,	2	4	0	..	3	0
Hens, each,	0	4	0	..	0	6
Ducks, & Muscovy do.	0	6	0	..	1	2
Geese, ditto	1	2	0	..	1	4
Turkeys, ditto	2	0	0	..	5	0
Charcoal, per sack,	0	6	0	..	1	0
Hay, per 100 lbs.	2	0	0	..	2	4
Honey, per lb.	0	2	0	..	0	4
Oats, per maid,	2	4	0	..	2	6
Chaff, per 16 sacks,	28	0	0	..	32	0
Cheese, Cape, per lb.	0	1	4	..	0	2
Lime, Shell, per half-aum,	1	5	0	..	1	6
—, Stone, do.	0	6	0	..	0	7
Wheat, 10 muids,	41	0	0	..	73	4
Lentils, per maid,	10	0	0	..	12	0
Flour, fine, per 100 lbs.	6	0	0	..	7	0
Maize, per maid,	5	0	0	..	6	0
Elephant's Teeth, per lb.	1	2	0	..	1	4
Walnuts, per 100,	0	1	4	..	0	2
Pears, per lb.	0	0	2	..	0	0
Peaches, ditto	0	0	2	..	0	0
Planks, per foot,	0	7	0	..	0	1
Raisins, per lb.	0	0	4	..	0	0
Rye, per maid,	3	4	0	..	4	0
Straw, per 16 sacks,	18	0	0	..	20	0
Tobacco, per lb.	0	2	0	..	0	2
Onions, per maid,	2	4	0	..	3	0
Feathers, Ostrich, each	0	1	0	..	0	2
—, Bed, per lb.	1	2	0	..	1	4
Pigs, fatten'd, each	15	0	0	..	20	0
—, unfatten'd,	6	0	0	..	7	0
—, suckling,	1	4	0	..	2	0
Suet, or Tallow, per lb.	0	2	0	..	0	2
Figs, per lb.	0	1	0	..	0	1
Lion, Tiger, and Ostrich Skins, each	3	0	0	..	4	0
Dry Ox Hides,	3	0	0	..	6	0
— Buck Skins,	0	4	0	..	0	6
Wines, ordinary,	45	0	0	..	50	0
Wool, Sheep, per lb.	0	3	0	..	0	4
Lemon Juice, per half-aum,	6	0	0	..	7	0
Oranges, per 100,	3	0	0	..	4	0
Salt, per maid,	3	0	0	..	5	0
Sole Leather, pr half-hide,	3	0	0	..	4	0
Soap, per lb.	0	2	0	..	0	2

April 2, 1828.

ALL Communications to be Post-paid, and to be directed to the Editor of this Paper, at Mr. Bridekirk's, Heeregracht, where Subscriptions, TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE, will also be received.

TERMS:

In Town. In the Country.

For a Year	£1 5 0	£1 10 0
For 6 Months	12 6	15 0
For 3 Months	6 6	7 6

Printed and published, for the Proprietor, at W. BRIDEKIRK's, Heeregracht, Cape Town.



THE COLONIST.

No. 21.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1828.

Price 6d.

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

A General Meeting of the Members of the Exchange, will be held on Thursday, the 17th instant, in the Committee Room, for the purpose of electing a New Committee, and on general Business.

9th April, 1828.

J. S. MERRINGTON, Sec.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having any Claims against the Ships *Fergusson*, Capt. *Groves*, and *Mellish*, Capt. *VINCENT*, are requested to send the same for adjustment to the Office of Messrs. *NISBET & DICKSON*, on or before Saturday next, the 12th instant.

NOTICE.

ALL Claims against the late Mr. *DAVID STILL*, are requested to be immediately sent to the Undersigned.

FORBES STILL, Executor.

15, *Burg-street*,

8th April, 1828.

NOTICE.

MR. *OAKES* being about to quit the Colony, requests that all Claims against him be, forthwith, transmitted for adjustment.

ODDY'S HOTEL, April 9th, 1828.

A Covered Waggon.

AT Messrs. *JONES & COOKE*'s Sale, on Saturday, will be sold, without Reserve, a Horse Waggon, nearly new, being the Property of a Gentleman leaving the Colony, together with an extensive assortment of Manufactures and Produce.

THE public Sale which was to have been held by *P. ALBERTUS*, on Tuesday, the 8th inst. but postponed on account of unfavorable Weather, will now take place on Friday Morning, the 11th inst. as before advertized.

JUST received; per *Olive Branch*, and for Sale at the Stores of the Undersigned, Duffle, Baize, Kersey, Flannel, Cloths, Cassimeres, Shalloons, Bombazets, Furniture Dimity, Satteens, Cords, Fusion, Vices, Nails, &c. &c.

S. & G. TWYCROSS.

PUBLIC SALES will be continued, at the Stores of Messrs. *NISBET & DICKSON*, on Friday next, the 11th instant.

LANDING from the *Olive Branch*, and for Sale at Mr. *REEVES*' Auction Mart, a select investment, as undermentioned:—Ladies' fine Cotton and Silk Stockings, and Gentlemen's half do. do., mixed grey Worsted do. for the Military, white Lamb's Wool Stockings, and half Stockings, best Indigo Kerseys, drab and olive Flushings or Duffles, 6-4ths, 7-4ths, 8-4ths, 9-4ths, 10-4ths, 11-4ths, and 12-4ths Blankets, fine Welch Flannels, in pieces of 18 yards, fine Maddapollam Shirting, in 18 yard pieces, best quality Raven Duck, in 3 yard pieces, 600 4-muid best Duck corn or wool Sacks, 68 Bolts best boiled hemp Navy Canvas, of various numbers, 20 doz. 3-cord Sail Twine, best quality. Splendid Shawls and Scarfs, both Silk and Rockspun, white and scarlet grounds of the best qualities, being all selected expressly to R. *REEVES*' order in London, together with white Muslin, of various descriptions and qualities, Druggets, striped Cottons, Verona Handkerchiefs, Cannisters in nests, Iron Pots, Frying Pans, and Gridirons, coils of Rope, Stationery, &c. &c. all of which will be sold at the most moderate prices for Cash, or approved Bills by private contract as usual, and at the Public Sales, on Wednesday Mornings and Friday Afternoons.

For Private Sale, *Erard's* patent Pedal Harp, 2 Half-arms best Constantia Wine, and a half pipe Madeira.

ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, precisely at Three o'Clock, an extensive variety of Goods will be submitted for Sale at Mr. *REEVES*' Auction Mart, where seats are provided for the Ladies, whose attendance is respectfully solicited.

THOS. *ELLIOTT & Co.*, have received by the *Olive Branch*, Woollen and other British manufactured Goods.

64, *Loop-street*.

WANTED, a sober, steady, good plain COOK. — Apply to Mr. *TURNBULL*, Saddler, corner of Short-market and Long-streets.

Cape Town,

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

Thursday, April 10, 1828.

SINCE the publication of our last number our attention has been called to a series of articles in the Cape Gazettes of the year 1801, touching on many interesting topics, and amongst others that of fairs. The writer enumerates the several advantages likely to be derived from them, and proposes even at a time, when the Colony was so much less populous than at present, that they should be held in some places so often as once a month. He points out the various bays on both coasts as situations, where periodical markets should be holden, in consequence of the facility which they afford of transporting the produce by sea, and justly remarks, that the few occasions of meeting his fellow men, which present themselves in the life of a farmer in the remote districts; the little intercourse which he has with others, than those of his own family; in short, the life of seclusion, which he leads, renders him more phlegmatic and indolent—less frank, intelligent, and industrious, than those of the same station in life in Europe.

Looking into Robertson's Agricultural Report of Inverness, in Scotland, published in the year 1818, we find that there were held in that shire twenty yearly established fairs, in addition to which there were many trystings, that is to say, meetings appointed by buyers and sellers, between themselves, without the sanction of any public authority. Can there be any stronger proof that the advantages of such institutions were felt and acknowledged? And be it observed, that district appears to have been just then beginning to derive benefit from a canal and roads, which had lately been constructed; so that the resemblance is

much greater than might at first be imagined, or admitted.

The introduction of this measure can not be attended with much expense; but it will require perseverance. It is not improbable that several attempts will be made before any progress shall have been attained in the establishment of even a single fair; but that difficulty should not discourage. It should rather be looked upon as an inducement for proceeding with the plan vigorously, and steadily, as it would prove the existence of that indolence and apathy, which it is so desirable to overcome.

When benefits so great are obtained by means so humble, rich, indeed, must be the harvest, that will crown the efforts of enlightened enterprise!

It must be acknowledged that those who stand most in need of information, are in general least inclined to receive it. The first and grand step towards knowledge, is to be convinced of our own ignorance. It is therefore a matter of some importance to avoid the appearance of innovation, or experiment, when we have to deal with persons jealous and fearful of the slightest deviation from the beaten track worn by the feet of their fathers. In order therefore to avoid exciting any distrust or alarm, it seems adviseable instead of abruptly proclaiming the time and place, at which the first fair will be held in any district, to take the occasion of some *Vendue* in the neighbourhood, and at its conclusion to cause it to be intimated, that sales will be held periodically at the place appointed, to which all those who are so inclined, may send whatever they wish to dispose of. Such a practical illustration of the near resemblance between a fair and an ordinary sale in the country would do more than a volume of the closest argument, or the liveliest description.

The writer in the Cape Gazette before alluded to, speaks of Algoa Bay as one of the many points which should be selected: Saldanha Bay as another, and he seems to anticipate that the latter would effectually rival Cape Town, and would speedily become populous, if favored with such an advantage; for the want of water could easily be remedied. This leads us to correct an error in our statement of last week. The person in the District of Graaff Reinet there alluded to, does not, we are since informed, use any boring apparatus; but simply points out where water is to be had by digging, and he

has been so generally successful that his reputation seems to be well established.

In fixing on stations, where fairs may be held, it appears to be previously necessary to ascertain, that the neighbourhood will afford a sufficient supply of water and provender for the cattle. Much and minute local information therefore is requisite; and we trust that public spirited individuals in the several Districts will enable us to communicate, what is so essential to the success of a measure, which is in many respects of vital importance to the colony, and on which, as on many others, the experience and observation of private persons may throw more light, than could be procured by the industry, and research of any public officer, however assiduous.

On the last day of Term, the Supreme Court promulgated a system of Rules for regulating the proceedings in actions, by or against poor persons; giving to such persons, without cost, the advantage of an Advocate and Attorney to conduct their cause; and at the same time guarding against improper litigation by such preliminary requisites as seem fully adequate for the protection of their opponents.

The helping those to right, who suffer wrong, is indeed *well worthy* the attention of any legislature; and most of all, of that Court whose attention has been thus early bestowed upon the subject; and the necessity of some provision for the purpose must forcibly have presented itself to the Court, from the numerous petitions, which upon their assumption of office, were poured in upon them by complaining suitors, who had been admitted '*pro Deo*', under the late system, but whose *admission* was the only advantage they had gained,—for the cause became committed to an Advocate without any effective means of bringing it to an issue; and thus the delusive hope of Justice alone, was often *all* the applicant obtained;—for, notwithstanding that the poor suitor was not chargeable with the expense of stamps, and the fees of office—and although the Gentlemen of the *legal profession*, in every country, are as prompt to bestow their skill and labour for the poor, as the members of *any other profession*, yet it must be well known that in the progress of a cause, there are steps to be taken requiring, sometimes, considerable disbursements,—the bringing up of witnesses,—obtaining copies of documents,—and making journies, (for instance) which it cannot be expected even the *most ti-*

beral and charitable will be *at all times able to give*, together with their time and talent.

Without money the cause of a poor man is not a whit advanced by his admission, '*pro Deo*'; and accordingly the Supreme Court provide, by the Rules alluded to, a fund under the administration of a Treasurer, for giving him assistance for all necessary disbursements in the progress of his cause; to be refunded, however, in the event of victory, *and those costs being obtained from his opponent*.

To support the application of any poor person commencing or defending any action or suit in his own right, or becoming poor during the progress thereof,—for leave to sue or defend as a pauper,—the Court require:

1st. An affidavit of the party himself, that he is not worth £10; his wearing apparel, household furniture, and tools of trade, and the subject matter of the suit excepted.

2ndly. An affidavit of two householders of his neighbourhood, to the same effect.

3rdly. The certificate of an Advocate, that he conceives him to have a good cause of action or defence.

Upon these documents the poor person is to have an Advocate and Attorney appointed for him, who are expressly charged to take no fee for any thing done by them in the cause, except in the event of victory, and when the costs are paid by his opponent; and then both Advocate and Attorney are to be rewarded for their diligence by the usual fees.

The Rules of Court do not express *how the fund is to be established*, from which the necessary pecuniary assistance is to be granted to poor suitors;—voluntary subscriptions might give it a foundation, but its future support ought not to depend upon so precarious a source. The readiest mode appears to be, as has been suggested, by laying some trifling fee upon the triumphant party in every cause;—if sixpence, for instance, were taken from the party suing out the process of the court for executing any *final judgment*, it would produce an income of about £25 per annum, which, with voluntary subscriptions, and under prudent administration, might be found sufficient for all the purposes of the fund, it being provided merely for the defraying *unavoidable expenses*, and *out of which no profit is to arise to any practitioner, or officer of the law*. The sum mentioned would bear so lightly on a triumphant party gaining a cause of £1000,—£100,—or even £10,—that it is hard to conceive

so ill of human nature as to suppose that any such suitor, would not willingly lend so small an aid to a fellow litigant, whose *just right may be equal to his own*—and, only, the power of prosecuting it—less. It is still harder to conceive, that any man (and we may all be driven, at some time or other, to seek redress for injury, or the restitution of our own, in a court of law,) should in the *possibility* of such a taxation *reaching himself*, grudge the assistance which his poor neighbour would *certainly* derive from it. Under this view, then, it cannot be doubted, that if such a measure were proposed to the legislature, it would *cheerfully and unhesitatingly* be adopted, as certainly as it would be *cheerfully and charitably* approved, by our brother Colonists; especially if the adoption of such a measure should come before them, *sanctioned by the unanimous recommendation of the four Judges*.

A Correspondent, whose letter we insert, proposes a plan for paying off the first mortgages, with which almost all landed property in this Colony is incumbered. If it be in every other respect entitled to approbation, the advantages likely to result from it, are even greater than he states them to be; for with the accumulation of interest, and compound interest on the savings of 2 per cent. per annum, the principal sum of the debt thus made national, would be paid off in much less than half a century; unless we suppose, that the expenses of management would be equivalent to the interest.

The *Medina* arrived on Tuesday, is reported to have spoken the *Lisbon Packet* which had sailed on the 14th inst., and informed them, that Mr. PEEL, as Premier, was about to form a new administration, under the auspices of the Duke of Wellington.

Considerable interest, not unmixed with alarm, was excited in Cape Town, on Monday evening, a little before 7 o'clock, by the appearance of an exceedingly brilliant meteor. We should feel much obliged by any of our astronomical readers, who witnessed the phaenomenon, furnishing us with the particulars.

Several boats, which lay alongside the Jetty, have been swamped, or driven or shore, by the late heavy sea from the North West.

TRIAL BY JURY.

(*For the Colonist.*)

At a time when the prided privilege of Englishmen—“TRIAL BY JURY”—is about to be introduced into practice in this Colony, it may not be amiss to advert shortly to the origin of that mode of

trial, in our own country, and the advantages and duties it brings with it to this community.

As a part of the administration of criminal justice, its adoption cannot fail to be observed with general interest; for although its immediate operation may be only upon the mean and degraded, yet, no rank or elevation in life,—no uprightness of heart,—no prudence or circumspection of conduct, should tempt any man to conclude, that he may not at some time or other, be deeply interested in it.

The earliest mention in our history of a JURY, by that name, is in the reign of William the Conqueror; but the trial by a Jury of twelve men, then introduced for the first time, was an innovation upon the law of England, that a judicial inquiry should be—“*by all the good and lawful men of the country*,” for it cannot be doubted that such was their ancient mode of trial, and that we are indebted to our *Saxon forefathers*, for this sacred bulwark of our liberties; their ancient freedom gave to the people a large share both in the administration of Justice, and in the counsels of the nation; some, and not an inconsiderable portion, of which survived even the rudeness of the Norman tyranny. In that reign a remarkable change took place, not only in our laws, but in the administering of them in the Norman language, and a state of things was produced, not dissimilar to that which will be presently witnessed in this Colony, viz:—The union of the people of two nations and of different language, upon the same jury. Thus, in a cause where Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, was one party, and Archbishop Langfranc, the other, the King directed that all men of the country, as well French as English, (particularly the latter,) that were “*learned in the law and custom of the realm*,” should be convened. It would indeed have decided the *slavery*,—or by carrying his *tyranny* to the *last degree*, have earlier decided the *freedom* of our country, had William ventured to deprive his new subjects of their boasted birth-right, and changing not only their language and their law, had shut them out from all share in its administration. It would also have embarrassed the proceedings of his Courts from their ignorance of the local customs of the English, with which a jury summoned from amongst them were familiar. In this latter respect, Justice is likely to receive from the institution of juries, an advantage in this Colony, from the knowledge they will bring with them into Court of local customs,—of the general character of witnesses,—and in many instances, the particular value of individual testimony, which no Judge, either native or foreign, would to the same extent obtain:—and there is little likelihood that ever any improper prejudice should so far, or so long prevail over truth, as to counterbalance that great advantage; for, immediately after giving

his verdict, the juryman will return to his home, and his character will be stamped *there*, according to the value he has shown for that solemn oath, by which he sanctified and registered on High—that verdict.

To the community, the benefit of all its members, partaking in turn of this duty, will be as great in the knowledge they will obtain of the laws,—the extent of others' right and their own,—the necessity they will observe for respecting the rights of each other,—and the punishment consequent upon transgression:—a greater intercourse will be established with the towns, and the inhabitants of remote districts will return to their homes, bearing with them, each time, *some impression* of manners more polished and social than their own.—Summoned to attend as Jurors, they may perhaps take that opportunity of exchanging their own commodities for articles of luxury or use, only to be obtained in the towns;—and thus will be prepared a ready and natural way for the establishment of *markets* and *fairs*, in the most central places of the interior.

Such, being the most obvious and certain benefit to the community at large,—to him who stands accused at the bar of justice, how far greater!—how precious!—and it matters not that its first effect may be witnessed, only in the person of the poor, and degraded Hottentot, it is but changing the name, and it may be said to each one of us—“*Thou art the Man.*”—To him, this mode of trial affords the most certain assurance of justice; it presents to him as his Judges—not a bench composed of men appointed by the Government, owing their rank and station to that source; and removable from both at its pleasure;—a constitution, however, carefully and honourably made, and however respectable in the legal qualification of its members,—yet too liable to be *suspected at least* by him who stands tremblingly before them, and hears the name of *their* patron in that of *his* accuser.

The trial by jury presents to him a number of his countrymen, receiving no reward for their attendance,—and expecting none,—called together indifferently and impanelled by lot, and subject, (if there should be any amongst them whom he suspects,) to be set aside at his suggestion;—he hears them swear a solemn oath, that without fear—without favor—without prejudice—and, as they shall answer to God at the great day of *their judgment*, they will return a true verdict upon the charge against him, according to the evidence they shall hear.—He knows, that, his trial over, they will return into private life, bearing with them a good, or an ill conscience, and a good, or an ill name, as they shall have acquitted themselves of that oath.—And although they may be skilled only in the investigation of the facts of his case, he sees, presiding at that tribunal, a Judge, born and educated in the laws he is administering, sworn by an oath as

sacred, as independent of influence, and as accountable for the discharge of his duty, to God and his own conscience; but removable from his station at the pleasure of no man.—He knows that he shall hear in open court, the witnesses against him, publicly declare their testimony, and he hopes, the penetration of that Judge, or of one at least of that Jury, will detect and expose the falsehood or inconsistency of the testimony;—if not,—he can hope for it in no other mode of trial,—in no other constitution of a court in the world!—To him, for whom the Royal Charter has given so great a boon as 'TRIAL BY JURY,' it matters not, the nature of the charge against him, or the name of his accuser,—his judges,—the judge and jury, are alike indifferent, and will alike impartially decide—or must alike—the mind shrinks with horror from the suggestion—judge and jury, must alike be perjured, dishonored, and despised.

"Our law (says Blackstone,) has wisely placed this strong and two-fold barrier, of a *presentment and trial by jury*, between the liberties of the people, and the prerogative of the Crown. It was necessary for preserving the admirable balance of our constitution, to vest the executive power of the laws in the prince: and yet this power might be dangerous and destructive to that very constitution, if exerted without check or control, by Justices of oyer and terminer, occasionally named by the Crown; who might then, as in France or Turkey, imprison, dispatch, or exile any man that was obnoxious to the Government, by an instant declaration, that such is their will and pleasure."

With us, except in Cape Town,—at present the system is incomplete, as not being attended by the previous necessity of a presentment by a Grand Jury; the other parts of the Colony seem to have been considered as *not yet ripe* for the exercise of that part of the law of England, which is: That no man shall be called upon to hold up his hand at the Bar, and answer to any charge, unless upon the preparatory accusation of twelve, or more, of his fellow subjects, the GRAND JURY:—but they have the other,—no less important,—that the *truth* of every accusation against any man, whether presented in the shape of indictment or information, shall be confirmed by the unanimous suffrage of a number of his equals and neighbours indifferently chosen, and superior to all suspicion. Let them cherish this important privilege as it deserves, and receive it as an earnest of the rest; and the foundation, perhaps, of others still contemplated by their Sovereign.

The Ordinance of the Lieut.-Governor No. 41, of the 4th of February, 1828, following up the provisions of His Majesty's Charter, enacts:—"That no person shall be put on trial on any indictment, at any Criminal Session of the Supreme Court, unless the bill of such indictment shall first have been presented to a Grand Jury, and shall have been returned by them a *true bill*."

The rules of the Supreme Court, regulating the mode of summoning and impanelling the Grand Jury, the form of their oath, and their duty, were promulgated on the 31st of January, and published in the Government Gazette of the 14th of March, 1828; but it may be well, perhaps, to state, shortly, the constitution of a grand jury as it exists in England, and has been transferred to this Colony. The importance of their duty is so highly considered, that although it is only to inquire whether there is sufficient ground of accusation, to put a peasant on his trial, the grand jury are summoned from the Nobles and chief Gentlemen of the country; so precious is,—and ought to be to any community,—the life, or liberty of the humblest of its members. Having received from the Judges a charge informing them of the nature of the indictments about to be laid before them, and his instructions as to the law applicable to them, and the requisites to be found by them,—they retire to a room apart by themselves, that they may be subject to no interruption or control, and the evidence upon which the party accused is to be tried, is then produced orally before them; and accordingly as they judge it sufficient ground to put him on trial, or not, they indorse upon the Bill of Indictment, and return the same into Court, "*a True Bill*," or "*not a True Bill*";—if the former, then he is arraigned at the Bar, and the trial proceeds; if the latter, he is discharged from that indictment.

From this brief statement, a little reflection may induce one to conclude, that Englishmen have not rated too highly, the duties confided to the Grand Jury. They stand apart—separated, for a time by a solemn oath from the community of which they are members,—and vested with the sacred charge of inquiring, whether hatred or revenge, or any other feeling, have prompted a false and unfounded accusation against one of its members; or,—he is properly accused! The community, which is *at least* as interested in the proof of his innocence as of his guilt, looks to them with confidence, that on the one hand, they will suffer none to escape presentment, against whom there is ground to charge the commission of an offence against its laws;—and on the other hand, for the protection of its individual members from false accusation.

"*Le bon Papa Oberlin.* *
(*For the Colonist.*)

No. 1.

This good Pastor now rests from his labours. Many a traveller has turned aside from the beaten route, and forsaken the rich scenery of the Rhine, to visit the *Bar de la Roche*, the mountainous canton of *Alsace*, and *Le bon Papa Oberlin*, the only name by which the people called their late Pastor. Oberlin wrought miracles, very different ones from those of St. Paris, or St. Hohenlohe, but undeniable ones: they changed the face of nature, and the moral character of a whole district. When Oberlin first came among his parishioners, he found them

entirely destitute of instruction. There were schoolmasters; but the office had sunk into contempt, and was filled by persons incompetent to discharge the important duties of the station. They were persons nearly assimilated to those broken-down characters, to whom, unfortunately, many of the families at the Cape of Good Hope entrust the education of their children.

Oberlin having introduced a new order of teachers for his people, and supplied the canton with the *Holy Scriptures*, devised measures to bring them in contact with the inhabitants of other Districts further advanced in civilization, and for this purpose, to open a mountain pass, and cause a regular communication with the high road. All the roads leading to it were impassable during 6 or 8 months of the year. Oberlin having called together his parishioners, proposed that they should themselves open a road half a league in length, and build a bridge over the *Buiche*, so that they might no longer be imprisoned in their village three fourths of the year. The peasants looked at each other with astonishment; the thing appeared to them impossible, and every one found an excuse for not engaging in the undertaking. Oberlin pointed out to them the advantage they would derive from having a vent for the produce of their fields; and the facility with which they would then be able to procure a multitude of comforts and conveniences of which they were still destitute. He concluded his address by taking up a pick axe exclaiming, "*All those who feel the importance of my proposal come and work with me.*" At these words his parishioners, electrified by his action, hastened to get their tools, and to follow him; he assigns to each his part, directs their labour in person, and himself takes part in the toil. The emulation awakened by his conduct, soon fired the country, and the whole presented a scene of universal industry.

* Notice sur Jean Frederick Oberlin, Pasteur à Waldbach, au Ban de la Roche; 8 vol. pp. 80 Paris.

(*To be continued.*)

CONTINUATION OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

It has already been shewn that 3,000,000 Rds. represented no more than £338,983 Sterling in the Aggregate, as to value, the precise Sum that 2,000,000 Rix-dollars had been the previous representative of. Upon the principle therefore that the aggregate would still be the same, although the quantity might be reduced—that is, until the Rix-dollar be restored to its value at par, the annihilation of 50,000 Rix-dollars in 1815, would undoubtedly have advanced the value of the Rix-dollar; and moreover have occasioned a proportionably larger amount of Bills to be drawn for on England, and other countries.

If 3,000,000 Rix-dollars gave an aggregate of £338,983, the subtraction of 50,000 Rix-dollars for 1815, would leave 2,950,000 Rds, or £338,983, or per Rix-dollar 2s. 3d. And as the 50,000 Rds. formed £5649

Sterling of the aggregate £338,983, it may be concluded (from all the circumstances past in regard to the extent of Trade, and Exchanges) that the retirement of so much Paper Currency would have given rise to that additional amount in Foreign Bills.— But on reference to the Exchange, it will be

Rix-dollars.

From 2,950,000, in the aggregate £338,983

Take for
1816, 70,000

2,880,000 — do. — do.

found that the nominal premium was upwards of 81 per Cent. and the Rix-dollar consequently 2s. 2d.

Pursuing the principle just adopted, the destruction of the several sums following the Instalment for 1815, may be viewed as followeth.

or per Rdr. 2s. 4d. odd, which would have increased the amount of Foreign bills £13,559,—but the average nominal premium was 93*½*, the Rdr. 2s. 0*½*d. or thereabout.

or per Rdr. 2s. 5d. odd, and increase in Foreign bills £22,599,—but the average nominal premium was about 25 per cent. the Rdr. 1s. 9*½*d.

or per Rdr. 2s. 5*½*d. odd, and increase in Foreign bills £31,638,—but the average nominal premium was about 128 per cent. the Rdr. 1s. 9d.

or per Rdr. 2. 6*½*d. odd, and increase in Foreign bills £40,677,—but the average nominal premium was about 116 per cent. the Rdr. 1s. 10d.

or per Rdr. 2s. 7*½*d. odd, and increase in Foreign bills £49,717,—but the average nominal premium was about 128 per cent. the Rdr. 1s. 9d.

or per Rdr. 2s. 8*½*d. odd, and increase in Foreign bills £52,409,—but the average nominal premium was 142 per cent. the Rdr. 1s. 7*½*d.

It is therefore obvious, that had the 500,000 Rix-dollars been destroyed in the letter and spirit of the Proclamation of the 4th March, 1814, the Rix-dollar in reference to the aggregate value of the circulating medium, would have been brought back to 2s. 8*½*d. and a fraction per Rix-dollar. The *Nominal Exchange* would have *declined* in the same proportion; and the *amount of Bills* on England and elsewhere, would have been *increased* in a similar ratio.

In this place it is necessary to notice that a considerable sum in Spanish Dollars had existed in the Colony, strictly guarded by a Proclamation forbidding the exportation thereof under heavy penalties; but all restrictions were removed by Proclamation bearing date the 10th May, 1816, by which a temporary reduction in the Exchange was effected; but the Rix-dollar, in being deprived of the active employment it had experienced in the interchanges, suffered in Exchangeable value from that circumstance.

From 1815 to 1821, the progressive rise in the value of the Rix-dollar would have been favourable to the Mortgagor, and An-

have been so very materially reinstated in value, as to have been brought to a point approximating par; which might have been accomplished by an appropriation from the surplus Revenue of the Colony.

From the Returns which have obtained publicity, it appears that the Revenue from 1806 to 1808, both years included, amounted in the aggregate to Rds. 8,751,766 4*½*s. 4*½*d.—and the Expenditure to 8,502,703 2*½*s. 1*½*d., leaving a surplus of Rds. 256,057 2*½*s. 3*½*d.; in eleven years an amount that might have been availed of as the Revenue increased in the succeeding year as will be seen by referring to the Abstract (D.)

It therefore appears that the means existed for the fulfilment of all those arrangements, comprised in the Proclamation of the 4th, March, 1814, which there can be no doubt originated in the perception of the prejudicial consequences likely to ensue from the continuance of the Issues in question, the effects of which became practically demonstrated shortly after the Million found its way into circulation.

Contrary, however, to the just expectations of the Colonists, excited by the voluntary acts of the Colonial Government, (see Proclamation of the 4th March, 1814), and in place of annihilating any part of the previous additional Issue (1,000,000)—it was deemed fit (contrary to the sixth Article of the Governor's Instructions) by Proclamation bearing date the 8th of August, 1822, to encumber the circulation with 200,000 Rix-dollars more which did not increase the aggregate value but contributed its share, whilst in existence for about 14 months, towards the consequences so visible in the state of the Foreign Exchanges which can not be ascribed to an unfavorable balance of Trade.

Had the Proclamation of the 4th March, 1814, been scrupulously fulfilled, compensation would not have been made to parties for their losses occasioned by the effects of over Issue; but still, some amends would have resulted from the subsequent redemption of it; which might have been accelerated by the Sales of that property, (pledged as a guarantee for the Currency,) granted to individuals.

The benefit that would have accrued to the Colonists at large from the fulfilment of the public engagements, has been directed towards the Mother Country principally, and the drains from the resources of this Colony, which would otherwise have added to its wealth have accumulated there.

To 1821 inclusive, the state of the Exchange has been already noticed.

In 1822 the nominal premium was about 176 per Cent., the Rix-dollar 1s. 5*½*d.—Here then is at once palpable the effect of the last mentioned issue of 200,000 Rix-dollars.

In 1823 the nominal premium was 158 per cent.; the Rix-dollar 1s. 6*½*d. But it is here fit to observe that in the course of three Calendar months, no less than £45000, was drawn for, by the Governor on the Lords of the Treasury in addition to the ordinary

drawing of the Commissariat, which by increasing the supply, naturally lowered the nominal premium.

By the Paper *D*, it will be seen that the surplus Revenue (inclusive of the sum previously quoted) amounted to Rix-dollars 1,143,012 4sk. 5½ st. It has been, and may be contended that such a surplus never existed, and that at the closing of the Accounts for the year, many charges for that year remained unsettled, and were discharged in the year following. To such objections it may be sufficient to state that the aggregate Revenue 1806, 1823, both years included, amounted to Rds. 18,812,079 3sk. 4st. The Expenditure in like manner, in the same period to 17,669,066 6sk. 4½ st.; leaving Rix-dollars 1,143,012 4sk. 5½ st., answerable for any charge not settled in 1823; of which the undermentioned payments appear to have been made to the Commissariat, according to the Statement submitted to the House of Commons, by Mr. Secretary Goulburn, dated Colonial Department, 30th December, 1819, therein expressed as follows.

"Surplus Revenue above the net Expenditure of the Year, but of which Rix-dollars 90,000 were in advance in 1817, and Rds. 103,636, 6sk. 2½ st., in 1818 to the Deputy Commissary General on the Station," making Rds. 193,636, 6sk. 2½ st.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Colonist.

That this colony is on the brink of ruin, few will deny,—the cause few will admit.

It has been asked, why its fixed property has been mortgaged to an extent unprecedented in any other country? I will endeavour to answer the question.—When Government gives a pledge favorable to the support of any species of agriculture, in preference to that of other countries, by British and Colonial legislative enactments, an investment of capital in the land is the natural consequence acting as a bounty on the labor employed.

We now come to take into consideration, how far the interest of the wine growers and wine merchants who embarked, on the faith of such enactments a large capital—the one for the extension of his vineyards, and the other in warehouses and fustage to receive the wines, have been fulfilled, and how and, by what means such capital was raised.

That these enactments, home or colonial, have not been fulfilled, is so notorious, that no comment is almost required.

Then let us endeavour to shew how the capital was raised. At the commencement of Sir J. Craddock's administration, few estates in the country and houses in town, were mortgaged. Certain proclamations however, made their appearance from time to time, encouraging the extension of vineyards, &c. &c. with promises held out of a nature, to encourage the one to lend and the other to

borrow. It is easy to account for the large quantity of fixed and other property mortgaged, and registered in the colonial office; and perhaps some will admit the colonial and home Governments, conjointly, were the cause. In town and country, these mortgages were progressive. Money acquired by mortgage on unmortgaged property, or otherwise, was reinvested in the building of warehouses in town or country, which when completed, were mortgaged for the purpose of procuring money to purchase fustage.

Such were the effects of these encouraging legislative enactments passed here and in England, calling forth capital in buildings and extension of vineyards, which, when brought to the hammer, under the now existing state of our home and colonial policy, will not receive 2-5ths of what originally was expended in their formation. The first indirect act of the home Government affecting the prosperity of the wine trade, was in the years 1816 and 1817.—The proposed addition of duty at that period was only got rid of, by the able correspondence of Mr. Hudson with Mr. Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer assisted by the home-made wine merchants, complaining that their trade was nearly ruined by the low rate at which Cape wines were sold in London. The chancellor was compelled to reduce the duties on home-made wines, to what was conceived an equalizing duty between the two: the result was this, it acted as an indirect tax on the wines of this colony, and its effects were soon felt by the wine grower.

To compete with this change, our wine merchants (after a certain period) found it necessary from the annual reduction in the prices which their wines fetched in England to make their purchases at a reduced rate from the wine growers. This state of things lasted for a time, when an additional duty was laid on Cape wine imported into Great Britain, still adding to the distress of the wine growers and wine merchants who had mortgaged their houses, lands, goods, and chattels, for purposes previously stated; and then to complete their ruin, comes an ordinance fixing the minimum value of the Rix-dollar at 1s. 6d. without any check as to its maximum value. That it is worth more than that sum in Exchange for Government Bills of the Mauritius, and N. S. Wales, drawn on the treasury (at this moment) is certain, and may be still more so; but what is the real and absolute state of this colony, arising out of the bad faith of the British Government,—certain ruin to those holding lands, houses, goods, and chattels, mortgaged, and possibly an eventual loss to the mortgagee.

This bad faith spoken of, has reduced the value of every description of fixed property; and consequently has alarmed that valuable body of men the mortgagees

or capitalists, who are daily calling in that capital, since the existing state of things does not allow the mortgagees a remunerating return for the capital he has borrowed, and invested in improvements on the faith of the British Government. This is sufficient to alarm the most unwaried. It is a singular fact, but not less true, that few, if any capitalists, have invested money in the purchase of estates for the purpose of becoming possessors of the soil with a tenantry, rather than be mortgagees. Landlords and tenants are almost unknown in this colony; hence it will be easy to comprehend, how its accumulating capital has been from time to time placed on mortgage. The distance that the respective estates are situated from the capital and from each other, precludes the possibility of large landholders and a thriving tenantry such as we have in Europe. In this colony, then, where is the controlling power over a tenantry? None whatever; and he who purchases an estate must be landlord and tenant under the control of a mortgagee.

We lastly come to the consideration how far and to what extent the British Government can remedy the evils which have beset this colony through their bad faith: let us consider the means. The empire possessed by our Beloved Sovereign, who is the head, may be likened to a human form, of which the body is the United Kingdom, and the limits the four quarters of the globe, where she has colonies or possessions: South Africa is one of the limbs. The march of intellect has enabled successive administrations, to administer medicine invaluable in its operation to the body, and we hope its renovating powers will be able to reach the extremities: in other words, that justice meted out at home with a liberal hand, will not be denied to us as an integral part of the British Empire. To remedy those evils, and to do us that justice we have shewn the necessity of, is an operation simple in its consequences and purely financial in its effects. Let the Chancellor of the Exchequer open and contract for a loan in London, under the security of the fixed property mortgaged and registered in the colonial secretary's office, taking by preference the first mortgages. Let that loan be raised at 4 per cent per annum, and payable half yearly in London, under the guarantee of government: let the re-issuing of this loan be through a board here, to be constituted as may be by the Chancellor of the Exchequer thought most expedient and safe, to those mortgagees who have passed first mortgage bonds to mortgagees, the same to be paid off in the presence of the board, and transfer or cession of said bonds to be received with the personal securities thereunto attached. As hitherto, all mortgages have borne six per cent interest,—the

difference of two per cent per annum, on the plan proposed should be yearly paid off as capital by the mortgagee, and a receipt given by the board accordingly, which annual amount should be remitted, by the said board for the liquidation of the sum borrowed on the respective mortgage bonds passed in their favour by the last holders to the commissioners of the sinking fund, by them to be appropriated for the purchasing and cancelling of such a South African stock, so that in the period of less than half a century, the whole loan would be repaid W. M.

CURIOSITIES FOR THE INGENIOUS.

Extraordinary Bed-ridden Mechanic.

In the town of Alyth, in Scotland, there lately lived a man of much provincial celebrity, of the name of James Sandy.—The originality of genius and eccentricity of character which distinguished this remarkable person have been rarely surpassed. Deprived at an early age of the use of his legs, he contrived, by dint of ingenuity, not only to pass his time agreeably, but to render himself an useful member of society. He soon displayed a taste for mechanical pursuits, and contrived, as a work-shop for his operations, a sort of circular bed, the sides of which being raised about 18 inches above the clothes, were employed as a platform for turning-lathes, table-vices, and cases for tools of all kinds. His genius for practical mechanics was universal. He was skilled in all sorts of turning, and constructed several very curious lathes, as well as clocks and musical instruments of every description, no less admired for the sweetness of their tone than the elegance of their execution. He excelled, too, in the construction of optical instruments, and made some reflecting telescopes, the specula of which were not inferior to those finished by the most eminent London artists. He suggested some important improvements in the machinery for spinning flax; and, we believe, he was the first who made the wooden-jointed snuff-boxes, generally called Laurence-kirk boxes, some of which fabricated by this self-taught artist were purchased and sent as presents to the Royal Family. To his other endowments, he added an accurate knowledge of drawing and engraving, and in both these arts produced specimens of the highest excellence. For upwards of fifty years he quitted his bed only three times; and on these occasions his house was either inundated with water or threatened with danger from fire. His curiosity, which was unbounded, prompted him to hatch different kinds of bird's eggs by the natural warmth of his body, and he afterwards reared the motley brood with all the tenderness of a parent; so that on visiting him it was not an unusual thing to see various singing birds, to which he may be said to have given birth, perch-

ed on his head, and warbling artificial notes he had taught them. Naturally possessed of a good constitution, and an active cheerful turn of mind, his house was the general coffee-room of the village, where the affairs of both church and state were discussed with the utmost freedom. In consequence of long confinement, his countenance had rather a sickly cast, but it was remarkably expressive, and would have afforded a fine subject for the pencil of Wilkie, particularly when he was surrounded by his country friends. This singular man had acquired by his ingenuity and industry an honourable independence, and died possessed of considerable property. He married about three weeks before his death.

From this brief history of James Sandy, we may learn this very instructive lesson; no difficulties are too great to be overcome by industry and perseverance, and that genius, though it should sometimes miss the distinction it deserves, will seldom fail, unless by its own fault, to secure competence and respectability.

PROJECT FOR SAVING SHIPS FROM SINKING AT SEA.

(From the *Literary Gazette*.)

A very ingenious and feasible plan has been promulgated, by a gentleman of the name of Watson, for preventing vessels from sinking at sea. It consists simply of filling up the waste spaces between the beams with cylindrical copper tubes, either merely hollow, i.e. hermetically closed with common atmospheric air in them, or rendered more buoyant by employing still lighter air. Mr. Watson infers, that no ship, however water-logged, would sink below these tubes; and that even if the vessel became a broken wreck, they would afford the crew the chance of escape by supporting timbers or rafts. In fine, they would operate in the same way as bladders used by young swimmers. The object proposed is certainly one of the utmost humanity and importance; and, no doubt, experiments will be tried on a sufficient scale to determine the practicability of the theory. At all events, Mr. Watson is eminently deserving of public esteem, not only for suggesting the plan, but for throwing it widely open, without the hope of fee or reward, for the benefit of all his fellow-creatures.

Jury of the Pix.—Wednesday morning, in pursuance of his Majesty's commands, a Council was assembled, and a Jury of the Pix, composed of twelve eminent goldsmiths, was empanelled, to make an assay, according to ancient usage, of the gold and silver coin manufactured in the Mint within a specified period. This Court is held at intervals, optional with the Crown. The last Court was two years ago. The furnace for proving the assay, and the scales for weighing, with the other requisite materials, were fixed in the Old Court of the

Duchy of Lancaster, Westminster Hall. The Council assembled in the adjoining Chamber of the Exchequer. At 10 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor took his seat at the board, and shortly after, the other members of the Council arrived, and the business was commenced by swearing the Jury to make a just assay of the gold and silver coins before them in the pix (an ancient box of great strength.) The Lord Chancellor then delivered a charge, pointing out the objects and method of the assay. Within two years, the number of sovereigns coined was nearly 11,000,000; and silver was coined during the same period, of the value of above £1,000,000. From each small parcel of coins, as they were made, one was put into the pix, the accumulation of which consequently afforded a fair sample of the whole coinage. The pix before them held 15,000 pieces of gold, and 5000 pieces of silver. The contract between the King and the Master of the Mint was, that each pound troy of gold coin shall consist of 11 ounces of pure gold, and one of alloy; and each pound troy of silver coin, 11 oz. 2 dwt. of pure silver, and 18 dwt. of alloy. Some pieces might accidentally be deficient, others have an excess of pure metal. The Jury would balance the deficiency against the excess. If upon the whole account the proof were found to correspond with the standard, their verdict would authorize him (the Lord Chancellor) to affix the great seal to the record, in discharge of the Master of the Mint. If, however, there was a deficiency, the variation must be specified on the record, and the parties would be called upon to make it good. He believed there was no instance on record, such had been the activity, skill, and vigilance of the person who conducted the coinage, of any depreciation beyond the legal allowance.—As soon as the charge was delivered, the Jury retired to make the laborious assay, which occupied them throughout the day; and the Lord Chancellor and Council accepted the invitation of the Goldsmiths' Company to dine in their hall at six o'clock.

—The room was crowded to excess, and a good deal of interest was excited in the process of assay, among those who were unacquainted with its simplicity. An equal quantity of the coins was distributed to each of the Jury to make trial of, and portions of the metal of which the coins had been made were melted, in order to ascertain the weight of pure metal and alloy used in the coining.—The verdict discharged the Master of the Mint from his responsibility for this coinage.

How to Wash Salads.—“The idea having been suggested,” says a Correspondent of *The Gardener's Magazine* (just published), “to my master, by Mr. Brown, of Dalkeith, of having a tub of salt-water from the sea, and steeping them a few minutes in that; we immediately adopted his advice, and succeeded perfectly in detaching every thing of the animal kind from the leaves. My mistress was so much



THE COLONIST.

No. 22.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1828.

Price 6d.

NOTICE.—As the *Government Gazette*, and *The Colonist* are at present both printed at the same Office, it may be uncertain for which any Advertisement is intended, unless the person sending the written Copy of such Advertisement will take the trouble to write on it the name of the Paper for which it is intended.

NOTICE is hereby given, that no Cattle will, in future, be permitted to graze within the Boundary Marks of the Land belonging to the Royal Observatory, without Leave.

F. FALLOWS.

April 15, 1828.

Splendid Sale of Curricles, Buggies, Harnesses, and Horses.

To be sold at Mr. REEVES' Commission Sale, on Wednesday Morning, the 23d inst. at four Months Credit, on approved Acceptances, or Discount for Cash, a splendid Curricles, Harness, and pair of well-trained Bays, lately bought at a high price by a Gentleman to send abroad, but who is disappointed in the mode of conveyance contemplated.

On same Day and Terms,
Two well and strong-built Curricles, green, with blue Lining; one with Hood, and the other without.

On same Day and Terms,
A handsome well-built Buggy and Harness, with Hood, cost a large sum, but the Owner has no further use for it; with any other vehicles that are sent in mean time, and the usual extensive variety of Goods.

For Private Sale, a great variety of Goods recently imported, as lately advertised, and every encouragement held out to Cash Buyers.—Approved Acceptances taken for all purchases over 100 Rds., or 5 per cent. for Cash.

On Friday Afternoon
The inside Sales will be continued at Mr. REEVES' Auction Mart.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Persons as may be willing to supply 100 Pipes of the Best CAPE MADEIRA WINE, prepared with French Brandy, (Casks included) for the use of the Inhabitants of St. Helena, to be delivered on the Wharf (free of all Expence), with or without Freight, that Tenders for the same, accompanied with Samples, will be received at this Office, until 12 o'Clock on Friday the 25th instant.

W. HAWKINS,
Agent for Affairs,
H. E. I. Company.

*Hon. E. I. Company's Office,
New-street,
Cape Town, 16th April, 1828.*

For the ISLE of FRANCE,
THE Ship JOHN MUNRO,
Capt. R. A. J. ROE, having two-thirds of her Cargo engaged; will be dispatched in the early part of next month. This Ship is well adapted for carrying Horses and Mules, being roomy between Decks, and having ports fore and aft; has also good Accommodation for Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office of Messrs. NISBET & DICKSON, or to JOSEPH DIXIE, Broker.

Elegant Furniture, Plate, Plated Ware, China, Glass, &c. &c. &c.

PUBLIC SALES will be held by the Undersigned, at the House of Doctor BAYLY, 57, Long-street, on Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings next, of the Property of EDWIN MAUDE, Esq. (whose family intends to proceed to Europe). Consisting of handsome Dining, Card, Sofa, and Pembroke Tables; Mahogany Sideboard, Sofa and Chairs, Four-post Bedsteads and Beds, an excellent Eight day Clock, a fine-ton'd Piano Forte,—superb China Jars, Pier Glasses, Silver Tea and Coffee Pots, Spoons, Forks, &c. Glass, Culinary Utensils, &c. &c. may be viewed on Monday from 12 to 4 o'Clock. JONES & COOKE.

WOLFF & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.
N. B. To Purchasers of 100 Rds. and upwards, three Months Credit will be given on approved Acceptances.

CAPITAL PREMISES,
Situated No. 18, Heerengracht; and remainder of the Stock in Trade.

ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 24th and 25th instant, the Undersigned will sell off, by public Auction, the whole remaining Stock, consisting of Jewellery; plated, lacquered, and Glass Ware; Ironmongery, &c. &c. when, from the very depressed state of trade, great Bargains may be expected, as the Sale is intended to be *without the least Reserve*.

On Thursday, the 25th instant, precisely at 12 o'Clock, will be put up and sold by the *Afslag*, the above premises. They are very spacious, and well known to be the best built and most eligibly situated in Cape Town; either for the private Residence of a Gentleman or for Trade, having large Stores adjoining in the Rear.

The Conditions of Sale will be made known at the same time. The House, Stores, &c. may be viewed in the mean time on application to

T. K. DEANE,
WOLFF & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

TO LET,
THE House, No. 57, Long-street, belonging to Mr. S. BAILEY: it is in excellent order, and fit for the immediate reception of a Family of respectability.—For Particulars, apply at the Counting-house of

S. B. VENNING, Berg-street.

Cape Town,
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
Thursday, April 17, 1828.

IT is obvious, that in the present state of the remote districts, the inhabitants have little or no inducement to improve the quality of their produce, or to increase its quantity beyond what is sufficient for their immediate consumption. Money is little used amongst them; and in consequence their stock of cattle is allowed to multiply, as it may, under all

the disadvantages of neglect, until a long drought shall come, and sweep off their superfluous thousands. This is no exaggeration: even this very year, we learn that vast numbers of cattle have perished from the scant of herbage consequent on the want of rain. In such a case what resource has the farmer? None. But how different would be his situation, if he had it in his power to turn into money, each year, a portion of his stock!

In the first place, he would become possessed of a fund, on which he could draw, when his ordinary resources happened to fail: secondly, by a vent being provided for the surplus, the excessive accumulation of stock upon his land would be prevented: and thirdly, on finding his riches and his enjoyments increase, he would naturally turn his attention to improving the breed, and meliorating the treatment of his flocks and herds.

The increasing population of the colony itself will create a demand; but this demand is not likely for many years, perhaps for ages, to be adequate to the supply. There can be little doubt, however, that foreign markets will be found for provisions properly cured, and for this the Colony affords no small facilities. These must, however, be improved, and without using some industry and perseverance,—without exerting some small share of public spirit,—without overcoming the apathy which prevails respecting most matters of public interest; in vain has nature provided pastures—in vain has she supplied in abundance salt, which a little trouble may render not only fit for preserving meat; but itself an article of export—in vain has she afforded fifty sorts of forest trees, if no effort will be made to render them available for the supply of the cooper, or to introduce other kinds, if those, which are indigenous, be not adapted for his purpose.

We understand that the important question agitated some time since, respecting the trade of Holland with the Cape, is likely again to come before the Supreme Court in the case of the *Willem*.

The order of the King in Council, an extract from which appeared in the *Colonist* (No. 10), provides, "that nothing therein contained extend, or shall be construed to extend to infringe, or to interfere with any Treaty, or Convention subsisting between His Majesty, and any Foreign State, or Power." It follows

from this provision of the Order in Council, that the trade remains upon the basis fixed by the Convention of 13th of August, 1814.

For let us consider the tenor of that Convention:

In the first additional article, after enumerating certain sums, which His Britannic Majesty binds himself to pay, the King of the Netherlands on his part in consideration of those payments, renounces in favor of the King of the United Kingdom, the full sovereignty of the Cape of Good Hope, Demerary, Essequebo, and Berbice; "but upon condition, that the subjects of the Sovereign Prince,* being land-owners in those colonies, or settlements, shall have liberty, under certain regulations to be hereafter agreed upon in a supplementary convention, to carry on trade between the aforesaid settlements, and the European dominions of the Sovereign Prince."

On the 12th of August, 1815, accordingly, a supplementary convention was signed in London by Baron Fagel, and afterwards ratified by both Courts, regulating the trade to Demerary, Essequebo, and Berbice, for five years; but not containing the slightest mention of, or allusion to the Cape of Good Hope.

On the 17th of March, 1824, a further convention was entered into by the two Powers; but this, too, is totally silent respecting the Cape.

It can not surely be disputed, that in conformity with the right reserved by His Majesty the King of the Netherlands his subjects were vested from August 1814 to 1815, with the privilege of trading to the Cape of Good Hope. How then is the case since altered? In nowise. As regards this Colony, no new stipulations have been entered into, and as no period was fixed during which the former regulations should continue in force, and at the expiration of which they should cease to have effect, it is difficult to conceive why their operation should be supposed to be at an end.

If then the subjects of the King of the Netherlands have that right, will it be argued that British subjects are debarred from its participation? Will any one accuse the British Nation of allowing to Aliens, a privilege which she denies to her own subjects? Such a supposition it were unreasonable to entertain.

"Every new tribunal, erected for the revision of facts, without the intervention of a jury, (whether composed of Justices

of the Peace, Commissioners of the Revenue, Judges of a Court of Conscience, or any other standing Magistrates) is a step towards establishing aristocracy, the most oppressive of all governments." †

Such are the words of Sir William Blackstone: let us see how they accord with our new institutions. Up to the commencement of the present year, the District Courts of this Colony consisted of a Landdrost, or District Magistrate, and a Council of Heemraaden, who formed a sort of jury, though objectionable on account of their being appointed somewhat permanently, and by Government.

But how faint soever may have been the resemblance which the board of Heemraaden bore to a British Jury—such a Jury, as, we trust, even the present generation shall see naturalized in South Africa—however the taint of that arbitrary power assumed by the first † founder of this Colony may have become inveterate—spread like a foul leprosy over the whole body of the state—and corrupted even this institution which was intended as a safeguard for the property and person of the subject;—still, at its very worst, who would not prefer the court of Landdrost and Heemraaden to the jurisdiction of a single Resident Magistrate, invested with the power of condemning a British subject,** *without appeal*, to be scourged (privately forsooth) by the common executioner, or deprived of his liberty for a month?

When a soldier is accused of a crime, or misdemeanour, can his Commander become his judge, and consign him to the dungeon for a month, or order him to be flogged, even in the face of the enemy? No; he must be tried by a Court of his Officers, not by an individual. Martial law then, and the Mutiny Act are heavenly mercy compared with an institution, which in times of perfect tranquillity gives to a single individual the power of inflicting stripes, or imprisonment without appeal.

But why, we would ask, without appeal; or why give to stipendiary Magistrates a power so exorbitant? The Commissioners of Inquiry, who recommended this measure, did so in the expectation that British Lawyers, strangers to the Colony, and its prejudices, and therefore more capable of giving an impartial decision between native masters and their apprentices, or slaves, might be induced to accept of those appointments; but that expectation has not been realized, and the

consequence is that the cup now presented to us is composed of the nauseous, and unwholesome dregs of both systems.

The Commissioners of Inquiry seem to have considered, and not, perhaps, without some appearance of reason, that British born Magistrates, without family, or connections in the Colony, were likely to exercise a more unbiassed judgment, than a jury taken from the masters of apprentices, and the owners of slaves; and this is the only reason we can guess at for their not recommending that tribunal, which is familiar to our modern degenerate constitution, namely, the Quarter Sessions.

But it is evident that that constitutional tribunal the Quarter Sessions, would have been infinitely preferable to the highly objectionable and perilous plan which has been adopted. Yet under existing circumstances, we can easily conceive, how natural it was, that such a result should follow from such a mode of legislation.—The Commissioners recommend a certain measure which the Home Government are unable fully to execute, but point out to the Government of the Colony what seems to be the next best, and a total failure is the consequence. Such is the result of Statesmen aiming at an object *en ricochet*. The essence of those measures, which require the most delicate management, is lost in being tossed over to a second and a third. The true way then to legislate for a distant Colony is to enable it to bring its own talent, its own local knowledge and experience to bear point blank upon every question, that affects its interests. Give it a Legislative Assembly.

We conclude this article, as we commenced it with a quotation from Blackstone. The following passage is to be found at the end of the chapter already cited :

"It is therefore upon the whole, a duty which every man owes to his country, his friends, his posterity, and himself, to maintain to the utmost of his power this valuable constitution in all its rights; to restore it to its ancient dignity, if at all impaired by the different value of property, or otherwise deviated from its first institution; to amend it, wherever it is defective; and, above all, to guard with the most jealous circumspection against the introduction of new and

* The King of the Netherlands. We translate the passage from *M. Stuart's Jaarboeken*, 1815, vol. 2, p. 150, *et seq.*, not having been able to procure an English version.

† *Commentaries* book 3, chap. 23.

†† See in a subsequent column, "Specimens of a History of the Cape."

** Ordinance 33, Art. 5.

arbitrary methods of trial, which, under a variety of plausible pretences, may in time imperceptibly undermine this best preservative of English liberty."

The Lady Holland, which has arrived in Simon's Bay, confirms, it is said, on the authority of the Madeira Packet, the report of a change in the Ministry, brought by the Medina.

From the BENGAL HURKARU,
29th January.

Arrival at Madras 11th Jan. Ship La Belle Alliance, Capt. W. Hunter.

Singapore.—A letter from China, mentions, that a report had reached Canton, that the rebels, who had so often been annihilated, had given the Imperial army a total, and most disastrous defeat.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE,
January 5, 1828.

The Undaunted frigate, Capt. A. W. G. Clifford, C. B. came in on Saturday to take on board the Right Hon. Lord W. Bentinck, for Calcutta. It is expected his Lordship will be down very shortly, and that the ship will proceed the moment he arrives.

Hamburg, Dec. 27.—Official confirmation has been received of the disagreeable intelligence that Morocco Corsairs have been sent out to cruise against Hamburg ships. An official notice from the Spanish Consul at Tangiers announces, that two ships of 18 guns and 150 men each, have been already fitted out, which are to cruise off Cape St. Vincent against Prussian and Hanseatic ships.

Warsaw, Dec. 11.—We have learned from St. Petersburg, that the Preliminaries of Peace with Persia were signed on the 28th of November, in a village near Tauris, by the Russian Diplomatic Agent, M. Obresko, and a second Plenipotentiary. The province of Erivan, on both sides of the Araxes, from the foot of Mount Ararat to the Caspian Sea, is to be by this Treaty incorporated with the Russian empire: the Persians engaged at the same time to indemnify the Russians for the expenses of this campaign, which are estimated at 18,000,000 rubles. Till this sum is paid, the Russian troops will remain in possession of all the strong places which they now hold, including Tauris.

Several letters to mercantile houses were brought by the King's Messenger from Constantinople, and are, in general, dated the 10th ult., just subsequent to the departure of the Ambassadors. The Correspondents had either taken shipping, or were about to do so, as war was considered inevitable. The Porte shewed no hostile disposition, either towards the Ambassadors or private individuals, who were suffered not only to leave Constantinople, but likewise to take most of their property

with them; and some few, relying on the good faith of the Government, intended to continue for some time longer; at least those who were on the best terms with it. Mercantile transactions were, of course, entirely suspended.

Portsmouth, Jan. 3.—Orders have been received here from his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral, to put a frigate into commission; and we understand that a frigate is also put in commission at Deptford.

The mercantile letters from Constantinople, state that the Russian Ambassador ceased his functions on the 4th December, and embarked on the 6th; but as the wind came round strong to the north, the vessel was still detained on the 8th. The English Ambassador expected to be met by the Rifleman man-of-war at the mouth of the Dardanelles, from whence it was reported he would proceed to Vourla (near Smyrna). Not the least impediment was thrown in the way of persons quitting Constantinople, and all the English residents had embarked except four, who intended to remain, at all hazards, at the Turkish capital.

The exact nature of the communications, both written and verbal, which Sir John Gore obtained from his gallant brother officer, will probably not transpire until they are laid before Parliament. We believe, however, that no doubt any longer exists of the hostile intentions of Ibrahim against the allied squadron—that the first act of hostility was committed by his fleet, and was not avenged until it was clearly ascertained that it was the commencement of a preconcerted general action; and that it will be proved that Sir Edward Codrington and the other Admirals were fully justified in every part of their proceedings against the Turkish forces.—*Times*.

The Porte was making every preparation for war. It is reported that Thaer Pacha, who commanded the Turkish fleet at Navarino, is appointed Captain Pacha. The population of Constantinople appears to be deeply afflicted.

The Portuguese frigate Pearl, and the brig Tigo, are hourly expected here from Portsmouth, to await the orders of the Infant Don Miguel, who is expected to embark here about the 11th instant, for Lisbon. The Challenger frigate, Captain Fitz-Clarence, will escort the Portuguese ships to the Tagus, and afterwards return to the Plymouth station.—*Plymouth Journal*.

Mr. Wilmot Horton has written privately to his Constituents, at Newcastle-under-Lyne, to inform them that he has declined to accept the Office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in consequence of his unwillingness to have the peace of the Borough disturbed; and has pledged himself to prove the scandalous falsehood of the charge which has been made against him, of being a friend to negro slavery. Mr. Wilmot Horton adds, "However I may regret the circumstances under which I am placed, I

shall continue to give the most cordial support to his Majesty's Government, as a private individual, from a deep-rooted conviction, that the principles upon which that Government is founded are inseparably connected with the best interests of this country."—*Liverpool Courier*.

There are now scarcely three weeks before the meeting of Parliament,—an epoch of some importance to the country, we presume, as well as to the parties into which the country is divided. We hope there will be shown as much firmness by Ministers, as there appears fury on the part of their adversaries. And yet we have been told there is method in the madness of the latter; for it is said to be proposed by them,—as the House of Commons indicates more peculiarly the sense and feeling of the people, not to try their strength there, but to reserve their amendments for the Lords. This, if true, would be to confess, that they dare not throw themselves on their country for trial. In the House of Commons all interests meet, the commercial, manufacturing, agricultural; and a decision given, or a judgment passed there, is the result of a common conviction, or the prevalence of a well-contested opinion.—*Times, Jan. 5.*

New French Reviews.—A two-monthly Review, edited by M. Guizot, whose admirable History of our Revolution we have already introduced to the notice of our readers, is about to appear at Paris. The first number, which will contain an article by the editor, on Mr. Hallam's Constitutional History, will be published on the 15th of January. M. Buchon, editor of the *Constitutionnel*, has also made arrangements for the publication of a Quarterly Review, the prospectus of which is already in circulation.—*London Weekly Review*.

Paris, Jan. 3.—A very unexpected rise has this day taken place in the Public Funds. The 3 per Cents. opened at 66f. 80c.; rose to 68f. 25c. At $\frac{1}{4}$ past Three they varied from 68f. 15c. to 68f. 20c.

The cause of this rise is, the report generally circulated of a change of Ministry.

The Royal Ordinance is expected to-morrow or Saturday.

At the moment of writing this, the Ordinance is not signed, although an important event appears certain—the resignation of M. de Villele.

In the absence of official intelligence, the reports generally circulated are to the following effect:—

Monsieur Chabral is charged by the King to form a Ministry.

The Members spoken of are,—

For the Interior,	M. Martignac.
Foreign Affairs, ..	Guilleminot.
Finances,	Roy.
War,	D'Ambrugeau.
Marine,	Chabral.
Justice,	Raves.
	Portalis.
	Pastoret.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

Last night Doctor Birkbeck resumed, at this Institution, his Lectures on the Organs and Functions of the Human Body. The particular subject of the Lecture was, the skull, the brain, and the nerves; all of which were well illustrated by some transparencies, and by the dissection of the brain. He appeared to satisfy his numerous auditory of the unsoundness of Phrenology, by shewing them that the smooth equal surface of the brain did not correspond with the bumps on the external surface of the head; and by shewing them a fact which Spurzheim was himself the first to point out; namely, that the convolutions of which this organ consists—like the intestines—may be unrolled as it were, or developed into one long whole. It is not separable, therefore, into distinct parts, and has nothing about it corresponding to those distinct and different parts of all animals to which the semi-organ is usually applied. Dr. Birkbeck was assisted in his demonstrations by Mr. Coulson and another medical gentleman; and a very numerous auditory listened with apparent satisfaction for upwards of an hour.

The Infernal bomb, Captain Gilbert, and the Etna bomb, Captain Hoste, are both ready for sea, having received their shells, &c. on board. His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral proceeded to Woolwich yesterday, on purpose to inspect the equipment of both these vessels, after which they sail directly to Portsmouth.

SIERRA LEONE.

Instead of appointing a Major-general, with an expensive establishment, to succeed the lamented Sir Neil Campbell as governor of Sierra Leone, the care and superintendance of the colony is entrusted, we understand, to Colonel Denham, as lieutenant-governor, with, of course, retrenched salary and allowances. The appointment, we believe, includes the colonelcy of the Royal African Corps.

This arrangement (for there will be no other governor) cannot fail to give general satisfaction, not only by the advancement of a truly meritorious officer to a post for which he is singularly fitted, by talent and experience, and a long acquaintance with the habits, manners, and language of this people; but by affording a strong proof of the alacrity of the Government at home, in seizing on an opportunity of economising the very unpopular, although perhaps yet needful, expense of this fatal settlement. We are not now going to discuss the expediency of continuing to feed and clothe the thousands of poor Africans whom we have taken and adopted; or the causes of the dreadful mortality which has recently attended the heads of departments in particular, in Sierra Leone; but we shall watch with great anxiety the progress of the new system, and especially the success of the new experiments about to be tried on the island of Fernando Po.

Captain Owen, in the *Eden*, has, as we

lately stated, gone there, and is accompanied, we hear, by Colonel Lumley, as acting governor, taking with him provisions for several months, and a supply of labourers and mechanics from among the liberated Africans. We are not informed whether any understanding has taken place with the native inhabitants or authorities (if any such there be) on the Island; but we are certain that the proceedings of our countrymen will be marked by that good sense and temper, that moderation combined with firmness, which belongs to the British character: and we can hardly suppose that it would be expedient to effect a forced landing, should any organized opposition on the part of the inhabitants present itself.

The establishments at Cape Coast Castle and the Gold Coast are to be given up.—*Literary Gazette*.

Chinese paper, of which so much use is now made in Europe, chiefly for copper-plate impressions, is distinguished by its homogeneous texture, its smooth and silky surface, its softness and extreme fineness. It is sold in very large sheets, some of which are four or five yards long, and a yard wide. The Chinese fabricate their paper from different materials. In the province of Se-Tschein, it is made of hempen rags, like the paper of Europe; that of Fo-Kieu is made of the young shoots of the bamboo; that of the northern provinces, of the inner bark of a tree called ku-tscheu, which is only the paper mulberry (*morus papyrifera*). It is this paper which is most commonly employed in China. They resort to chymical solvents, and especially the ley of ashes, to bring it to a soft pulp or paste; and they make use of rice water and other infusions to render it properly consistent, and sufficiently moist and white.—*Times*.

CONTINUATION OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

In 1824, the nominal premium was about 168 per cent, the Rix-dollar 1s. 5*1/2*d.

And to June 1825, the nominal premium advanced, to the still farther reduction of the exchangeable value of the Rix-dollar, which was at that time fixed internally at 1s. 6d. and externally—that is in Exchange for a Commissariat Bill, on the Lords of the Treasury—at 1s. 5*1/2*d. and $\frac{4}{5} \frac{5}{9} \frac{2}{9}$ d. Thus a nominal premium really exists of 17*4/5* per cent.

The Paper Currency has consequently lost £93. 11s. 10*1/2* per cent, exchanging for only £36. 8s. 1*1/2*d. per cent of the value at which it was originally issued.

Were a calculation to be formed, under the assumption that a moiety of the million had been destroyed, as already exhibited, the losses sustained would be very considerable. But were such a calculation to be made under the nonfulfilment, as is the case, of the most solemn pledges, the losses actually sustained would be prodigious.—In-

deed, when it is considered that the Currency has lost £63. 11s. 10*d.* per cent. of its original value, and that entirely in consequence of the measures of Government, it may be easily imagined in how far parties have been injured in their current and annual transactions—how much capital has been dissipated, and the degree in which fixed and other property has been sacrificed, amounting to—if not exceeding—perhaps 80,000,000 Rix-dollars.

Confining such a calculation merely to the present capital of 80,000,000 Rix-dollars, it would seem, that, under the operation of the Ordinance of June 1825, and disregarding fractions that $\frac{5}{8}$ th thereof have been totally annihilated—say 50,000,000 Rix dollars have been *in effect*—destroyed, and placed beyond the possibility of giving employment to labour, so far as such an amount would have been otherwise efficacious.

But taking into consideration what has been annually, and for such a number of years lost,—not only lost to individuals, but destroyed entirely as regards reproduction, the aggregate of the losses this Colony has really sustained would amount to a sum that would appear almost incredible.

Had the Home Government decided on withdrawing the excess, by destroying the same monthly 20,000 Rix-dollars so disposed of monthly, there would retire a million of Rix-dollars in 4 years and 2 months, making a difference of about 3 stivers in a year in each and every Rix-dollar, equivalent to about 6*½* per cent.—In daily current transactions, such an alteration would be scarcely perceptible; and in matters of magnitude it would be but unimportantly felt.—Allowing only 4 years and a half is taking too hasty a view rather, but giving 7 years to the operation would accomplish the object satisfactorily.

It appears however to have been the object of the Home Government, at once, to arrest the progress of the evil by fixing the value of the Rix-dollar at the point to which it had been reduced by depreciation, and thereby prevent all further fluctuation.

But supposing that the Government under such motives and without the least intention of compensating individuals for their losses in such a series of years—had decided on substituting Silver Money, in the place of the Paper Currency—say four shillings in Silver for a Rix-dollar, it would appear that the Government could not lose any thing by such an arrangement, whilst individuals would be materially benefited.

The circulating medium has already been quoted at 3,000,000 Rix-dollars (at par £600,000 Sterling) whereof about 1,845,000 Rix-dollars—(at par £369,000 Sterling)—the Lombard Bank has under its Guardianship and management, which has been advanced in Loans to individuals, under ample security. (By referring to the Capitulations in 1795 and 1806 it will be seen that the Capital of the Lombard Bank has been considered in a separate and distinct light.)

To the extent therefore of £369,000 Sterling, the value at par of 1,845,000 Rix-dollars, the Government could not, it is conceived, lose anything, whilst by the substitution of silver in the place of paper, at the exchange already mentioned, any one possessed of a Rix-dollar would really be possessed of four shillings sterling. Thus debtors and creditors would be upon an equality so long as the former remained in solvent circumstances.

The Lombard Bank was originally established for the purpose of accommodating individuals; a sum in paper currency was consequently created and issued, costing nothing more than the expense of the paper, printing, &c. ; and such a species of money, which was in reality nothing more than the representative of dead stock, thereby rendered productive, formed a part of the medium of circulation.—Supposing, then, the Bank's advances to have attained the original object, and that the Colonists were in such a prosperous condition as no longer to need loans for such a term of years, and that they had paid, or were going to pay off the same, such a capital would be no longer requisite, and ought to be destroyed. Looking, therefore, to the British Government to advance, in the first instance, the sum of £369,000 on this account, the instalments, as received annually with the interest thereon, might, unless it chose to persevere in such an establishment, be restored to the British Treasury. The Annual instalments, supposing the same to be paid regularly according to the terms of the institution, would amount to Rds. 184,500, or at par £36,900; so that in ten years at farthest, the advance might be repaid to the mother country with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, by which there would be a gain of 2 per cent. in the difference of interest, or £7380 sterling. This is not remarked as a point of any importance, but to show that Government could not sustain any loss by such an arrangement, as the 2 per cent. would cover the freight, were the amount to be sent to the Colony in silver money.

For the difference between £369,000 the value of the capital of the Lombard Bank, and £600,000, the full value at par of the whole circulating medium, say £231,000, the Government might without hesitation make good this part, having really had value for it. How far this may have been wasted away by extravagance, or unnecessary expenditure, is not material. Value has been received by Government in some form or other, through its representatives.

Were silver to be substituted in lieu of paper, property of every description would be brought up to its par value, and the prices of commodities would only be affected in the same degree as they now are by the currency which circulates them—that is, there would be four shillings in silver, in place of a Rix-dollar in paper Currency, in all transactions.

By placing the Colonists in possession of their fixed and other property at its par value, the circumstances of every proprietor

would so far be reinstated; any one possessed of 10,000 Rds., now of no greater intrinsic value than £728, would really have at disposal £2000, and the difference be an advantage to the Colony, in as much as it would give encouragement to cultivation, and the employment of labour, and thereby extend commerce also.

The extension of commerce would, by increasing the customs, improve the Revenue, which would be rendered more efficient by the restoration of the value of the currency, and thus admit of the removal of many imposts at present so highly oppressive.

But in any alteration of the value of the Currency the exchange should be left to find its just level. The existing restrictions should be removed, and the prices of all commodities left to be regulated by the demand compared with the supply.

The reinstatement of the circumstances of the Colonists would soon display the most beneficial effects, and whilst the renovation of their means would afford additional employment for labour, and hold out encouragement to emigration, foreign capitalists might discover a fair opening for the investment of capital in this Colony, which has hitherto been kept from flowing into it, by the vacillating state of things, and other unfavourable prospects.

It may be contended that such a mode of adjusting the value of the Currency would be more beneficial to some than to others: and that those recently established in the Colony would be the greater gainers in consequence. No doubt it would be so in many instances, but it is the Dollar itself that demands justice, and ought under every view of the subject to be redeemed at the value which it was originally issued to represent. The distribution of the Currency, or of the property it acted as the agent to convey, appears to be a point wholly without the jurisdiction of legislative interference.

Having by the preceding statement of facts and observations, endeavoured to illustrate the subject in all its ramifications, the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry is now referred to, upon which the following remarks and extracts are submitted for consideration.

It is acknowledged in the Treasury Minutes, that their Lordships' consideration of the state of the Currencies abroad had been influenced not by circumstances of a local nature, but “*as they effect the expenditure for the public service, both Military and Civil.*”

It is admitted that silver is converted into coin at the Mint, at the rate “*considerably above its general market value, as well as its former Mint price.*” A farther reduction in the value assigned to a paper Rix-dollar when considered intrinsically!

It is commanded “*that all unliquidated engagements with Contractors, or other persons, are to be completed according to the terms of those engagements;* which seems to involve a question as to the legality and validity of the Ordinance of the 6th June, 1825, as by fixing the value of the

Rix-dollar at 1s 6d, it was no longer practicable on the part of a Creditor, who had exchanged cash for a bond acknowledging the debt in Rix-dollars of forty eight Dutch stivers, Ind. Val. to obtain an equivalent in value *in relation to gold and silver*; that is to say, as regards debts contracted prior to 1810, of which there must be many, although now bearing recent date in consequence of renewal by sale or otherwise.

It is distinctly desired that Lord Bathurst be moved "to point out to the Governors of Nova Scotia and Demerara, the expediency of taking some measures for the gradual reduction of the paper circulation issued for Colonial purposes, and under Colonial Authority in those Colonies; and of making it exchangeable, until it be finally reduced to that which it purports to represent;"—not so with the Cape of Good Hope, where about one third part of the paper circulation was issued under his Majesty's sanction, by Colonial authority; although it may be said that timely instructions (under date the 13th July, 1814,) were dispatched by Earl Bathurst to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, *the execution of which was entirely neglected*. Nor does it seem to have been regarded as a matter of any importance by Lord Bathurst to enforce strict obedience thereto. It, however, appears clear, from the preceding and following, that the Cape of Good Hope was not one of the favourite or favoured Colonies, but one distinguished from the others by the adoption of measures highly injurious to its best interests, and destructive of its future prosperity.

It is stated as the opinion of their Lordships of the Treasury, in reference to New South Wales, and Sierra Leone, and in relation to previous engagements—"That all engagements contracted previously to the day to be so named, either by the Government, or by individuals shall be respectively discharged, and liquidated by the payment of 17s. 4d. in the pound, "for the nominal amount of the debt, either in British silver money, or in Dollars, computed at 4s. 4d. each, by which a debt already contracted will be discharged by the same number of Dollars as at present."—In this instance there was a loss, but it was only £13 6s. 8d. per cent., which is perfectly insignificant in comparison with the loss experienced at the Cape of Good Hope, where the paper from first to last, has lost £62 10s. per cent. of its original value! Upon this point the Commissioners of Inquiry state in their Report—"The depreciation of the paper, though progressive, was not considerable in the first years of the British Administration. In five years, from 1806 to 1810, the average exchange value of the paper Rix-dollar was 3s. 6d. sterling; and in five years, "from 1811 to 1815 (the effect of the additional Million) it averaged 2s. 6d.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR,—Should what I have proposed in my last letter be acted upon by the Colonial

Government, it becomes a duty to point out, as correctly as circumstances will permit, what the Financial, as well, as the Agricultural, and Commercial interests would be heirs to.

The capital of the Lombard Bank was created by the issue of paper currency.

In 1795, it amounted to Rds. 680,000
Between 1795 and 1809, it was } 315,000
increased by
Add the fresh issue of paper, in } 1,000,000
1810 and 1814.

Total, Rds. 1,995,000

And it is presumed they hold first mortgage bonds for that amount, with the necessary personal securities. On the transfer of those bonds to the Board for reissuing the South African Loan, it would be previously necessary for them to purchase Colonial paper currency to that amount, and burn the same in each other's presence; that being the final liquidation between the parties. By this operation the paper currency in circulation would be reduced to something less than 1,200,000 Rds. still owing by the Government to the public, and to which I shall have the honor of calling their attention in a subsequent letter. I grant the Revenue would sustain a loss to the extent of about 120,000 Rds. per annum.

Yet, a proper and sound revision of taxation, would more than compensate for that deficiency. The lending a paper currency, made and issued by Government, at an interest of 6 per cent. per annum, is nothing but indirect taxation, and prevents the accumulation of capital to that extent. This must be the effect of any system, the profits of which are appropriated not to production but to the expenditure of Government.

The next consideration is, to what extent a loan should be negotiated in London. I have shewn that nearly £150,000 sterling, would be required to enable the Lombard Bank, as mortgagees, to transfer the bonds they hold to the Board for reissuing the S. A. Loan, and double that amount would be required for paying off others, the holders of first mortgage bonds. The influx of so large a capital into this Colony, cannot be without beneficial effects on its finances, its agriculture, and its commerce. To the Farmer, who has invested capital (borrowed on mortgages) in the improvement of and bringing lands into cultivation, and whose bond has passed into the hands of the Board for reissuing the S. A. Loan, it must be a matter of satisfaction; the gradual annihilation of his debt and interest will be an inducement to the farther improvement of his farm, which under the existing state of things, he is fearful of doing, being uncertain at what moment the capital he has borrowed may be called in. Knowing also, from the depressed state of every description of property, and the want of confidence, (at this moment prevailing) it would be out of his power to procure the capital from another to liquidate or transfer the bond.—

Thus for its payment, the industry of himself and ancestors, may be brought to the hammer through the devouring jaws of the law, and sold for a tythe of what it cost him. That the wheel for the destruction of the best interests of the Colony is in motion cannot be denied; and it behoves the Government to adopt, speedily, what has been proposed,—or some modification of it in order to arrest *in transitu* a great Colonial calamity.—I have next to consider how far the interests of the mortgagees may be affected by the proposed changes. They cannot be dissatisfied should the people of Great Britain feel disposed to lend their capital at 4 p.c. interest, under the guarantee of Parliament; and it would be but justice to permit the mortgagees to subscribe their bonds in aid of the proposed loan. The guarantee of principal, and a punctual half-yearly interest, as opposed to the possibility of loss of capital, and the irregular payment of the yearly interest, arising from the now depressed state of the Colony, must be strong inducements for them to prefer South African Stock, a security (when required) convertible into cash without 3 months notice. And I do not see any reason why such stock should not bear a premium alike with the 4 per cent. stock in London.—Merchants who have to remit will be ready purchasers of such stock. It accumulates interest on its transit, and (if required) is cash on arrival.

W. M.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR,—As I am a friend to the interest of the inhabitants of the Colony, I must beg that you will give publicity to the following receipt granted by the High Sheriff to a friend of mine,—leaving it to any person who is acquainted with the charges in the late Sequestrator's Office, and who may likewise feel the same interest in the public welfare, to make known a comparative statement of the charges now submitted, (and which strike me to be exorbitant) and what they would have been, had the sentence been liquidated in the Sequestrator's Office, in order to afford the public an opportunity of knowing, in how far it has profited by the new arrangement.

I repeat that my only object is "the public good," and remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

A COLONIST.

G. J. T. versus P. F. R.

Received of the defendant, the sum of four hundred eighty seven Rix-dollars, and one skilling, being the amount levied on the defendant, in pursuance of a Judgment of the Supreme Court in the above matter, bearing date the 7th of March, 1828, including the expenses of levy, viz:

	Rds.	Sk.
Capital	306	0
Interest from Jan. 31, to March 29, 1828	3	1
Costs of Suit	76	3
	Rds. 385	4

2½ per cent. on Rds. 385 4 sk....	9	4
Sheriff's Fees.....	13	1
Advertisements in the Gazette..	6	0
Expenses for keeping, possession on the premises.....	63	0
Horse Hire.....	10	0
	101	5

Making the above sum of Rds. 487 1
High Sheriff's Office, 29th March, 1828.
(Signed) P. G. B., H. S.

Security of three slaves, that were advertised for sale three times, was considered sufficient, and those slaves having been in Cape Town, why has my poor friend been overcharged with Rds. 63 for keeping possession on the premises at Wynberg?

To the Editor of the Colonist.

SIR.—Permit me just to leave my card, and inquire after the health of some of my old acquaintances. To each of the following I present my best compliments, and shall be happy at their earliest convenience to learn of their well doing:

- I. The Agricultural Societies at Graaff-Reinet and Uitenhage.
- II. The Cape Society for improving the breed of Sheep.
- III. The Exclusive Horticultural Society.
- IV. The Silk Society.
- V. The South African Club.
- VI. The Trustees of the Public Library.
- VII. The Committee of the 19th Ordinance.
- VIII. The Directors of the Education Fund.
- IX. The Bible and School Commission.
- X. The Bible Society.
- XI. The Merchant-Seamen's Hospital.
- XII. The Savings' Bank.

I have the honor to remain, &c.

PAUL PRY.

N. B. Truly sorry to hear of the death of the Wine Committee.—Beg to offer my condolence to the surviving relatives.

P. P.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

April, 1828.

SIR.—Early in the year 1826, an anonymous threatening letter, of a very singular nature, was handed to me, and very recently I have been surprised at the receipt of another letter bearing initials.

Being ignorant as well of the author of those letters (which have evidently emanated from the same source) as of his motive, I treated his first communication with merited contempt, but since he rears up his headless front again, after slumbering in prudent silence for upwards of two years, I now give him this public warning, that, a repetition of his offensive attack shall be followed by the publication of his bombastio and eruditè epistles *verbatim*, together

with other particulars connected with the delivery of the letters in question, which will lead to stigmatize him as he deserves.

With respect,
I am, Sir,
Your obedient,
X. X.

Rev. Mr. Borchers' History of the Cape.
(Specimen, No. 2.)

He now obtained cattle by barter, and towards the end of the month, after so much care and anxiety, had the pleasure of writing in his journal, "We are, thank God, so far advanced, that the sick can be supplied with milk, buttermilk, and eggs; the fowls are breeding well, but the pigs and pigeons do not appear to thrive; in so much that the pigs have not brought forth any young, and from 8 pigeons, no more than 7 young have been produced up to this day, (28) so that we have but 15 in all." Nevertheless, before the month was entirely over, he discovered, in counting his sheep, that 18 were missing; a circumstance at that time so important to him, that he instituted a serious inquiry; and having ascertained that the loss was occasioned by the carelessness and neglect of his herdsmen, he made them suffer the consequences, by charging their accounts with two Rix-dollars for every sheep so lost. However, the gathering of seed, from several sorts of vegetables, succeeded to his wishes, and we find the first gardener of this Colony, congratulating himself, "that the cabbages began to close, and the carrots to increase in size; that he and all his people ate mutton daily; that the churn was going on tolerably well, so that he had made six pounds of butter, and could sometimes give his people buckets of buttermilk, which would prove no small refreshment, to the persons on board the ships which may touch here, and that he only wanted utensils, to be able to make cheese, as matters relating to the cattle had so much improved, that he could eat fresh butter with his bread, leaving his Dutch butter for cooking, and for baking bread from his own wheat.

He had already taken measures to offer refreshments to the ships, which were expected here, and he trusted by this means to convince every one, that the end of his mission had been attained in so short a time, and that he had, by his diligence and industry, not only succeeded in the outset in establishing there a place for refreshment, but that also it might be confidently reported, that for the future, the wants of the ships of his employers, would be better supplied.

Finally, a favorable report, that about 500 Saldinians, with a large quantity of cattle, were at Hout Bay, at the back of Table Mountain, between 4 and 5 miles distant from the Fort, and that they appeared to be inclined to continue the trade with him, closed the last day of this memorable year.

Specimen No. 3.—Concluded,

From the various circumstances which have been related, we may form some idea of the satisfaction with which the Patriarch Van Riebeck called to mind the events of the past year; and more especially those of the last nine months since he had commenced his undertaking at this place, upon the success or failure of which the fortunes of so many thousands of human beings, still alive, or already numbered with the dead, were in the great chain of events destined to depend. It is with justice that the earliest European inhabitants of this country bestowed upon him the honorable appellation of the Patriarch Van Riebeck; for notwithstanding all the peculiarities of his character, the dropping from the yard into the sea, the severe lashings or floggings, and other punishments, now foreign to our manners, and which clearly shew that he was no saint, we are forced to admire his virtues, his prudence, his perseverance, his piety and devotion; and above all, his unshaken fidelity to the service of those to whom he had solemnly pledged himself. In addition to the occurrences which have been described, we find from the Records, that during the same period his mind was occupied with several other important projects, the principal of which are, the intention to introduce slavery as a necessary evil, arising from the want of a labouring class, and likewise different commercial speculations to obtain gold, ambergris, musk, seal-skins, whale oil, furs, elephant's teeth, ostrich feathers, salt, and other articles for trade, amongst which the erection of a small redoubt, called Traanenburg, at the mouth of the Salt River, where the blubber of the whales was to be melted, was not the least remarkable. His official letters to Batavia, and particularly those to the Directors in Holland, afford as complete and distinct an idea of the situation of himself and his companions as could be wished, and diffuse a clear light over the whole of his operations; but we may, however, at the same time, see that wearied out by numerous troubles, he was already anxious to be relieved from the command of the Fort Good Hope, and speaking on that subject, he styles his hoped-for successor a deliverer, and his desired departure for Batavia a deliverance. If, however, before closing this chapter, we view the uncommon variety of thoughts, views, plans, disappointments, cares, fatigues, and other labours, both of mind and body, which this extraordinary man endured in the year 1652, the words of an old Poet "Tanta molis erat, Romanam condere Urbem," (So much trouble did it cost to build Rome) will not be entirely inapplicable here, although my readers will agree with me, that many changes would be necessary in Church and State, before Cape Town, could be

brought to figure as the Rome of the Southern Hemisphere.

The following appears in a Selection from the Public and Private Correspondence of Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood, interspersed with Memoirs of his life, by G. L. Newnham Collingwood, Esq. F.R.S. A quarto of 500 pages.

"London, Nov. 7, 1787.

"DEAR LANE — It gives me great pleasure to find, by your letter, that your situation is agreeable to you; and I hope it will always be so. You may depend on it that it is more in your own power than any one else's to promote both your comfort and your advancement. A strict and unwearied attention to your duty, and a complaisant and respectful behaviour, not only to your superiors, but to every body, will ensure you their regard, and the reward will surely come, and I hope soon, in the shape of preferment. I need not say more to you on the subject of sobriety than to recommend to you the continuance of it as exactly as when you were with me. Every day affords you instances of the evils arising from drunkenness. Were a man as wise as Solomon and as brave as Achilles, he would still be unworthy of trust, if he addicted himself to grog. He may make a drudge, but a respectable officer he can never be, for the doubt must always remain, that the capacity, which God has given him, will be abused by intemperance. Young men are generally introduced to the vice by the company they keep, but do you carefully guard against submitting yourself to be the companion of low, vulgar and dissipated men, and hold it as a maxim that you had better be alone than in mean company. Let your companions be such as yourself, or superior, for the worth of a man will always be rated by that of his company. You do not find pigeons associate with hawks, or lambs with bears, and it is as unnatural for a good man to be the companion of blackguards. Read — let me charge you to read — study books that treat of your profession, and of history; study *Faulkner's Dictionary*, and borrow, if you can, books which describe the West Indies, and compare what you find there with your own observation. — Thus employed, you will always be in good company. Nature has sown in man the seeds of knowledge; but they must be cultivated to produce fruit. Wisdom does not come by instinct, but will be found when diligently sought for. Seek her — she will be a friend that will never fail you. You see that I am writing to you as one very much interested in your welfare; receive it as a proof that I shall always have pleasure in hearing of your success."

MARRIAGES,

By SPECIAL LICENCE,

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Saturday the 12th April, 1828, by the Rev. G. HOUGH. M. A. Colonial Chaplain,

Mr. Daniel Kennedy, to Miss Elizabeth Johanna Zeiler.

On Monday 14th April, by ditto,

Mr. Hercules Tennant, to Miss Aletta Jacoba Brand.

BIRTH.

On Tuesday, the 8th of April, the Lady of H. G. Christian, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

CHRISTENINGS,

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Thursday the 10th April, 1828, by the Rev. G. HOUGH. M. A. Colonial Chaplain,

A Daughter of the Rev. George Hough, M. A. Colonial Chaplain, baptized Sarah Georgina.

On Sunday 13th April, by ditto,

A Daughter of J. B. Ebden, Esq. baptized Mary Anne Bance.

A Daughter of Mr. William Heyward, baptized Harriett Frances.

A Daughter of Mr. P. J. Gaugain, baptized Susan Frances.

DEATH.

April 14. A Son of Mr. Thomas Hunter, named Thomas George, aged 14 months and 10 days.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived in Table Bay.

April 10. *Arabian*, English ship, R. Wills, from Liverpool 1st Jan. bound to Calcutta. Cargo sundries. — Passengers, Lieut.-Colonel Baddely, and Lady, and 5 Children; Misses Mansel, Holdsworth, Harper, Howarth, Bell, Alexander, Bates, Healey, and Tulkock. — Put in for water.

11. *Hebe*, brig, Thomas Foreman, from Rio de Janeiro 14th March, for this Port. Cargo coffee and sugar. — The blockade still in force.

14. *Robarts*, ship, J. Corbyn, from Calcutta 30th Jan. bound to London. Cargo sundries. — Passengers, Mesdames Muston, Taylor, Denty, Becker, and Mount; Misses A. N. Davies and Denty; Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Reynell, K. C. B.; Major Meade, 88th, Col. Kennett, 37th, Major Denty, 53rd, Lieut. Budd, 14th, Lieut. Johnson, 11th Dragoons; Lieut. Jillard, 16th Lancers; Messrs. Hayes, Muston, Fernandez, Becker, Rawlings, and Bowles; Drs. Harcourt and M'Isaac, 24 Children, and 6 Servants.

16. *Henry Porcher*, ship, R. Jeffery, from Madras 17th and Trincomalee 22nd Feb. bound to London. Cargo sundries. — Passengers, Capt. Stirling, R. N.; Capt. Corbit, M. A.; Lieut. Glover, M. A.; 3 Children, 2 Servants, and 78 Invalids. — Brings a Mail.

— *Britannia*, ship, W. Ferris, from Bombay 8th Feb. bound to London. Cargo sundries. — Passengers, Capt. Addison, B. A. and Mr. Pelly. — Brings a few Letters.

Rear Admiral Gage is at Trincomalee, with H. M. S. *Java*, *Success*, *Champion*, *Rainbow*, and *Hind*.

Sailed from Table Bay.

April 11. *Harriet*, Dutch ship, J. Buysman, for Antwerp.

— *Ellen*, Eng. ship, W. Boyle, for Bombay.

— *Medina*, do. J. Miller, for Bombay.

— *George*, cutter, S. Drury, for Lambert's Bay.

16. *Highlander*, S. Stott, for Rio.

MARKET PRICES.

	£	s	£	s	£	s	£	s
Aloes, per lb.	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	54
Almonds, per 1000,	0	6	0	..	1	0	0	0
Apples, per lb.	0	0	3	..	0	0	4	
Apricots, do.	0	0	3	..	0	0	4	
Potatoes, per muid,	4	0	0	..	6	0	0	
Vinegar, per leaguer.	30	0	0	..	48	0	0	
Beams, each	7	0	0	..	8	0	0	
Beans, per muid,	7½	0	0	..	12	0	0	
Berry Wax, per lb.	0	1	2	..	0	1	4	
Butter, per lb.	0	3	0	..	0	4	2	
Brandy, per leaguer,	56	0	0	..	60	0	0	
Peas, per muid,	8	0	0	..	15	0	0	
Barley, per muid,	2	3	0	..	2	6	0	
Hens, each	0	3	0	..	0	5	0	
Ducks, & Muscovy do.	0	6	0	..	1	0	0	
Geese, ditto.	1	2	0	..	1	4	0	
Turkeys, ditto.	1	4	0	..	2	4	0	
Charcoal, per sack,	0	6	0	..	1	0	0	
Hay, per 100 lbs.	1	6	0	..	2	0	0	
Honey, per lb.	0	2	4	..	0	3	0	
Oats, per muid,	2	0	0	..	2	3	0	
Chaff, per 16 sacks,	28	0	0	..	30	0	0	
Cheese, Cape, per lb.	0	2	0	..	0	2	4	
Lime, Shell, per half-ann.	1	5	0	..	1	6	0	
—, Stone, do.	0	6	0	..	1	0	0	
Wheat, 10 muids,	50	0	0	..	73	0	0	
Lentils, per muid,	10	0	0	..	12	0	0	
Flour, fine, per 100 lb.	6	0	0	..	7	0	0	
Maize, per muid,	5	0	0	..	6	0	0	
Elephants' Teeth, per lb.	1	1	0	..	1	4	0	
Walnuts, per 100,	0	3	0	..	0	3	3	
Pears, per lb.	0	0	2	..	0	0	4	
Peaches, ditto.	0	0	2	..	0	0	4	
Planks, per foot,	0	6	0	..	0	7	0	
Raisins, per lb.	0	0	4	..	0	0	6	
Rye, per muid,	3	0	0	..	4	0	0	
Straw, per 16 sacks,	18	0	0	..	20	0	0	
Tobacco, per 4 lb.	0	2	0	..	0	2	4	
Onions, per muid,	2	4	0	..	2	6	0	
Feathers, Ostrich, each	0	1	0	..	0	4	0	
—, Bed, per lb.	1	0	0	..	1	4	0	
Pigs, fattened, each	15	0	0	..	20	0	0	
—, un fattened,	5	0	0	..	7	0	0	
—, sucking,	1	4	0	..	2	0	0	
Suet, or Tallow, per lb.	0	2	0	..	0	2	1	
Figs, per lb.	0	1	0	..	0	1	2	
Lion, Tiger, and Ostrich Skins, each	2	4	0	..	3	4	0	
Dry Ox Hides,	4	0	0	..	6	0	0	
— Buck Skins,	0	5	0	..	1	1	0	
Wines, ordinary,	45	0	0	..	50	0	0	
Wool, Sheep, per lb.	0	3	0	..	0	3	2	
Lemon Juice, per half-ann.	7	0	0	..	8	0	0	
Oranges, per 100,	0	6	0	..	1	2	0	
Salt, per muid,	3	0	0	..	5	0	0	
Sole Leather, pr half-hide,	3	0	0	..	4	0	0	
Soap, per lb.	0	2	0	..	0	2	4	

April 16, 1828.

ALL Communications to be Post-paid, and to be directed to the Editor of this Paper, at Mr. Bridekirk's, Heeregracht, where Subscriptions, TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE, will also be received.

TERMS:

In Town. In the Country.

For a Year	£1 5 0	£1 10 0
For 6 Months	12 6	15 0
For 3 Months	6 6	7 6

Printed and published, for the Proprietor, at W. BRIDEKIRK's, Heeregracht, Cape Town.



THE COLONIST.

No.

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1828.

PRICE 6D.

THE COMMISION SALES, HELD BY MR. REEVES,

WEDNESDAY MORNINGS & FRIDAY AFTERNOONS,
will be continued as usual.
And every care taken to provide such assortments of articles in requisition, as to make them well worthy the attention of all ranks of people.
To obviate any misunderstanding that may arise respecting Conditions of Sale, the following will be strictly adhered to, except when the proprietor of any property chooses to give Credit, which shall always be pronounced previous to its being put up.

Conditions of Sale.

1st Every article on which Bidding is received to be knocked down to highest Bidder.
2nd All Goods Sold as they are, and no allowance made for damage or damage.
3rd Purchasers to declare their names and residences, if required.
4th Payment to be made for within 3 days after the Sale, if required, a deposit of 25 per cent., or the whole amount to be paid on the spot before the goods are removed.
5th All purchasers over the amount of 50 Rds. will be allowed 1 1-2 cent., or 3 months Interest on the amount purchased.
6th All Goods to be taken away at the purchaser's expense and risk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that purchasers who do not pay their accounts before 3 o'clock on the 3d day after Sale, will be considered as defaulters, and must in future bring money in their pockets. All accounts, &c., over unpaid after the third day will be proceeded for by Summons; without distinction of persons.

J.B. Mr. REEVES takes this opportunity to mentioning that as sole object in taking out a license to act as Auctioneer was in herance of his views as a Commission Agent, he must decline any application to act as Auctioneer, except in the capacity also of Agent.

TO-MORROW MORNING, WEDNESDAY, 11th Inst.

HE Undersigned will sell at Public Sale, the remainder of Empty Casks landed from the "Walsingham", also the remainder of Mauis Sugars, and sundry other Goods Without Reserve.

WILLIAM BILLINGSLEY.

CAPE BAZAAR No. 21, HEEREGRAAFT.

THE Public an respectfully informed Sales by Auction will be held, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, and continued weekly during the Winter Season.

WOLFF & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

HE Undersigned takes the earliest opportunity of expressing his sincere Thanks to the Wardmasters and Inhabitants of Stellenbosch; for the prompt and judicious mode they adopted for the Illumination of the Village on the occasion of the first Trial by Jury, before the Hon. Justice MAGNIES: and to the latter, for the ready and cheerful manner in which the proposed measure was so unanimously carried into execution at such short notice.

D. J. VAN RYNEVELD,
Civil Commissioner.

Stellenbosch, May 30, 1828.

L AUNCELOT COOKE & Co. beg to announce their removal from the Stores in Berg-street, to the premises lately occupied by Messrs. NOURSE & Co., No. 19, Burg-street, corner of Castle-street, where they have for Sale a variety of Goods per the last arrivals, viz.—Bleached and Printed Cottons, Ginghams, Velveteens, Corderoys, and Fustians, Real Lace and Silks, Superfine Cloths, Baize, Blankets, Rugs, Flannel, Cambries, Bombazets, and Shalloons, Superfine, Plated, and Wool Hats, Tapes and Bobbins, Reeves' & Sons', Water colours, Drawing Paper, and Instruments, Writing Desks, Souflets, Bill Cases, Pocket Books, The English Encyclopedia, with Plates, 11 vols., bound in Calf, Footscap, Pot, and Post Paper, and Quills, Perfumery, Snuff, Fancy Biscuits, in Tin Boxes, Hoffman's Preserves & Rum Shrub, Field's Cyder and Perry, Wyatt's Pickles and Sauces, Linseed Oil, Yellow Soap, Day & Martin's Blacking; Shoe Brushes, Nail and Tooth ditto, a great variety of Painters' ditto and Sash Tools, Curled Horse Hair, Hair Seating and Hair Brooms, Chair Webb, Glue, Black Lead and Stone Crucibles, Shoemakers' Thread, Bristles, and Heel Balls, Ironmongery, Tinware; an excellent assortment of Saddlery, Window Glass 9-7 10-8 12-10 16-14.

GRAHAM'S TOWN.

MAJOR DUNDAS, being about to quit the Frontier, will shortly hold a Public Sale of the whole of his large and valuable Live Stock, Farming Implements, &c. &c. the particulars of which will be duly notified.

G. F. STOKES,
Auctioneer.

MR. TEMPLER being about to leave the Colony, requests that all claims against him may be sent immediately to

Messrs. THOMSON, WATSON, & Co.

June 9, 1828.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS AND FARMERS.

ABOUT Three Hundred Fat Oxen, and Two Hundred Trained ditto, are expected to arrive at Cape Town at the end of this month; the day and place of sale to be made known in future Advertisements.

EDWARD FLAHERTY.

Berg-street, June 10, 1828.

TO THE FARMERS.

WANTED immediately, three hundred Muids of Barley and Oats, two loads of Chaff, and 10000 lbs. of Hay to be delivered near Simons Bay, and be paid for on delivery. Application to be made at No. 33 Plein-street.

BIRTH.—May 28. At the Castle, the Lady of Lieutenant and Adjutant WOLFE, 98th Regt. of a Son.

COTTAGE, WITH STABLE, COACH HOUSE, & GARDEN.

TO LET, a neat Cottage, replete with every convenience and newly papered and painted, the property of DE SMIT, Esq. situated near the Roman Catholic Chapel: to prevent unnecessary trouble, the lowest Rent is 60 Rds. per month. Inquire at No. 8, Burg-street.

TO MILLWRIGHTS.

WANTED a Millwright, to repair a Watermill, a few miles from Cape Town; one who thoroughly understands his profession, will meet with liberal encouragement. Apply at No. 33, Plein Street.

THE COLONIST.

FRENCH GOODS.

MR. SUPERY, Supercargo of the Brig *Exchange*, has the pleasure to announce the arrival of the above Vessel in Simon's Bay, from Bordeaux direct, with a general Cargo of French Merchandise, for this Port, and which will be exposed for public and private Sale on the Arrival of the Vessel in Table Bay.---Meantime samples of the fine Goods may be seen on application at the Office of NISBET & DICKSON.

9th June, 1828.

The Colonist.

CAPE TOWN, JUNE 10, 1828.

In this number will be found Extracts from London Papers up to the 30th of March, including some interesting Parliamentary news. It will be seen in the debate on the Penryn Disfranchise-
ment Bill, that the right of election was about to be transferred to the populous town of Manchester—a circumstance which of itself goes far to vindicate the present mode of electing members of the House of Commons.

An attempt was made on that occasion to introduce voting by ballot, but the clause was rejected by an overwhelming majority. This is sufficient to show how *imprudent* it would be to encumber our Petition for a Legislative Assembly with a prayer of that nature, and a desire of universal suffrage, as contained in the draft of a petition proposed by a Correspondent in our last number.

For our own part, considering that a certain stake in the country, and a little independence of fortune, enough to raise the elector above the likelihood of being corrupt from necessity, is deemed requisite by the fundamental principles of the Constitution, we should grieve to see this benevolent and insinuating theory usurp the place of the stark warrior, who for so many hundreds of years has effectually resisted the undue influence of the Crown, and faithfully fought the battles of the People.

As, from the cheapness of living in this Colony, a small income will suffice to raise the possessor above want, the qualifications of Electors and Candidates may be proportionally low; but it would be far better that this topic, which requires the most mature consideration, should be passed over in the petition, and left to the wisdom and experience of those who would frame the Charter, than to compromise the character of the Colony by any crude proposal.

There can be no doubt, however, that by manifesting a disposition to effect the gradual abolition of Slavery in this Settlement, and generally to improve the condition and character of the colored races; the claim of this people to a share in legislating for themselves, would be much strengthened.

On Saturday next the Public are invited to meet for the purpose of petitioning for this invaluable privilege—a privilege, which contains in it the germ of all liberty. A meeting for such a purpose cannot fail to excite a warm interest in the heart of every man, who considers the inestimable value of such an institution, and who reflects for one moment, that British Colonies so far inferior in population and importance to the Cape of Good

Hope, as many of the West India islands are, elect their Representative Assemblies. If then there be a spark of public spirit here—if the worth of Trial by Jury be felt, and acknowledged, and the rights, which that institution secures, be appreciated by the people of this Colony, as it is so fully testified that they are, the opinion of the public on the no less important subject to be discussed on Saturday next will be fully expressed, and that opinion must be successful.

Our Correspondents in the Country have noses, nor ears for any other subject than Trial by Jury: a ~~black~~ ~~black~~ we mean the very reverse of a reproach. From ~~black~~ ~~black~~, under date of the 21st ult. we learn, that the Session ~~black~~ to be opened on the following day.

HALF YEARLY INSPECTION.

Yesterday (Monday) morning, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor Commanding the Forces, inspected the 49th Regiment, commanded by Major Bartley, at Green Point. After a general salute, the battalion marched past in slow, and afterwards in quick time. Having then wheeled into line, and gone through the Manual and Platoon exercises, they performed a number of manœuvres, advanced and retired in line, formed squares, columns, grand division squares, &c. &c. &c. firing at intervals, by files and volleys.

This is the first opportunity His Honor has had of inspecting the whole regiment, as within the last half-year detachment from the frontier, and the out-posts in this neighbourhood have been called in, preparatorily to their embarkation for India. The General seemed much pleased with the appearance of the men under arms, and the steadiness, with which they acted together.

We understand, that its internal economy, for which this regiment is distinguished, was no less remarkable than on the former occasion, when it called forth the marked approbation of His Honor.

THE ARMY.

49th Foot.---Lieut. J. C. Croke, from half-pay 4th West India Regiment, to be Lieut. vice Keating, appointed to the 18th Foot.

55th Ditto.---Lieut. J. Thompson, from the 30th Foot, to be Lieut. vice J. C. Cowell, who retires upon half-pay 30th Foot.

98th Ditto.---Capt. F. B. Head, from the Royal Staff Corps, to be Captain, vice R. T. Hawley, who retires upon half-pay 5th Foot.

79th Ditto.---Lieut. General Sir R. C. Fergusson, K. C. B. to be Colonel, vice Lieut. General Sir A. Cameron, deceased.

GENERAL LORD HILL'S LEVEE.

General Lord Hill, as General on the Staff, held a levee on Wednesday at his Office in the Horse Guards. The following General, and about forty other officers, attended:---Generals, Lord Lynedoch, G. C. B., and Burton; Lieut. Generals, Lord Lorton, Moore, Sir W. Lumley, K. C. B. Sir R. Fergusson, K. C. B. and M. P.. and Sir R. Jones; Major-Generals, Egerton, Sir T. M'Mahon, Bart., K. C. B., and the Marquis of Bath.

Major-General Sir C. Campbell, K. C. B., will succeed Major-General Sir J. Lyon, K. C. B. and G. C. H., in the Command of the South West District.

Lieut.-Colonel Duffy, from the 8th Foot, will succeed, as one of the Inspectors of Army Clothing. Colonel Sir J. Harvey, K. C. B., appointed to a Civil situation in Ireland.

The Hon. Lieut. Colonel Cathcart will succeed Lieut.-Colonel Duffy in the command of the 8th Foot.

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SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, June 5, 1828.

JACOB VAN REENEN, v. GIDEON DE VILLIERS.

Mr. Cloete stated that this was an action on a Promissory Note.

Mr. Joubert for the Defendant replied that a part of the brandy had been delivered, and handed in two certificates signed by Mr. Mestaer, First Clerk in the Sequestrator's office, the one to show that the Plaintiff's estate had been given over for sequestration, and declared insolvent; the other, that Defendant's estate had been placed under sequestration.

Mr. Cloete said, that the note was passed in Jan. 1827, and Van Reenen had surrendered in Feb. 1825. The Plaintiff could therefore recover, notwithstanding his insolvency; for every insolvent had a right to earn his bread. It was singular, too, that the Defendant did not state his insolvency, when called on for payment, but entered into the merits of the debt. But whether the Defendant had given over his estate or not, could not affect the Plaintiff, as no public notice had been given of it; although the Defendant had threatened to take such a step, and afterwards withdrew it. The Plaintiff was moreover the *bona fide* holder of the note, which was passed to him after his insolvency, when he was capable of acting.

Mr. Joubert said, than an insolvent could have no *persona standi*, until rehabilitated. The certificates produced would have been evidence in the Old Court, but if they were deemed insufficient, time should be allowed him to subpoena the sequestrator, as the Defendant had only been summoned on the 28th of May, and had arrived in town but yesterday. However an extract from an official book, on account of the oath of the officer, was received by the old Court as evidence.

The Lord Chief Justice would not now say, what weight should be given to an extract of a public record, but the certificate produced might be a mere inference, and the Court could not repose so much confidence in the opinion of any one in a matter which might involve a question of law; besides that, if the First Clerk's certificate were received, why not that of the third? Moreover, a party having a legal claim is not stopped from obtaining judgment, though he is denied execution against an estate under sequestration. It would be for the Sheriff to say, whether the property was under sequestration. Still the Defendant would not be liable to costs, as the Plaintiff proceeds at his own hazard.

The Court would pause before allowing a clerk to certify. Even were a particular officer authorised, a clerk in a department, the head of which was so authorised, was not the best evidence that could be produced, and therefore not sufficient. The document, on which the claim was founded, was sufficient for provisional sentence, and that sentence could not be withheld, unless upon proof equally liquid.

Mr. Justice MENZIES considered, that the delivery of a part of the brandy, if proved, would not militate against the Plaintiff; and then as to the sequestration, the Court would perhaps form their opinion from an extract of the book, but not from any certificate: therefore there was nothing against Van Reenen. With respect to De Villiers, the certificate labors under the same defect. If however the defendant had been proved to be under sequestration, he would have been entitled to plead, that the Sequestrator, his legal trustee, had not been made a party. The Gentlemen of the Bar should not complain, if they were turned round, when they came into Court with any proof short of the best that could be procured. The safest way would therefore be to come prepared with proof of every fact, and not to suppose that any thing would be admitted, merely because it was a fact.

Mr. Justice KERKWOCH was also of opinion, that the certificates produced were not legal evidence; whilst on the other hand the proof of the Plaintiff's claim was sufficient to entitle him to provisional sentence.

His Lordship, the Chief Justice, then gave the provisional sentence of the Court in favor of the Plaintiff, but thought coun-

sel should consider, whether under circumstances the judgment would be of any use to him.

The Master's general report was then read, as well as his particular reports on some cases, which had been administered in the late Sequestrator's department, upon which the Lord Chief Justice said, that the Court would defer giving any opinion, as it would be requisite to issue a full order. His Lordship then expressed the entire satisfaction of the Court at the industry of the officer to whom those arduous duties are entrusted.

The Court then threw out for the consideration of the Bar, the following distribution of business:—

Monday for trials of fact.

Tuesday and Thursday for provisional sentences.

Friday demurrer day.

Wednesday being reserved for the continuation of any business not concluded on Monday or Tuesday.

After which the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock on Monday.

EXTRACTS FROM MANUSCRIPT PAPERS UPON AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.

It is attempted in these notes to prove that the slow progress of civilization in this part of Africa, and the oppression of the aborigines, are attributable to the continued neglect of proper exertion by the Government; not to their "irreclaimable" barbarism; nor to an irresistible spirit of injustice in the Colonists; and not to change very materially the principles upon which we are proceeding, will tend to an increased expenditure of blood and treasure.

A grievous catalogue of wrongs inflicted upon the African, undoubtedly demands reparation in the persons of his surviving descendants: but neither Africa, nor the Dutch Government stand alone under such a claim,—no less is due from the white man in both Americas than in this continent; and the poor natives of Australia will one day find successful advocates to stand between them and their English oppressors. If some amongst the colonists here, as Europeans of all nations elsewhere, have often outraged the plainest dictates of humanity in regard to the less civilised races; and if those races have adhered to wild habits too pertinaciously for their own happiness, the measures in detail of every christian administration will be found to have done almost nothing to invite them to share in peace the advantages which white men can impart; or to check the frequent violences and revenge of both. The truth should be examined unsparingly, in order that right remedies may be the more likely to be applied to evils, which are far from being sufficiently corrected; and although reproachful imputations even when well founded, would be worse than useless in mere reference to the past, such momentous future interests are involved in this question in all the British colonies, that a few observations upon it as now presented in South Africa, will be received with indulgence.

It is thought that the colonial history of the two last centuries establishes certain principles with clearness enough to justify their being acted upon firmly, on a great scale: and that His Majesty's ministers may by a wise, although not a very large expenditure of British Money, and by that means only, raise civil institutions adapted to the existing state of things upon and beyond the frontiers of the Cape, from the Atlantic to the Eastern Ocean, which will speedily tend to the best consequences.

By arguing for the application of British Funds to directly civilising the Caffers, it is not proposed to open, permanently, new sources of expence. The past has been very far from a system of economy; and the mere pecuniary impolicy of the border wars there, furnishes an argument for exchanging hostile for peaceful principles of intercourse; that is to say, for greatly extending methods which are known to be good; and likely to lead to a speedy reduction of some of our military charges.

It is conceived that whilst establishments have been founded by us in all parts of the world for purposes of war, or of commerce, and even for the penal discipline of criminals, with infinitely less of hope to justify such exertions—the same are proper

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in South Africa, seeing that the frequent recurrence of frontier wars and confusions here may be much prevented, and commerce be much extended by the adoption of very simple means for doing justice to, and therefore civilizing the aborigines before us. Great changes are obviously in progress in men's minds at the least upon this subject—public opinion is generally improving upon it with a rapidity that reduces into sober expectation what but a few years ago was almost the hope of the enthusiastic alone: and there seems reason to believe that at present the true point for consideration is—not whether the cause of the colored races be a good one, but in what manner it may be best promoted.

In this view the following statement is submitted to the reader as indicating, in some degree, that giving safe scope to personal interests in trade and in general employment, by a firm, minute—and patiently dispensing of justice between man and man, will prove the most beneficial means of civilization. Due provision for effecting such a system would promote rather than impede all the present and greater establishments for religious instruction: and would encourage those various useful qualities, the exercise of which forms the civilized man; and which have hitherto undoubtedly been stifled in the South African solely by external circumstances.

The instance of a single people—the Caffers—has been selected out of voluminous materials; which, however, do little more than add to the common proofs of a fact too clearly established—that the progress of Christians in contact with colored people has for centuries been marked not more by our aggrandisement than by their decay under our power.

The recent circumstances referred to, are within the knowledge of numerous witnesses; and most of the documents relied upon are difficult of access. The few propositions which seem necessary to be weighed upon the subject are specified in the conclusions drawn from this statement; and it has been attempted to make such conclusions, and to offer such suggestions only as the facts support.

If the compiler's opinions be correct, and the new system be improved with but ordinary prudence, a very short time will produce the same revolution in Cafferland which has been experienced in the South Seas, and amongst the Cherokee Indians of North America; but which in its consequences upon the interior of South Africa, may prove of far greater moment to mankind.

STATEMENT.—1652.—Boundaries.—The first Governor, Van Riebeck, unquestionably PURCHASED some right in the soil of the new Colony. How far that right was meant by both parties to give exclusive possession to the Colonists, seems never to have been settled: that the Hottentots did not intend to surrender it absolutely is clear: and it was an original and continual error in the Dutch to leave such a question open to dispute: and not to take measures to impart civilized habits to the natives, so that the mutually advantageous possession of the land could be possible, until the whole should by degrees be subdivided into special private property, and the civil rights of the people be respected.

It is undisputed that no specific limits were established eastward, until long after the founding of the Colony. The boundary was pushed on step, by step, until it reached the Great Fish-river, and the *Keiskumma*.

The Law.—The just intentions expressed by the Dutch law towards the aborigines of the Colonies, will not be denied. The following Placaat of the States General, of the 23d August, 1636, only required a correspondent execution to have rendered settlement by the Dutch equally advantageous to the colored people and to themselves. The principles apply to all the actual wants of the former; and to all the relations of both parties.

"The aborigines, this law declares, shall be undisturbed in their liberty, and never enslaved:—They shall be governed politically and civilly as ourselves, and enjoy the same measure of justice.—Good rules shall be made for teaching them, and especially their children, the truths of religion, and the usages of civilized life. And care shall be taken to withdraw them from heathenish customs; and from indolence, the mother of want, to the cultivation of the soil, and to such social habits as their condition and their capacity may bear."—See Placaat referred to by Voet, Lib. 1 Tit. v. de Statu hominum, s. 3.

This admirable law was addressed to the Authorities in the Brazils: but that given to the Cape of Good Hope, may be presumed to have resembled it: and probably every navigator who left Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries, received equally peremptory orders to deal justly with the aborigines of distant lands. The Supreme Government have rarely incurred more than the sufficiently heavy responsibility of permitting their subjects to neglect these good principles, and of taking no adequate means to enforce them. Van Riebeck's proclamation of the 9th April 1652, published in the 3d number of the *Tydschrift* in 1824, proves the goodness of the letter of the law and his own abstract excellent intentions—the laws are cheap; and with intentions often fail of being executed. A note in his own journal of the 13th and following days of December 1652, intimates too, how little he was likely to resist the temptations in which he would soon be placed.

In order to ensure the execution of these and other good laws which might be produced, much more was wanting than to promulgate them. But neither the police—nor the rules of evidence—nor the laws generally—nor the provision for having native language interpreted in Courts—were so adapted to the actual state of things, as to admit an equal administration of Justice—and where justice could not avenge acts of outrage, there seems never to have been established a system of compensations to the injured.

It is understood that the religious instructions of the aborigines was not unprovided for to a certain extent, by the East India Company—but their efforts to civilise, or to protect them, seem never to have been considerable: nor of the effectual Missionary character, so remarkably displayed by the Dutch in Ceylon, and in some of the Asiatic Islands, in the 17th and 18th Centuries.

Different travellers describe the capacity of the Hottentots in oposited colours. But by far the greater mass of testimony is in their favor; and when placed in fair circumstances, it is powerfully supported by the experience of the Missionaries of all denominations, both that of the Moravians, from the year 1736 to 1744, and by what this and the others established since 1792, have actually done.

At all periods too some portions of the Colonists acted kindly to these poor people, but the nature of the Christians' general intercourse with them is plainly indicated in the facts of almost all their lands and cattle having fallen into the hands of the former; and in the rarely interrupted state of open warfare or private violence, under which they became almost slaves or outcasts, until now begun to be rescued by unwearied religious zeal, and late reviving, public justice.

At this period, the people in immediate contact with the new settlement, were not Caffers, but the Hottentots who appear to have been well disposed; of considerable numbers; and a possession of large herds of cattle, and abundant flocks of sheep. It is not difficult to understand, that the law of 1636 and 1732, was not executed—and the following passage from Governor Van Riebeck's journal, will almost set any questions on the point at rest—with this train of thought in the mind of the best and the most powerful of the new Colonist, it is impossible not to anticipate what afterwards took place.

* Some moderation was made; but not enough on this head.—See Batavian Statutes Justitie, Art. 61, 62, 63, 64, & 65—19th Feb. 1691; and an usage has grown up in the Colony, which ought not to be lost with the changes now in progress; as it seems essential to the ordinary administration of justice; and may be adapted without much difficulty to the necessities of our intercourse with the border tribes.

(To be continued.)

A singular dispute is now raging with great violence in Glasgow. The Magistrates having determined to erect a new Church in Enoch-square, appointed Mr. Cleveland, the statistician and superintendent of public works in Glasgow, to devise the plan, and direct the building; which he proceeded to do with universal approbation, until, in an unlucky moment, he resolved to introduce a window of beautiful stained glass. Not anticipating the least objection to this, either on the score of taste or piety, he did not divulge his design until it was completed, when a storm burst upon his devoted head, which has had no parallel since the time when the "good folk" of Glasgow raised their unanimous voices against the admission of an organ into one of their churches.

In both instances the offences were deemed "most popish, idolatrous, and abominable," not to be exceeded in the annals of the scarlet *Lady* of the seven hills. To such a height is this spirit carried in Glasgow, that crafty corruptionists take frequent advantage of it. On a recent occasion, when the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr were assembled to discuss the important subjects of the pluralities, and the induction of the very Reverend the Principal of the College to two livings, a learned orator who was friendly to pluralities (the unpopular side) addressed the listening thousands, as follows:—"Am I an enemy to the rights of the people? Am I an enemy to the purity of the Church? Am I hostile to the great cause of Christianity? What have I not done? I ask again, what have I not done? Did I not in the moment of danger step forward and successfully resist the introduction of an Organ into this very Church?"—Atlas, Jan. 20.

THE COLONIST.

EXTRACTS FROM PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

IN answer to Earl GREY, Earl DUDLEY said, he was extremely anxious to give all the satisfaction that he could consistent with his duty, on the important subject alluded to; but he trusted Earl Grey would be satisfied when he told him, for the present, that certain intentions had been announced on the part of Russia, which very much diminished the chance of maintaining the existing peace between Russia and the Porte. Government, however, had as yet received no accounts of those intentions having been carried into effect. That our hope of maintaining peace between Russia and the Porte had much diminished since the time when his Majesty's communication was made to their Lordships on the first day of the session, there was no doubt; but no account had yet been received of peace being actually violated.

STATE OF THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.

The Earl of DARNLEY observed that he had intimated, in the course of the present session, his intention of calling the attention of Parliament to the state of the population of Ireland, unless some measure should be brought forward by the Government. The noble duke had on that occasion stated, that it was not the intention of Government to introduce any measures, though it had been intimated that some measures of severity were to be brought forward. He hoped that such an intention was now entirely given up, notwithstanding measures of severity had been called for by some noble lords. He was satisfied, that during the Government of his noble friend justice would be impartially administered to both parties, and that he would satisfy their Lordships that the Irish could be much better governed by kindness than by severity. The only measure, as he understood, that was in contemplation, which could give relief to Ireland, was emigration. That measure might be of some practical relief, and it was not in the power of Parliament to adopt any effectual remedy for the very great evils which oppressed Ireland; but it was their Lordships' duty to consider whether any and what measures could be adopted to alleviate those evils. With that feeling strong on his mind, and finding that no measure was likely to be introduced by Government, or any noble lord of that House, he felt it his duty to call their Lordships' attention to the subject; and he now give notice, that he should on Friday the 25th of April, move their Lordships to appoint a Committee to inquire into the state of the population of Ireland, with a view to originate some measures for its improvement.

The Earl of LIMERICK deprecated any motion which was likely to stir up grievances, and expressed his decided intention to oppose the appointment of a Committee.

Lord REDE DALE said, there were two ways by which Ireland might be very materially benefited; one was giving them the markets of this country for their corn, and the other was making the law reign in Ireland.

IN reply to Sir R. WILSON, Mr. Secretary PEEL said, that there was no change whatever in his Majesty's determination to do all that lay in his power to give effect to the treaty of the 6th of June. (Cheers.) But when he was asked whether his Majesty would allow any circumstances to interfere with his views on this subject, this was a question which, as it referred to future, contingent, and hypothetical cases, it was impossible for him or any other Minister to answer. With regard to the rumoured changes in the relations between Turkey and Russia, it was sufficient for him to state, that no official information had reached this country on the subject; no declaration of war by Russia against Turkey had been received; nothing was known to have occurred to change the situation in which Russia stood at the time when the treaty of the 6th of June was concluded. Whatever apprehensions Sir Robert Wilson might entertain on the subject, Mr. Peel felt that he should best perform his duty by not discussing it until positive information was received by his Majesty's Government. (Hear, hear.) In answer to the other question, Mr. Peel stated, that previous to the battle of Navarino, orders were given to the Admiral commanding the combined squadron to institute a blockade of those ports in the Morea that were held by the Turks or Egyptians, and to prevent reinforcements being supplied to them. After the battle of Navarino those instructions were considered as remaining in full force, and they had been acted on by the commanders of the Allied squadron. With respect to the removal of persons from the Morea, to be employed as slaves, he had no hesitation in saying, that when, previous to the signature of the treaty of the 6th of July, his Majesty's Government learned that it was the intention of Turkey to remove from the Morea the female part of the population and the children, for the purpose of setting them in Egypt as slaves, a distinct notification was given to Ibrahim Pacha, that so violent and extreme an exercise of rights, if rights they could be called---that an act so repugnant to the established usage of civilized nations, when carrying on war, as that of converting captive women and children into slaves, never would be permitted by his Majesty, and that this country would certainly resist any attempt to carry such an object into effect. (Cheers.)

Lord MORPETH expressed himself much satisfied with Mr. Peel's explanations. The abandonment of the treaty would be disgraceful. He looked for no obstacle to its fulfilment even from Russia, still less from France and England.

PENRYN DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the order of the day for the further consideration of the report upon the bill.

Mr. J. STEWART rose to propose the introduction of a clause into the bill, for which he hoped to have the support of the noble lord with whom the bill had originated. It had been repeatedly declared in the discussions upon this bill, that Penryn was to be disfranchised on account of the proofs which had been laid before the House of the bribery and corruption so frequently practised there. Now, in transferring the franchise of that borough to Manchester, the House, to be consistent, should endeavour to guard against the prevalence of similar bribery and corruption there. It was with that view that he (Mr. Stewart) now rose to propose the introduction of a clause, rendering it imperative upon the members elected for Manchester to subscribe a declaration, before they took their seats in that House, to the effect that they had not procured their return by bribery or corruption, or by any other undue means. He was confident that the noble lord opposite---the advocate of Parliamentary reform and purity of election---would not oppose the introduction of such a clause. Its introduction would save Manchester, the adopted child of the noble lord, from falling into the errors which had produced the disfranchisement of Penryn. Mr. Stewart concluded by moving, that after the words in the bill "to vote at any election," the following clause should be introduced---" and be it further enacted, that the burgesses who shall be returned to serve in Parliament for the said borough, shall each be called upon, and required by the House of Commons, before taking their seats, to make and subscribe the following declaration:---I (A. B.) do solemnly declare, that I never gave, procured to be given, nor intended to give, through myself or others, directly or indirectly, any fee or reward to any of the electors of Manchester, to influence their votes at said election, and that it was not through any pecuniary consideration or promise that I was returned to serve in Parliament for said borough; and I declare, to the best of my knowledge, that I do not believe my return was procured or promoted at said election, by the interference, directly or indirectly, on the part of any peer of Parliament, or by that of any person acting upon his behalf."

Mr. D. W. HARVEY seconded the motion.

Sir J. NEWPORT could have no possible objection to the clause if made general, but he decidedly objected to it in its present limited shape, as it cast an imputation of corruption on the electors of Manchester.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY said, that if only a partial benefit was produced, the principle of reform would be recognized and promoted. He should be as anxious as the honourable baronet to apply it generally, but the opponents of reform always objected to any sweeping measure.

Mr. WARBURTON objected to the proposed clause; but he should not object to it if it were accompanied by a clause introducing the secret mode of voting by ballot, which would enable the poor to vote as they pleased, uninfluenced by the power or displeasure of the rich.

Mr. PEEL would, most decidedly, oppose the bill if it contained any such clause as that recommended by the honourable member for Bridport. What! did he mean that the electors should vote in secret? Nothing could be more unfair towards the electors of this country. Why should not the electors be at liberty on the hustings to state their reasons in giving their votes, and to canvass the conduct of the several candidates proposed for their choice? If such a principle were admitted into this bill, it should be then admitted generally. With respect to the clause before the House, he objected to it upon that ground particularly. If a general principle of this kind were to encumber the bill, it might affect the final success of the measure. It would not be just that the representatives of Manchester should be called upon to make such a declaration, while it was not proposed to any other member in that House.

Mr. HUME believed that the right hon. gentleman scarcely intended to convey the meaning which his words certainly bore. He objected to the principle of voting by ballot, and yet it was the course which this House adopted as the best and fairest, in the appointment of their secret committees. As to the regulation now under consideration, he would suggest to the honourable member opposite, not to press for a division, but to await the discussion of the general principle which he (Mr. Hume) would bring before the House on Monday, in the committee upon the bill for regulating the polls in cities and boroughs.

Mr. PEEL said, the election committees were certainly chosen by ballot; but generally, the committees of the House were not selected in that manner.

Mr. HUME instanced the secret committees.

Mr. PEEL admitted that such was the fact; but secret committees had not been appointed by the House for many years past. The right hon. gentleman, in conclusion, suggested to Lord J. Russell the propriety of altering the clause in the bill, which enabled the returning officer to stand as candidate at the election.

Lord J. RUSSELL maintained, that though the boroughreship was at present a mere honorary office, it was an appointment of the Court Leet, at which the Lord of the Manor presided, and as such, subject to his influence. To check his influence at those elections was the object of the clause.

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Sir J. SCARLETT thought it would be better to leave the Manchester Boroughreeve in the same condition with the Lord Mayor of London, and all other cities. To exclude him from being a candidate would be assimilating the office of Boroughreeve with that of Sheriff--a returning-officer--more than perhaps was admissible.

The House was then cleared for a division, and Mr. D. W. Harvey went out; the numbers then stood thus--for the clause 1; against it, 120.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE LAW.

On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the House went into a Committee on the bill to consolidate the laws relating to offences against the person.

The Marquis of Lansdowne moved that part of the clause empowering the judge to order the dissection of the body of a murderer be left out, leaving to the judge only the discretion of having the criminal hung in chains. From his communication with the medical profession, he understood that they would rather be without the limited assistance which the present law afforded, than allow a stigma to be attached to the dissection of the human body.

The Earl of Rosebery stated that having been one of a commission to inquire into the Edinburgh University, he could assure their Lordships that many medical students were obliged to fly to the Continent of the purpose of their education. So long as the infamy of dissection continued to be a part of the punishment for the worst offences, so long would one great operative cause prevent the supply of sufficient number of bodies for dissection to serve the purposes of science.

Lord Tenterden, though assenting to the amendment, wished the House to consider what might be the effect of it on the country. The applications made by surgeons to obtain the bodies of those who had been convicted of murder, for the purpose of dissection, proved that they had found some assistance by the law as it stood. Another point worthy of their Lordships' consideration was, the feeling of respect paid by the people to the bodies of their deceased relations--a feeling, he thought, which ought to be encouraged.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Lord Tenterden proposed an amendment in the clause relative to the concealment of the birth of illegitimate children. There had, he observed, been cases where some difficulty had arisen in proving the alleged illegitimacy. He proposed, therefore, that the clause should be made applicable generally to all cases of concealment of birth. He also proposed another amendment in the same clause--viz. that the party should be put upon her trial, either upon the Coroner's Inquest or the indictment, in the discretion of the judge.

The amendments were agreed to.

The House then went into a committee upon the bill for amending the law of evidence.

The Marquis of Lansdowne observed, there was but one amendment in the bill now under consideration, which he wished to propose; and its object was to extend the evidence of Moravians to criminal as well as civil cases, so as to put them on an equality with the Quakers in this respect.

The amendment was then put an agreed to, as was also one which had reference to the other clause of the bill--viz. that enabling a party whose handwriting had been forged, to give evidence on the trial of an indictment for the forgery, notwithstanding any interest he might have in the document forged. The amendment excepted the case of a party convicted of perjury.

Both bills were ordered to be recommitted on Wednesday next. Adjourned to Monday.

SCIENCE OF ANATOMY.

Mr. Dugdale presented a petition from the surgeons of Birmingham, complaining of the inconvenience arising to the profession from a want of subjects for dissection, and praying for the adoption of some measure to give a regular supply of bodies for anatomy.

Sir R. Fergusson supported the prayer of the petition, as of vital importance to the community.

Sir J. Yorke thought that if individuals should be permitted to sell their bodies, the surgeons might always possess a plentiful supply; a pauper would not be likely to resist the offer of ten guineas while living, for the purchase of his person when dead.

Mr. Warburton said it was his intention to move for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the means of remedying this complaint.

EXPENSE OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSIONS IN CANADA.

Mr. Hume presented a petition from the Reverend Cornelius Griffin, similar to the one presented last week in the other House by Lord King. Mr. Hume thought it would be advisable to refer the subject to the Committee of Finance.

Mr. Wilmot Horton remarked, that as the estimates connected with this expenditure would come before the Finance Committee, Mr. Hume should have a full opportunity of inquiring into all the particulars belonging to it: but it would be giving too much importance to the petition to make it the subject of a special reference.

TURKEY.

An answer to the Turkish war-proclamation has appeared in the journal published at St. Petersburg in the French language, through which the Russian Government condescends to speak to the more intelligent classes of its own subjects, and to foreign nations without committing itself officially. In reality, therefore, though not in form, it may be considered as the Russian declaration of war. The subjects of complaint, which may be called the grounds of hostility, are mostly founded on the Turkish document--its incitement of the Mahomedan subjects of Russia to revolt, its avowal of bad faith in the negotiations concerning Greece, its declaration that the treaty of Akerman has never been held by Turkey as binding; to which are added--the shutting of the Bosphorus to the Russian flag and commerce, the seizure of Russian property at Constantinople, and the expulsion of Russian subjects from the Ottoman empire. For these injuries, Russia, "without departing from the letter or the spirit of the Treaty of London," claims a separate redress by force of arms; and she takes care to lay down her objects with sufficient latitude to cover any extent of warfare that her policy may find convenient. She will be her own umpire.

Before the arrival of the semi-official journal from St. Petersburg, our Ministers had been questioned in Parliament as to the diminished chances of peace. Mr. FEEL's answer seemed to imply, that whatever might be suspected, no actual change in the relations of the East of Europe had occurred since the opening of the session; but Earl DUDLEY said, "that our hope of maintaining peace between Russia and the Porte had much diminished since the time when his Majesty's communication was made to their Lordships on the first day of the session, there was no doubt."

A more favourable view of the posture of affairs in the East is communicated in our report of private foreign correspondence, inserted in the preceding page.

The advices from Portugal are still without any direct acts of violation of the constitution by Don MIGUEL; but they furnish intelligible evidence of his hostile feelings. He has dissolved the Chambers, which were eminently Constitutional. They have separated, however, without passing a budget; and this circumstance, in the impoverished state of the Royal treasury, leaves the Prince in woful plight for playing the usurper.

Parliament, it is understood, will adjourn for the Easter holidays on Thursday next, till Monday the 21st of April.

Accounts have been received from the Blossom frigate, Captain Beechey, stating the arrival of that ship at St. Blas, in December last, from Behring's Straits. Captain Beechey entered Kotzobue's Inlet, and sustained very severe and bad weather, which prevented the Blossom penetrating so far as she did in the summer of 1826, in search of Captain Franklin and his party. Captain Beechey fell in with some natives who were extremely hostile, and from whose conduct fears were entertained that the party he was in quest of had been destroyed by those ferocious people. After remaining as long as possible, the Blossom left the coast, and proceeded to the southward, and may be expected home in the course of the summer. Captain Beechey, his officers, and crew, were all in good health.

PORTUGAL.

Despatches from Sir F. Lamb and Sir W. Clinton, with papers and letters from Lisbon to the 16th instant, were received on Monday last. On the 14th, Prince Miguel dissolved both the Chambers, in virtue, as he says in his communication to the Duke de Cadaval, of the powers vested in him by the Constitution. That this exercise of a Constitutional right is for the purpose of facilitating the commission of an act hostile to the Constitution, is generally believed. At least it is a suspicious act; for the Chamber had been eminently Constitutional, and it was supposed some motion would have been made in each, to declare the nation in a state of danger, and to express the grateful sense entertained by the Legislature of the protection of the British.

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The French Papers contain intelligence virtually later than the above, though nominally of the same date. The *Moniteur* of Tuesday, whilst it confirms the account of the disorders at Lisbon, adds, that no proof has been afforded of its being Don Miguel's intention to yield to the unconstitutional excesses of the populace. The *Moniteur* praises the English Ambassador's precaution in sending away the 50,000*l.*; but says, that the Regent renewed his promise to govern according to the Charter in the same Council in which he signed the decree for dissolving the Chambers.

THE KING'S LEVEE.—His Majesty held a levee on Thursday afternoon, at St. James's Palace; which, owing to the favourable state of the weather, and the rareness of the occurrence, but principally, we believe, owing to the anxiety of the nobility and gentry to pay their respects to our Sovereign, was very numerously attended. At half-past one, the Horse Guards drew up before the eastern avenue of the Palace, with their band playing martial airs, and a long string of carriages commenced setting down company. The Foot Guards were drawn up in the Palace-yard, St. James's-street; and the members of the Royal Family, Foreign Ambassadors, his Majesty's Ministers, and such of the nobility as have the privilege of the *entree*, commenced arriving at the western avenue. Amongst them we observed his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester; Prince Polignac, the French Ambassador; Prince Esterhazy, the Austrain Ambassador, accompanied by Baron Newman and Prince Schwartzenberg; Prince Lieven, the Russian Ambassador, and suite; Baron Bulow, the Prussian Ambassador, Count Palmella, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Spanish, Neapolitan, Sardinian, and Dutch Ambassadors; the American, Brazilian, Mexican, and Colombian Ministers; the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London; the Duke of Wellington, Norfolk, Northumberland, Leeds, St. Albans, Montrose, and Athol; Mr. Secretary Peel, Earl Dudley, and Mr. Secretary Huskisson; the Lord Chancellor; Earl Bathurst; Lord Melville, Ellenborough, Aberdeen, and Palmerston; Mr. Goulburn, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Herries: the Earl of Eldon; Marquises Wellesley, Winchester, Hertford, Camden, and Lansdowne; Lords Hill, Beresford, and Bexley; Viscount Sidmouth; Lords Bloomfield, Colchester, and Farnborough; the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Advocate-General, Lord Lowther, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Mr. Stratford Canning, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Sturges Bourne, Lord Heytesbury, Mr. Lamb, Sir Wm. Clinton, Lord Gw. dyr, and a great number of military and naval officers, noblemen and gentlemen. The Duke of Wellington having had an accident in stepping out of his carriage the other evening, in going to the House of Lords, when his foot slipped, and precipitated him with some degree of violence against a pillar, his Grace was obliged to wear a small patch on a prominent part of his face—notwithstanding which, the Duke looked in good spirits. The Marquess of Wellesley has likewise much improved in his looks since his marriage and absence in Ireland. His Lordship, as well as Prince Esterhazy, amused themselves in chatting with Townsend, the police-officer. The Prince wore a hussar uniform, and his equipage and attendants attracted much notice. Prince Polignac is a handsome man; But Prince Lieven's countenance appeared grave and thoughtful. The Earl of Eldon looked uncommonly cheerful, far more than he did whilst presiding in the Court of Chancery. His Lordship was dressed in black. The Marquis of Hertford was the first nobleman that left the Court; and his frame, once so athletic, seemed to have lost much of its vigour; his Lordship was lame. In fact, more instances of lameness were observable amongst the courtiers attending the levee of Thursday, than have been witnessed on former occasions. Mr. Secretary Huskisson seemed improved in health; Lord Goderich's countenance indicated not the slightest regret for the loss of place as premier; and the Marquis of Lansdowne stepped into his coach without relaxing a single muscle of his face. The Marquises of Winchester and Camden, and Lord Melville, were accompanied by their sons, as was the Duke of Montrose; but age and infirmity seemed to be creeping on the latter nobleman. St. James's-street and Pall-mall were crowded all day with carriages and company; and the windows of the club-houses were fully occupied.—*Morning Herald.*

His Majesty was habited in a blue regimental dress, wearing the insignia of several English and Foreign Orders, and was surrounded by all his Great Officers of State, the Equerries in Waiting, and Messrs. Messenger and Dobell, the State Pages. The Marquis of Winchester, Groom of the Stole, and Earl Mount Charles, were the Lords in Waiting, and introduced the numerous presentations, and announced the visitors to his Majesty. The Duke of St. Albans appeared in the splendid costume of Grand Falconer of England, with his gold chain and medal. The Duke of Norfolk carried his baton as Earl Marshal. All the naval officers appeared in their new regulation uniform. The levee concluded about five o'clock, when his Majesty left for the State Rooms.—*Court Circular.*

His Majesty was in excellent health and spirits, and the ceremony, long as it was, and therefore in some measure fatiguing to the strongest constitution, did not seem to be oppressive to his Majesty. The presentations amounted at least to between three and four hundred. We have been more particular upon this occasion, because so many reports had been circulated for the last two months respecting his Majesty's health, that the public mind,

particularly in the distant parts of the empire, began to be anxious and uneasy. There is no cause for uneasiness; his Majesty's general health is excellent. So mixed up is his Majesty with all his subjects—he is so thoroughly the object of their veneration and affection—his attachment to the Constitution has been so proved—he has afforded such frequent instances of his regard for the glory, the independence, and the happiness of all his people—he governs in justice, but in justice so tempered with mercy—that at no former period of our history was the prayer of the nation for the long continuance of the health and reign of the Sovereign more deep and universal. Long live the King!—*Courier.*

* That prominence vulgarly called the *snæc*. His grace had previously appeared in the House of Lords with a bandage over the "part."

COLOMBIA.—Accounts from Colombia present a highly favourable description of the useful influence exercised by Bolivar upon the condition of every province in the republic. Every where order, industry, and harmony were returning, abuses were checked, the taxes were collected and appropriated to their lawful objects, the authority of Government was enforced without violence, and the troops which had accompanied the Liberator to Bogota, were, with the exception of a single regiment, sent back to their respective stations. The financial state of the country was so fast improving, that all expenses were provided for out of the public revenue, "Without touching the funds destined for the English dividends."

We are very glad to hear, what we are somewhat slow in believing, that any such funds are in existence, and the meeting of the "Grand Convention" was looked for with eagerness, as an effectual cure for many evils which no hand but that of the Legislature could touch without encroaching on its office. General Bolivar appears to have been deeply affected by Mr. Canning's death, and immediately on hearing of it wrote a letter of warm condolence to Colonel Campbell, His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires.

NATIONAL DISTINCTIONS.

In the *Hue and Cry* of January 22, a list of 102 deserters is advertised. Of these there are—English, 34; Irish, 52; Scotch, 16. The colour of the eyes is thus described;—

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.
Hazel	11	13	6
Gray	17	19	8
Blue	3	18	1
Brown	2	2	1
Dark	0	1	0
Not described	1	0	0

The colour of the hair is thus described:—

	English.	Irish.	Scotch.
Black	1	0	1
Dark	1	1	0
Dark Brown	7	12	4
Brown	16	24	5
Light Brown	6	9	1
Fair	2	6	5
Not described	1	0	0

Of the 16 Scotch, 6 have long necks; of the 52 Irish, 12 have long necks; of the 34 English, 7 have long necks. Most of the Irish are described as having short necks.

Described as having large and wide mouths:—English, 3; Irish, 19; Scotch, none.

Nearly all the long-necked Scotch are weavers and spinners.

The chief peculiarities appearing in this list are, that the Irish have as frequently blue eyes as gray or hazel, while the blue eyes among the English and Scotch are to the grey as one to six,—that the Irish monopolize all the wide mouths,—that there are more fair-haired men among the Scotch than among the Irish, and more among the Irish than the English.

LORD MANSFIELD.—There might be some little affectation in Lord Mansfield, when he would sometimes take no notes during a trial; and it did give offence, when he carelessly took a paper out of his pocket to read, and seemed to pay no attention to what was going on; but what was the astonishment, when he got up, and in his usual manner asked, "Have you done?" and then would go through a long examination, and recapitulate the whole evidence with the strictest accuracy. Even his enemies were struck with admiration, and he had many; for the tax of enmity was very freely evaded on his superiority.—*Craddock's Memoirs*, Vol. IV.

THE COLONIST.

A PATHETIC BALLAD. (By Mr. Thomas Hood.)

'Twas in the middle of the night,
To sleep young William tried,
When Mary's ghost came stealing in,
And stood at his bed-side
O William dear! O William dear!
My rest eternal ceases;
Alas! my everlasting peace
Is broken into pieces!
I thought the last of all cares
Would end with my last minute;
But though I went to my long home,
I didn't stay long in it.
The body-snatchers they have come,
And made a snatch at me;
It's very hard them kind of men
Wo'n't let a body be.
You thought that I was buried deep,
Quite decent like and chary;
But from her grave in Mary-Bone,
They've come and boned your Mary.
The arm that used to take your arm
Is took to Dr Vyse;
And both my legs are gone to walk
The hospital at Guy's.
I vow'd that you should have my hand,
But fate gives us denial;
You'll find it there, at Dr Bell's,
In spirits and a vial.
As for my feet, the little feet
You used to call so pretty,
There's one, I know, in Bedford Row,
The other's in the city.
I can't tell where my head is gone,
But Doctor Carpue can;
As for my trunk, it's all pack'd up,
To go by Pickford's van.
I wish you'd go to Mr. P.
And save me such a ride;
I don't half like the outside place
They've took for my inside.
The cock it crows—I must be gone!
My William, we must part!
But I'll be yours in death, although
Sir Astley has my heart.
Don't go to weep upon my grave,
And think that there I be;
They haven't left an atom there
Of my anatomic.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals in Table Bay.

June 2.—COATHAM, brig, J. Duward, Bordeaux, March 5, this port. Cargo, wines & brandy. Passengers, Messrs. Benazeck, Rey, and Andebert. Agents, Nisbet & Dickson.

Ditto.—HEBE, brig, S. Richmond, Downs, March 2, this port. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Mrs. Barret and 2 children.

Brings a mail, and likewise the mail of the 'Charles Jamieson', which vessel was wrecked about the 12th March, on the Island of St. Jago; crew and passengers saved, and were going to Rio to ship themselves for the Cape.

The 'William Parker,' 'Nimble,' and 'Willa,' to sail about the end of March, and 'Royal George' was ready for sea.

Agents, Harrington & Gadney.

3.—VICTORY, ship, J. Farquharson, Portsmouth, April 2, Madras and Calcutta. Passengers, Messrs. Parkins, Russel, Harrington, and Savary; Misses Piggott & M'Leod, Capt. Walsted, Messrs. Savary, Colvin, Parker, [La Touche, French, Hullet, Lewes, Baker, Vaughan, Collinson, Dove, Cooper, Hampton, Rogers, Glasscock, Polkington, Berries, Walker, Bennet, Singer, and servants, and 6 Rank and File 11th Light Dragoons.

Agents, Borradailes & Co.

3.—COVENTRY, brig, J. Pardie, St. Helena, May 16, this port.—Passenger Mr. Gordon. Agents, Borradailes & Co.

4.—GEORGE, cutter, S. Dury, Saldanha Bay, June 4, this port. Cargo grain.

Sailed out of Table Bay.

June 5.—VICTORY, J. Farquharson, to Madras and Calcutta.

6.—IONIA, brig, to New South Wales.

7.—BURONG, ship, W. Lister, to Batavia.

Arrivals in Simons Bay.

June 2.—SPEKE, R. Harmin, Penang March 8, London. Cargo, pepper, &c.—Passengers, Misses Bunbury, Ince, and Mrs. Harmin.

3.—THORNE, ship, W. Johnson, Bombay 22d Feb., to London. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Messrs. M'Kenzie and Bromicet.

6.—MINSTREL, C. Astial, from London March 20, to Calcutta. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Messrs. Frazer, Guthrie, Wyllie, and Ross, cadets; Mr. Carter, Davidson, and White.

7.—EXCHANGE, English brig, John Touzel, from Bordeaux, to Table Bay. Cargo, brandies, wines, silks, &c.

MARKET PRICES.

Aloe, per pond.....	Aloes, per lb.	4½ to 5½
Amandelen, per 1000.....	Almonds, per 1000,.....	2½ — 1½
Appelen, per lb.	Apples, per lb.	3 — 4
Abrikozen, ditto.....	Apricots, ditto	3 — 4
Aardappelen, per muid.....	Potatoes, per muid,.....	4½ — 5½
Azy, per legger..	Vinegar, per leag.,	37 — 3½
Balken, per stuk	Beams, each,.....	7 —
Boonen, per mud	Beans, per mud	6½ — 12
Besjeswasch, per lib.	Berry Wax, per lb.	10 — 12
Boter, ditto	Butter, per lb.	27 — 31
Brandewyn, per leger.....	Brandy, per leaguer.....	70 — 73½
Erwten, per mud	Peas, per mud,	8 — 20
Garst, ditto	Barley, per mud,	3½ — 4
Hoenders per stuk	Hens, each	4 — 4
Eouden en Makou- wen, ditto	Ducks, and Mus- covy ditto ditto.....	4 — 12
Ganzen, ditto	Geese, ditto,	1½ — 14
Kalkoenen, ditto	Turkeys, ditto	2½ — 4
Houtskolen, per zak.....	Charcoal, per sack,.....	4 — 1
Hooi, per 100 pond.....	Hay, per 100 lbs... ..	1½ — 2
clouing, ditto	Honey, per lb.	16 — 31½
Haver, per mud	Cats, per mud,	3 — 3½
Kaf, per 15 zak	Chaff, per 16 sacks,.....	28 — 35
Kazen, Kaap, p. lb.	Cheese, Cape, p. lb.	6 — 12
Kalk, Schulpe, per halfaam	Lime, Shell, per half- aum,	12 — 22
— Steen.....	— Stone, ditto,	1 — 1
Koorn, 10 mudden.....	Wheat, 10 muids,.....	76 — 92
Linzen, per mud	Lentil, per mud,.....	10 — 12
Meel, fyn, per 100 ponden	Flour, fine, per 100 lbs.	7 — 8
Melies, per mud	Maize, per mud,.....	5 — 5½
Olfant's Tanden, pe pond	Elephants' Teeth,.....	1 — 1½
Okkernoten, per 100.....	Walnuts, per 100	16 — 19½
Peren, per pond	Pears, per lb.	2 — 4
Persiken, ditto	Peaches, ditto	2 — 4
Planken, per voet.....	Planks, per foot,	6 — 7
Rozynen, per pond,	Raisins, per lb.	5 — 6
Rogge, per Mud	Rye per mud,	31 — 42
Stroo, per 16 sak.....	Straw, per 16 sacks,.....	18 — 28
Tabak, per pond	Tobacco, per lb.	12 — 15½
Uyen, per mud	Onions, per mud,	2½ — 3½
Vederen, Struis, per stuk	Feathers, Ostrich,.....	each,
— Bedde, per lb.	— Bed, per lb.	1 — 1
Varkens, gemeste	Pigs, fattened, each,	15 — 20
ongemeste	— unfattened,	6 — 7
— speen	— suckling,	1½ — 2
Vet, of Talk, per pond	Suet, or Tallow, per lb.	16 — 18½
Vygen, per pond,.....	Figs, per lb.	6 — 8
Tyger, Leeuwen, en Struis, per stuk	Lion, Tiger, and Os- trich Skins, each,	2½ — 4½
Droge Ossenhuiden,	Dry Ox Hides,	3 — 6
— Bokkevelen.	— Buck Skins	4 — 1
Wyn, ordinaire	Winer, ordinary,	45 — 50
Wol, Schapen, p. lb.	Wool, Sheep, per lb.	18 — 20½
Zurlimoenzap, per halfaam	Lemon Juice, per halfaam	7 — 8 ½
Zoellemoenen, p. 100.....	Oranges, per 100,	2 — 12
Zout, per mud	Salt, per mud,	3 — 5
Zuolleder, per halve huid	Sole Leather, per half hide	3 — 4
Zeep, per pond	Soap, per lb.	12 — 14½

CHRISTENINGS.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Tuesday, 8th June, 1828, by
Rev. GEO. HOUH, M. A., Colonial Chaplain.

A Daughter of Mr. Thomas Curry, Baptised CECILIA.

A Son of Mr. Sam. Drury, Baptised JOHN THOMAS.

1828.

June 5. Susannah, Widow of the late Thomas Bottom, aged 38 Years
6 Months and 24 Days.

5. John Bean, aged 20 Years, and 6 Months.

CAPE TOWN:

Printed and Published (for the Proprietor) at GEORGE Gause's,
Market Square:—where Advertisements are received.



THE CO.

No. 30.

TUESDAY, JUNE 17,

THE COMMISSION SALES, HELD BY

MR. REEVES,

ON WEDNESDAY MORNINGS & FRIDAY AFTERNOONS,
will be continued as usual.

And every care taken to provide such assortments of articles in
requisition, as to make them well worthy the attention of all ranks of
people.

To obviate any misunderstanding that may arise respecting Conditions
of Sale, the following will be strictly adhered to, except when the
proprietor of any property chooses to give Credit, which shall always be
announced previous to its being put up.

Conditions of Sale.

1st Every article on which Bidding is received to be knocked down
to the highest Bidder.

2d All Goods Sold as they are, and no allowance made for damage
or breakage.

3d Purchasers to declare their names and residences, if required.

4th Every article or Lot must be paid for within 3 days after the Sale
and if required, a deposit of 25 per cent., or the whole amount to be
paid for on the spot before the goods are removed.

5th All purchasers over the amount of 50 Rds. will be allowed 1 1/2 per
cent., or 3 months Interest on the amount purchased.

6th All Goods to be taken away at the purchaser's expense and risk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that purchasers who do not pay their
accounts before 3 o'clock on the 3d day after Sale, will be considered
as defaulters, and must in future bring money in their pockets. All
accounts, lying, over unpaid after the third day will be proceeded for by
Summons; without distinction of persons.

N.B. Mr. REEVES takes this opportunity to mentioning that as his
sole object in taking out a license to act as Auctioneer was in furtherance of
his views as a Commission Agent, he must decline any application to act
as Auctioneer, except in the capacity also of Agent.

CAPE SOAP & CANDLES, &c. &c.

TO be Sold at Mr. REEVES' Commission Sale of WEDNESDAY
MORNING the 18th Inst. 1000lb. Good Cape Soap in Lots, of 100lb.
several Boxes of Cape Candles, some very superior English Cheese, and
about 50 Loaves of Refined Sugar of superior quality, & European fresh
Hams, all without the least Reserve.

Together with the usual variety of Sugar, Rice, Coffee, Green Paint &
White Lead, Manufactures & Commission Goods as may be offered.

CLOTHS.

TO be Sold at Mr. REEVES' Sale TO-MORROW, the 18th, a variety
of Cloths & Cassimeres in suitable Lengths for Coats, Surtouts, Pantaloons,
&c. &c. Without Reserve.

KITCHEN FURNITURE, &c. &c.

RECEIVED per *Hebe*, and for Sale at the Stores of JOHN SYME,
tinned Iron Soup Pots, Stew and Sauce Pans, Kitchen Boilers, Tea
and Fish Kettles, Coffee Mills, Cinder Shovels, Sad Irons, tinned Skewers,
Larding Pins, Pest Cutters, patent Strainers, (superior to hair Sieves,)
patent and O. G. Dish Covers; oblong Block Tin and Brass Tea Kettles,
with Stands, cushion and oval Cheese Toasters, Jelly Moulds, Coffee
Filterers and Biggins, Tea Pots, Tureens, Cullenders, Nursery Lamps,
Carriage Lamps, Hand Lanterns, japanned Candlesticks, round and
square Spice Boxes, Children's Cups with Names, Bread Baskets, Knife
Trays, covered Jugs, Sugar and Sandwich Boxes, &c. &c.
13, Plein-street, June 5, 1828.

NOTICE is hereby
been pleased to grant
Commercial Exchange, &
ation the propriety and exp
Great Britain for a Legislat.

The Meeting to com.

SALE

FRENCH SILK

THE Public Sale advertised to take
place on FRIDAY the 20th Instan

JUST Received per *Henry*, & on Sale a.
York Hams, Warwickshire & Pine Chees,
Pickles, Sauces, Pickled Tongues & Tripe, 1
Starch, White Lead, Venetian Red, Pale ground
Green Verditer, fine Green Paint in 2lb. Jars, Ivor
seed Oil, Turpentine, 0--00--000 Dusters
wash Brushes, Harper & Bell's Celebrated India Port
Bottled Stout Porter, Brown Stout & double brown Stout
fine & real Cognac Brandy, warranted; also, the following
& White Cottons, Ginghams, Velveteens, Corderoy,
Lace, Silks, superfine Cloths, Baize, Blankets, Rugs, Flan,
Bombazets and Shalloons, superfine Plated & Wool Hats, Tape
Reeves & Sons Water Colours, Drawing Paper & Instruments,
Desks, Souflets, Bill Cases, Pocket Books, the English Encyclopedia
Plates, 11 Vols. bound in Calf, Foolsceap, Pot- & Post Paper &
Perfumery, fine Snuff, Fancy Biscuits in Tin Boxes, Hoffmans' Preserv
& Rum Shrub, Fields' Cider & Perry, Yellow Soap, Day & Martin's
Blacking, Shoe Brushes, Nail & Tooth do. Curled Horse Hair, Hair Seating
& Hair Brooms, Chair Webb, Glue, Black Lead & Stone Crucibles, Shoe
makers' Thread, Bristles, & Heel Balls, Ironmongery, Tinware, an excellent
assortment of Saddlery, Window Glass 9 1/2--10 1/2--12 1/2 10 & 16 1/4.
No. 19, Burg-street.

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For Families, Invalids, Captains of Ships, &c. and par-
ticularly adapted for Country Districts.

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opinions of the most distinguished Physicians; containing also a copious Col-
lection of approved Prescriptions, Medical Management of Children, Treatment
of all Casualties, most effectual Methods of rendering assistance in case of
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forming a comprehensive Medical Guide for the use of the Clergy, Families,
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By T. J. GRAHAM, M. D. &c.

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feel much pleasure in the certainty that it will prove extensively useful; it is
certainly very far above the celebrated Buchan's." *London Literary Chronicle*,
October.

"In the opinion of a respectable Physician, well known in our connexion,
it is enriched with much of all that modern practice has ascertained to be
valuable; and is not only incomparably superior to Buchan's, but also to
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"It will be found a very valuable acquisition to the Family Library, and
no Medicine Chest, at home or abroad, ought to be considered complete
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Just Imported, and for Sale by L. COOKS & CO. and G. GRANIE,
Bookseller, Market Square.

The Colonist.

CAPE TOWN, JUNE 17, 1828.

98th REGIMENT.

On Wednesday, the 11th instant, the half-yearly Inspection of the 98th Regt.,—commanded by Lieut.-Col. Fane,—by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, took place at Green Point. This Corps performed several difficult manœuvres, some with particularly good effect, and all with considerable readiness and celerity.

The General, we understand, was much pleased with the internal arrangements of the regiment, as well as with its performance in the field, which latter seemed to give general satisfaction to a number of spectators, whom the fineness of the morning had collected.

THE N. W. GALE.—On Saturday last the barometer gave evident indications of approaching bad weather: it continued gradually to fall during the day, and towards evening the wind shifted to N. W. and kept increasing in violence, until at midnight it blew a perfect gale. The wind raged with great violence during the whole of Saturday night, and at day-light it was discovered that the "Walsingham" had gone ashore nearly opposite the Military Hospital. She had a great part of her cargo on board, and would have sailed for London in the course of this week: she is a total wreck; but the cargo, consisting chiefly of wine, it is expected, will be nearly all saved. About 1 o'clock on Sunday the "Ada," from Bristol, parted, and came ashore near the Wharf: she is fortunately nearly empty, and little fear is entertained of her being got safely off. During the night the "Importer" also ran ashore below where the Walsingham is lying.

Throughout Monday the wind blew with unabated violence, and the greatest fears were entertained for the safety of all the vessels in the Bay. The "Henry" and "Kerswill" were in most imminent danger, both vessels having drifted very considerably—the former has also lost her rudder.

Attempts were made to send off anchors and cables to the ships in distress, but notwithstanding the most determined perseverance of the boatmen, they could not get through the tremendous surf which was rolling into the bay. In one of these attempts, a man was washed out of a boat, and with difficulty escaped with his life. He was brought ashore insensible, but on the usual remedies being resorted to, he showed symptoms of recovery. The "Exchange" and the "Orange Grove" were riding very heavily yesterday afternoon, and the latter had drifted towards the shore.

At sun-set the wind had so greatly abated, that but little apprehension of further mischief was entertained.

A Jesuit one day found a Brazilian woman in extreme old age and almost at the point of death. Having catechised her, instructed her (as he conceived) in the nature of Christianity, and completely taken care of her soul, he began to inquire whether there was any kind of food which she could take? "Grandam," said he, "if I were to get you a little sugar new, or a mouthful of some of our nice things which we bring from beyond sea, do you think you could eat it?"—"Ah, my grandson," said the old convert, "my stomach goes against every thing. There is but one thing which I fancy I could touch. If I had the little hand of a little tender Tapuya boy, I think I could pick the little bones, but wo is me, there is nobody to go out and shoot one for me!"—Southey's *History of Brazil*.

THE GRADYS.—Young Mr. Grady, we understand, has again left his wife, and returned to his father, and is now under the paternal roof in Merrion-square.—*Dublin Morning Post*.

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WILLIAM
Wilder at the
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Contract, or

to leave the Colony, re-
sent in immediately to No. 7

man, to wait on a Gentleman, and
only at this Office.

Chandler, begs to inform his Friends
able him to execute extensive orders with
ced to extend his manufacturing branch,
premises, No. 44, Strand-street, next to
strict diligence in his business, and using the
a continuance of that support which he has so
for which he returns his sincere thanks.
Be also carried on at No. 8, Plein-street, as usual.

nts relating to the under-mentioned Insolvent

ACOTS DE VILLIERS, Dr., and ANDRIES FRANCOIS.
RS, Jan's Son, from the 9th June, and BERNARDUS
and JOHANNES STEPHANUS LE RICHE, J. D's, 14 days
3th Instant, will be open at this Office for the inspection of
ors, and those concerned, agreeably to the 44th, 45th, and 46th
of the Sequestrator's Instructions, for a term of Fourteen Days
e date of these Presents.

ce of the Commissioner for adjusting the Affairs of the late Se-
strator's and Joint Sequestrators Department, 12th and 19th June 1828.
F. S. WATERMEYER, Commissioner.

FREE EXPORTATION OF GRAIN.

The "Gazette" of Friday last contains the following important Ordinance:

Ordinance of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for Regulating the Importation and Exportation of GRAIN and FLOUR in this Colony.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to remove all obstacles to the Import and Export of Grain and Flour, into, and from the several Ports of this Colony: Be it therefore enacted, by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, that from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the Proclamation of the 8th February, 1822, and the Government Advertisement of the 20th March, 1818, shall be repealed, and the same are hereby repealed accordingly.

II. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any Person to Export all kinds of Grain, Pulse, and Flour from any or the Ports of this Colony, free of all Custom Duties and Charges, (Permits and Wharfage excepted,) and without any special Licence or authority to that effect.

III. And be it further enacted, That from and after the time aforesaid, a Duty of Sixpence per Muid of 180 Dutch Pounds, shall be charged upon all Grain, (excepting Rice, which shall remain at the present Duty of 10 per Cent. *ad valorem*,) and One Shilling and Sixpence per Barrel of 182 Dutch Pounds, on all Flour lawfully Imported into any of the Ports of this Colony.

THE COLONIST.

PUBLIC MEETING.

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT FOR A REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

ON Saturday last a Public Meeting was convened in the Commercial Hall, for the purpose of considering of the propriety of petitioning Parliament to use its intercession with the Home Government, to extend to this Colony the benefit of a House of Assembly.

About 11 o'clock there were nearly 400 persons assembled, and the business of the day was opened by its being proposed that Mr. J. J. L. Smuts (the Secretary of the Orphan Chamber) should take the Chair; on that gentleman declining, Mr. H. Cloete, the Barrister, was nominated Chairman.

On his taking the Chair, Mr. Cloete stated to the Meeting the object for which it was called together, and briefly adverted to the advantages which the Colony would derive from a House of Assembly. We had been characterised as not being yet ripe for such an institution; but if it were remembered by whom this had been asserted, it would create no surprise. Had King John, prior to signing Magna Charta, been asked whether he considered the Barons, who were wresting that important instrument from him, qualified to exercise the functions of Senators, he would have replied in similar terms, and have characterised them as a set of ignorant barons, many of whom could neither read nor write, and were consequently unfit to manage the affairs of the country. After a few more observations, the Chairman said he hoped that every gentleman would be allowed a fair and impartial hearing.

The Petition was then read—in the Dutch language by Mr. de Wet—and in the English by Mr. S. B. Venning—a copy of which is subjoined.

The reading of the Petition having been concluded, Mr. BUCKTON rose, and in a speech of considerable length, in the course of which he expressed himself in favor of the object for which the Meeting was assembled, made some objections to the wording of the Petition, which he did not consider was sufficiently explicit; he would be glad to learn in what language the discussions in the House were to be carried on. This he deemed an important point; for besides the English and Dutch languages being spoken here, there was a part of the Colony in which, he had the authority of one of the Judges for declaring, neither the one nor the other tongue was used. How was the Representative of these people to make himself understood? The speaker then entered into some elaborate details to show that all male slaves above 21 should be eligible to vote at Elections for Members; if gentlemen would glance at their numbers,—the slaves forming nearly one-third of the population of the Colony—he thought that manifest injustice would be done by excluding them from voting. He concluded by submitting to the Meeting three amendments—which, at a subsequent period of the day, were unanimously rejected: for that which had for its object the extending to all persons (slave as well as free) the right of voting for Representatives—one hand only was held up.

Mr. DE WET, in a short but energetic speech, combatted the arguments of the last speaker—whom he charged with raising the objections he had, for the purpose of casting among the Meeting the apple of discord. He regretted his inability to give full force to his sentiments in the English language; but said that a reference to the comparative Ignorance which pervaded those parts of Europe where the people had a voice in legislation, during the middle ages, would be sufficient to show the utter futility of urging that as an objection against the boon being extended to this Colony, in which, he maintained, a far greater degree of civilization existed, than at the periods to which he had adverted; with regard to the objection of the last speaker, as to two different languages being used in carrying on the discussions in a Legislative Assembly, he, Mr. DE WET, as well as many of his countrymen, had seen the practicability thereof, in the Netherlands, where the Members of the Southern Provinces

usually carry on discussions in French; and those of the Northern, in Dutch: and he begged to observe, that this practice was carried on in a country which was ruled, as a British Peer had lately observed, by the wisest King on the Continent.

Mr. BRAND endeavored to enforce the necessity of our having a voice in the legislation of the Colony, by referring to the power given, by a recent Ordinance, to one Magistrate, of inflicting the disgrace of Flogging upon any individual whom he might find guilty of even a trifling offence, without that individual possessing the means of appealing to any other tribunal. He characterised this as monstrous power to invest in any one individual; and saw no remedy for it but that contemplated by the present Meeting:—

A. OLIPHANT, esq. (the Attorney General) had not the slightest wish to interrupt Mr. Brand, but as he seemed to doubt whether, by the law of England, Magistrates possessed the power of inflicting corporal punishment—he begged to read to him a paragraph from a Newspaper upon which he had accidentally laid his hand: the paragraph stated, that at the Petty Sessions holden at Romsey, two or three individuals, for minor offences, were sentenced by Two Magistrates, to be whipped and imprisoned, &c. The learned gentleman said he regretted that corporal punishment still remained a part of the law of England; but his opinion was, that in this Colony, where the public roads, &c. required the application of labor, instead of continuing the old mode of flogging certain delinquents, which was productive of good to nobody—sending them to work where their labor would be useful to the Community, was far preferable.

Mr. BRAND was much obliged to the learned Attorney General for setting him right on one point, but the paragraph which he had read, so far from altering his opinion, actually made his position stronger; for there it appeared that before an individual could be sentenced to receive corporal punishment, the concurrence of Two Magistrates was required—while the measure of which he complained, left it in the discretion of one Magistrate—and that too without Appeal.

[Mr. Brand and Mr. de Wet begged the indulgence of the Meeting, while they explained in the Dutch language, to those present who did not understand English, the purport of their several speeches. At the conclusion of each, considerable applause was manifested.]

Mr. W. BIRD rose, and spoke nearly in the following terms: As this business has been brought forward and hitherto-supported by professional men, it may appear presumptuous in me to present myself to the Meeting. I assure you, however, that I do not intend to occupy much of your time. After having spent the best of my life in contending for the Liberties and Institutions of my native country, it is not to be supposed that I should, after a residence of 20 years at the Cape of Good Hope, forget those lessons which I learned and practised in my earlier days: but I may with deference to this Meeting, suggest whether this is a proper time to ask such a boon? I think there never was a time less propitious. In consequence of the complaints which had prevailed of mis-government, and the misfortunes which beset the Settlers in the Southern part of the Colony, the Crown sent out a Commission of Inquiry. A Council was established to assist the Government in Legislating for the Colony. Though that Council has been in existence for three years, I know of no measure of theirs which has excited the displeasure of the Colony, except the Ordinance relative to the powers of the Judge of Police and Resident Magistrates. And with regard to that Ordinance, how do you know that if a proper representation were made to Government that the obnoxious clause would not be repealed? Let me ask, has any case ever occurred where the country have come forward to state a grievance, and when they were refused redress?

The next thing was the establishment of a Court of Justice, with independent Judges, and of Trial by Jury in criminal cases. Are these slight favors? Is it not reasonable, is it not sensible, to wait and see the effect of these institutions before we proceed to ask other favors? I am one of those who think a House of Assembly

THE COLONIST.

would be advantageous if asked for at a proper time. But again I ask, is this a proper time?

The Chairman read an extract from the Commissioners' Report, which, as far as it goes, is favorable to the establishment of such an assembly; but had he gone on a little farther he would have shown you, that they do not recommend it, but that on the contrary, their opinion is against it, and with the Report in your teeth, is it wise to petition Parliament to grant such a thing?

You have had Trial by Jury in Criminal Cases, but not in Civil Cases. Does not this prove to you, that they do not consider that the Colony is yet sufficiently acquainted with the Law to assist the administration of Justice, and if so, not able to legislate? I think therefore that you cannot ask it without being refused. With respect to the terms of the Petition, I think that it ought to contain nothing which may appear disrespectful, and therefore some of the observations about the depreciation of the Currency ought not to be introduced. I hope such observations will be erased before the petition is presented. I can tell the Meeting that were a private individual to present such a petition, it would not be received. It may be received from such a meeting as this, because it is so respectable, but is it wise thus to present ourselves to Parliament?

Mr. JOUBERT spoke at some length in favor of the object of the Meeting; but he thought there were extraneous matters in the Petition, which had better be expunged.

Mr. COLLISON was also of opinion that the wording of the Petition should be such as to exclude all irrelevant matter, and secure the signatures of all parties. He thought the Petition which had been read might be judiciously curtailed—say 75 per cent.

Several gentlemen expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the Petition as it stood; and eulogised the framers of it, who had performed with great ability a task at all times disagreeable and thankless.

Mr. SMUTS at length moved—That the draft of the Petition which had been read to the Meeting, without any alteration whatever, be adopted.

A discussion here arose, in the course of which some gentlemen spoke in favor of omitting some topics adverted to in the Petition.

Mr. W. W. BIRD moved, as an Amendment to Mr. Smuts' motion,—That the Petition be sent back to the Committee by whom it had been drawn up, for re-consideration.

After some desultory conversation upon these points—in the course of which Mr. VENNING called the attention of the Meeting to the letter from Col. Bell, conveying His Honor's permission to hold the Meeting, but expressing a wish that the proceedings should be concluded within one day,—from which he argued that no time was afforded for re-considering the Petition—the Chairman rose and put to the vote, first, Mr. Bird's Amendment and then the original motion,—upon which it appeared that the show of hands was in favor of the Amendment.

Mr. CHRISTIAN moved that some additional names be added to the list of the Committee—when the following gentlemen were unanimously appointed:—Messrs. W. Hawkins, Collison, Venning, Ebden, and H. Cloete.

The Chairman stated that, if the Meeting thought it fit, he would write to the Lieut.-Governor, requesting permission to meet again on Saturday next, which being agreed to,—thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the Meeting separated.

THE PETITION.

TO THE HONORABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSSES, OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of the undersigned Land-owners, Agriculturists, Merchants, Traders, and others, Inhabitants of His Majesty's Colony of the Cape of Good Hope: Humbly sheweth—

That your Petitioners are inhabitants of His Majesty's Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, composed chiefly of natives descended from the earliest settlers, and possessed of freehold and other property, of British-born subjects, and of others who have, prior and subsequent to the first surrender of this settlement to his Majesty's forces, established themselves in this Colony, and acquired the possession of freehold and other property;

and of others his Majesty's British-born subjects, who have more recently become resident; all connected by the strongest ties to this settlement, and warmly attached to its welfare.

That your Petitioners, therefore, consider it a sacred duty which they owe to this, the land of their birth, or the country of their permanent or temporary adoption, to use every lawful means of obtaining redress for its grievances, and of removing all obstructions to its prosperity, and they know not where to apply with such well-grounded confidence, as to the wisdom and justice of your Honorable House, encouraged as they are by the indulgent manner in which it has been pleased to receive former representations from the inhabitants of this Colony.

That, many of your Petitioners have witnessed the political changes which have occurred in regard to this Colony, during the last three and thirty years, and are those comprehended in the capitulations of January 1806, the terms of which guaranteed to them, liberty and security of person, free enjoyment of property, and the preservation of their rights and privileges, and they were thus placed under the protection of his Majesty until the Colony was finally ceded to Great Britain, by the King of the Netherlands, in August 1814, when the protection they had enjoyed in pursuance of the Capitulations of 1806 was not only discontinued to them, but they became naturalized as His Majesty's liege subjects, and consequently subject to all the obligations imposed upon them by, and reciprocally entitled to all the advantages of the British Constitution:

Your Petitioners in reverting to the period when this Colony was in the possession of its former Mother-Country deem it fit to notice that the only institution in any respect analogous to a Legislative Assembly, that has ever existed in this Colony, was a Board designated "the Burgher Senate," and so constituted of Citizens, at that period, as to have been of some utility and efficiency, but the powers of this Board having, subsequently to the last capture of the Colony, been diminished and reduced to the mere administration of the financial affairs, and of some branches of the local police, of Cape Town, it has recently been abolished altogether:

That your Petitioners being thus without a shadow of representation are more deeply impressed with the feelings naturally arising from the want thereof, when they reflect that they have been excluded from advantages extended to other British Colonies; as for instance, in the preparatory measures adopted in regard to the Circulating Media of Nova Scotia, Demarara, New South Wales, Sierra Leone, the Mauritius, and Ceylon, as stated in the minute of the Right Honorable the Lord Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury prefixed to the papers respecting a British Metallic circulation at the Cape of Good Hope; which, (however extraneous it may appear to the object of the present petition,) your Petitioners cannot forbear noticing, in order to show that they have not been placed on a footing with their fellow subjects in other British Colonies.---Such a distinction your Petitioners cannot but regard as a marked and most grievous one, more especially when they reflect, that the causes of many of their misfortunes during a series of years, and of the distress of which they have good ground to be apprehensive, are not to be ascribed to their own acts or imprudence, but to the effect of measures in which they were never permitted to have a voice. Upon these points your Petitioners have already submitted their representations to the consideration of your Honorable House in the fullest hope and confidence of obtaining a favorable decision:

That your Petitioners have proved themselves loyal, peaceable, and well disposed subjects, they boldly appeal to the best of truth and experience to confirm: that they have been oppressed and deeply injured, is manifest from the violation of the most solemn pledges given for the redemption of the paper currency, which has reduced the circulating medium of the Colony to three-eighths of the value at which it ought to have been maintained, and which your Petitioners are firmly persuaded could not have occurred had they been blessed with the privileges enjoyed in other British Colonies, having Legislative Assemblies:

That your Petitioners are bound to acknowledge, with gratitude, the interest in their welfare, which has been evinced by your Honorable House in sanctioning an expensive Commission appointed to inquire into the state of this Colony, which your Petitioners had fondly hoped, would have procured them that relief from suffering, and those improvements in their political institutions, which would have obviated the necessity of this appeal to your Honorable House: your Petitioners, however regret to state, that with the exception of the Judges, having been made independent of the local Government, and the partial introduction of Trial by Jury in criminal cases, little improvement appears to have resulted from the Commission, but that, on the contrary, notwithstanding the distress under which the Colony has long labored, occasioned among other causes by the pressure of taxation imposed for the support of unnecessary establishments, and for the payment of salaries enjoyed by persons holding official situations, which are in many instances excessive when compared with the duties performed, and with the incomes received from landed property, or with the ordinary emoluments derived from the exertion of, at least, equal talents and industry in the liberal professions and commercial pursuits of the Colony, yet needless expensive appointments, and additions to salaries already more than sufficient, are continually being made, so that your Petitioners are threatened with an alarming increase of their already too heavy burthens.

THE COLONIST.

Your Petitioners also, beg leave to represent to your Honorable House, that they are subjected to laws passed by the Governor, assisted only by a Council composed of military officers and civil functionaries; that your Petitioners are allowed no voice in these enactments; that they have no means of controlling the expenditure of the public money, not being consulted in any shape as to the amount of revenue raised, or as to the mode of its appropriation; that impolitic restrictions have fettered and injured commerce; whilst encroachments have been made on the liberty of the subject, and although the recent establishment of Trial by Jury in Criminal cases, may afford some protection against the recurrence of similar measures, yet even at this moment and by virtue of an ordinance issued by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council within the present year, His Majesty's freeborn subjects may be condemned, without the privilege of appeal, to the lash, at the discretion of a single resident magistrate.

Your Petitioners will not attempt the superfluous task of enforcing the general advantages of the Representative form of Government to a British House of Commons, but they respectfully submit that several of the calamities they have suffered, and still endure, might have been adverted, or at least greatly alleviated, by the interference of a Colonial Legislative Assembly:—Your Petitioners are therefore deeply impressed with the conviction, that the best remedy for past evils, and the most likely means of preventing future grievances, and of restoring and maintaining the prosperity of the Colony, would be found in bringing the local knowledge and experience of men, interested in its welfare, to bear fully and fairly on all questions affecting the Government, the resources, and the political state of this community; and your Petitioners without meaning to invalidate or to refer to former representations, therefore respectfully, but most earnestly implore, that your Honorable House, taking the premises into consideration, will be pleased to use its powerful intercession to procure for them the benefit of being represented in a Colonial Legislative Assembly, the members of which shall be freely and fairly chosen by and from among the Inhabitants themselves.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIST.

SIR,—Not being aware that the Deputy Commissary to His Majesty's Forces on this Station, was in the habit of receiving *defaced* Paper Money, I was not a little surprised to see, in two *Proclamations* lately issued, the enormous sums of worn out and defaced Paper Money in the said Commissary's possession; but I was still more surprised and alarmed in finding that the above Proclamations directed this Paper Money to be destroyed, and an equal amount of new Paper Money to be created and re-issued to the said Commissary. When Government in 1825 fixed the Rix-dollar at *three-eighths* of the value it was originally issued at, the Public was led to expect that all the Paper Money exchanged at the Commissary's for Bills on the British Treasury would be sent to England and *there destroyed*, and that no other in its stead would be created or re-issued; it is therefore with no small degree of alarm and regret that we see the hopes held out in 1825 as little attended to, as the pledges of former years. Every man conversant with money transactions in this Colony must be now convinced, that had the pledges of Government been even partially redeemed, and our Currency left to itself, it would, 'ere now, have regained a portion of its relative lost value, and that all fixed and other property would have advanced with it; but if the Commissary is authorised to eject once more into circulation, in a new, and by a worse shape, all the Paper Money paid into his department, we will soon find the small apparent improvement, occasioned by the *blessings of Providence* in an abundant Crop, vanish, and the Colony placed in a worse and more lamentable situation than *ever* it was. Let me ask any man of common sense if *Government has the power of creating Paper Money, and of issuing it to the Public at a fixed price, and if after receiving value for it at the price so fixed, it has subsequently the power of reducing such price, and of claiming such Paper at a low rate*,—what safety is there for individual property? Do not the whole profits of active industry vanish in this sink of depreciation? It has been the fashion to censure, in pretty severe terms, the Government of Lord Charles Somerset, but can any man point out a single improvement in our System since his Lordship's departure, on the contrary, are not places accumulating, and salaries increasing throughout the Settlement; had we last year experienced such a failure in our Crops as was experienced during several years of Lord Charles' Government, would not the whole Settlement be now one mass of insolvency? as it is, are we not kept together more by *private* retrenchment, and *private* forbearance, than by the wisdom of any new measures? I mention this with no view to censure one man, or to excuse another, but to show that the System has been the grand cause of all our sufferings; Much has been said about Independent Judges, and Trial by Jury: I have the highest respect for the Judges, and venerate the institution; but I wish it were accompanied with less expence to this sinking Colony. I do not begrudge the Judges their salaries, because I think they deserve them, but

there are other situations by far too extravagant for the limited resources of this Settlement, and the expences of prosecutions, as well as of executing sentences, have increased to an alarming degree; all these circumstances, *maturely considered, ought to rouse the Colonists to a sense of the approaching ruin; a voice in Taxation and Expenditure can alone arrest it.* It is true the Ministers of Power have declared us not yet ripe enough to Legislate for ourselves, but the opinions of our present Judges at the late Sessions, place us in a more favorable light: those opinions, the ruined state of the Colony, the causes of this ruin, and every other legitimate argument, ought to be enlisted and brought forward in support of our claims to a voice in the management of our own affairs. Until this be granted, nothing like solid prosperity can exist; let us therefore hope that the further meeting to be held on the 21st inst. on the subject of a Representative Assembly will be as respectfully attended as the first was, and that the gentlemen appointed to act as a Committee will have framed such an Address to the British House of Commons, as all parties may acquiesce in signing: party feelings must not be excited, the Slave and Currency questions (although no opportunity should be lost of touching upon the ruinous consequences of the latter measure) in particular should be adverted to merely to show the necessity of the Institution about to be prayed for, in preventing a recurrence of such evils as have resulted from the defects of the Old System.

The Slave Committee has already transmitted a Petition to the Home Government, pledging itself that if the objectionable parts of the 19th Ordinance were recalled, and the Colonists left to themselves, they would adopt measures for the ultimate abolition of Slavery in this Settlement: indeed, the name is now the most odious part of it; this class of our community is in general well fed, and well clad; the sick slave has the same medical attendance as his master; his old age is provided for; and in every respect he is much better off; and he knows, and feels it, than the Hottentot, the free Black, and than a great portion of the poorer class of Europeans: before he is deprived of those comforts, means ought to be devised to enable him to provide for himself and his offspring, otherwise freedom to him might prove a curse instead of a blessing, this can only be done by slow degrees; for laying the question of property aside, if the Slave Population were at once thrown upon their own resources, we would soon have our streets by day full of Paupers, and by night full of vagabonds; Had a few of those thousands which have been squandered in this Colony for the last thirty years been applied to this object, and had the abolitionists in their zeal, or more properly, in a *real* spirit of philanthropy, come forward, not with words, but with a little Cash, this Colony would be now far advanced in freedom: but let us have a Legislative Assembly, and we will venture to predict, that one of its first objects will be to check extravagance, support useful Institutions, encourage free labour, and form some solid plan for the gradual, but total abolition of Slavery in South Africa.

I am, Sir, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIST.

Near Bathurst, Albany, May 26 1828.

Sir,—On reading again your Leading Article in the "Colonist" for April 17th, 1828, we see great cause to differ from some of your remarks. Experience has shown us there is the greatest inducement for the inhabitants of the interior districts to increase the quantity and to improve materially every article of their exportable produce: Butter, Cheese, Hams, Bacon, Beef, Pork, Tongues, all require and are capable of superior improvement. The good quality of the article should be the main object; when this is effected, considerable quantities would meet ready sale at Cape Town and its vicinity, and are now frequently inquired for if good. We feel assured that all those before named articles would succeed well if exported, and make returns for which the producer is now forced to pay what little money comes through his hands. Again, the Farmer should take care that his Hides,* Skins, Fat, Soap, produce of every kind are properly prepared and taken care of previous to marketing; he would soon find his account in so doing: it ought to be the pride of the British Emigrant farmer to be superior in these matters. Albany cannot do well without agriculture is spirited up and encouraged. It is a shame that we do not yet grow sufficient Corn for the District's consumption; there should be no fear of a superabundance when there are so many ways to convert and dispose of all kinds of grain in a colony like the Cape. Large quantities may be disposed off for fattening of Hogs, Cattle, &c. The Milch Cows, the Draught Oxen, the Calves, the Sheep, the Horses, would be astonishingly benefitted by being foddered and

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littered in their pens during the nights of the winter months; and in a dry season the Draught Oxen would then be ready for service at day-break, instead of being turned out to graze for 3 or 4 hours upon the wet cold grass often at the risk of being lost for the day. This is no theory; we know from trial it is greatly beneficial, the Cattle are also domesticated and become attached to those who feed them; have we not seen Cattle both old and young come from the midst of the herd,—at the call of their masters, to receive the bundle of fodder and lean to the rub of the hand that fed them. Yes, with pleasure have we seen the boys mount on the backs of some (not pack Oxen) and ride fearlessly among the whole; how pleasing also to see the weather-side of the pen surrounded with stocks of well thatched Corn and Hay, serving at once both for food and shelter, and we are quite certain all this can and we hope will be realised in Albany.

Deplorable as their situation has been, the British Settlers have done much to improve the Cattle in this neighbourhood: many around Bathurst had the advantage of an English Bull belonging to Capt. Trappes, and the practice of many in haltering and tethering their Calves reduced them early to obedience. It is no uncommon thing now to see Cows stand to be milked without being tied. It is also pleasing to see the gradual progress of experience among us: we are now eager to seize the first opportunity to get in our seed wheat, Barley, Oats, &c. If these partially fail, there is time to replace them with maize: many of your Cockney Caponians laugh at our exertions; we hope yet to return the laugh from this side of the Zwartkops; while we can boast of such men as S. Bennett, Biddulph, Bowker, Bayley, Gifford, Stanton, Wheeler, Honey, Cock, Collis, Leach, and numerous others equally skilful and industrious, only let the Government shew us fair play and a little favor, and we have no fear of the results; these men will hereafter be known as the main pillars of the emigration to the Albany district of the colony: they have not only like Van Riebeck (the father of the colony) had the natural elements to contend with, but they have also had many unnatural ones: some of these Colonists would be valuable in any society, and have been truly named Examples of Industry and perseverance; it is our fervent prayer that their children may become respectable and distinguished denizens of the colony; others by their industry have obtained numerous herds of improved Cattle, and the milch Cow of Africa will, by nutritious food and care, amply repay the care bestowed on her.

In our knowledge many good animals have been saved by timely care that would in old times have been left to their fate. It has often struck us that farms from 2 to 4000 acres, where tillage and grazing could be combined, would prove the most beneficial; we have seen the ill effects arising from too numerous herds of cattle, especially on limited, pasturage: we would rather see less cattle and a greater part employed in Tillage to raise Corn, the artificial grasses, &c. to be stored and stacked for use in those Seasons when the cattle so much require it; Well bred sheep may be made highly advantageous on Farms of the above description; it is a mistake to say they will not thrive: once they be bred on a place, have a careful shepherd, dry and clean pens, and occasionally foddered, many proofs can be given that they are in fact the most profitable stock.

I entirely agree with you, Mr. Editor, that there can be pointed out many improvements and sources for raising and securing produce, which have been long neglected in this Colony. If I do not occupy too much of your valuable Paper, at this eventful period, with your permission I will continue this subject. I am Sir, &c.

AN ALBANY COLONIST.

CONTINUATION OF EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS UPON AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.

(Extract from the "Tydschrift," 1825, No. iv. p. 255.)

December 13, 1852.—To-day the Saldiniers (Hottentots) came with thousands of cattle and sheep close to our fort; so that their cattle nearly mixed with ours. Nevertheless we could not succeed in traffic, as they bring only now and then a lean beast or sheep; so that we bartered not more than twenty sheep, two

cows, and five calves, they being very reluctant to part with their cattle. We feel therefore vexed to see so many fine heads of cattle, and not be able to buy to any considerable extent. And although, in order to make them greedy, and to allure them, we offered one half more copper for every beast than we had bought it for hitherto, and treated them besides in the most friendly manner, we could not induce them. Whether they are already overstocked with copper, as there is perhaps no consumption amongst them, or whether they leave off by ill-will and instigation, we cannot guess: but it would be a pity to see these herds depart without being able to buy some more. If it had been indeed allowed, we had opportunity enough to deprive them to-day of ten thousand head: which, however, if we obtain orders to that effect, can be done at any time, and even more conveniently, because they will have greater confidence in us; and if we had once such a stock we could keep it well enough by breeding, and need not fear that the English who touch here would spoil the cattle trade with the natives. They give us every day cause enough by stealing and carrying off the effects of our people, by which we shall be justified in revenging ourselves, and in having our indemnity on them and their cattle. If we cannot obtain the cattle from them by friendly trade, why should we suffer their stealing, and carrying away without taking revenge: which need only to be done once; and with 150 men, 10 or 11,000 head of black cattle might be obtained, without danger of losing one man; and many savages might be taken without resistance, in order to be sent as slaves to India, as they still always come to us unarmed. But this requires more deliberation and wiser consideration than mine, and only offers itself here incidentally, being fit, after greater experience, to be deliberated upon, and made upon orders from higher authority.

Dec. 18, 1852.

The Hottentot Harry (employed by us as interpreter), told us that after the departure of three Saldiniers, another tribe called Vismen (fishermen), would come, with black cattle, without sheep; and if we were willing to shew him, and the Saldiniers friendship, we must kill them, and take their cattle for ourselves, which was easily to be done, as they were but few in number. On which we replied, that we treated every one that came to trade with us as friends, without distinction of Fisherman, Waterman, or Saldanhaman. We had arrived with copper and tobacco, to exchange it for cattle, but not to injure any body;—but to live as well with the one as with the other, in friendship. This appeared to please him in as far as it regarded the Saldiniers, but not that we refused to ruin the fishmen: which is as yet too soon, as it ought first to be examined into, as to what advantage may be derived from it for the Honorable Company.

18th, do. do.—To-day the Saldiniers came again, with thousands of cattle close to the fort, nay, entered almost the gate; but they were not much inclined to trade, so that we obtained not more than two cows, and seven sheep. Harry also informed us, that in future we should obtain only a cow; or a sheep, as they had received a good deal of copper from us, which they are busy in working into arm-rings, and chains for ornament. If no further trade is to be expected with them, what would it matter much to take at once six or eight thousand beasts from them. There is opportunity enough for it, as they are not strong in number, and very timid; and since not more than two or three men, often graze a thousand cattle, close to our canoum, who might be easily cut off. And as we perceive that they place every confidence in us; and bring their cattle without apprehension to graze, so close to the fort, we allure them still with show of friendship, to make them the more confident; as well in order to do, perhaps, something for the Honorable Company, by trade or otherwise; as also to have the better opportunity, one day or another (when we shall have obtained orders to that effect,) to deprive them of their cattle; easily, without drawing a sword, and to take it for the Honorable Company;—for it is vexation to see so much cattle, which is so necessary for the refreshment of H. C. Ships, of which it is not every day that any can be obtained by friendly trade.

(To be continued.)

THE COLONIST.

CONTINUATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

SCHEDULE B.—Continued from No. 28.

The Batavian Government, in 1804, ordered

that a new kind of Paper Money should be issued in lieu of the sum in circulation, with a diminution of 276 42 Rds. 1,706,000 0 0

also, that the sum created in 1802, for the Granaries, and which was accounted for by the British Governors

80,000 0 0

1,786,000 0 0

1804, the Batavian Government added to the other capital in circulation the sum of 300,000 Rds. for the following purposes:—

or such of the inhabitants of Stellenbosch as had suffered by the conflagration, 1803 75,000 0 0

or the purpose of having new buildings constructed in the new Drosties, Uitenhage and Tulbagh

50,000 0 0

to Agricultural Committee 25,000 0 0

aving Grain Magazines and Premises constructed

150,000 0 0

300,000 0 0

Total amount in circulation at the surrender, in 1804, following issues have since been made by Sir David

Baird:—

Apr. 3, 1806, in lieu of Paper Money formerly in circulation

1,235 0 0

ov. 15, 1806, for the Grain Committee

80,000 0 0

2,167,895 0 0

By Lieut.-Gen. Gray
pril 9, 1807, in lieu of Paper Money formerly in circulation

1,902 0 0

2,169,197 0 0

By the Earl of Caledon.
pril 1, 1808, in lieu of Paper Money formerly in circulation.

266 90

Nov. 15, 1808, as before, 461 36

240 0

pril 1, 1809, 461 12

300 0

Sept. 6, 1809, 156 0

156 0

Feb. 27, 1810, as an increase to the Capital of the Lombard

Bank, 500,000

May 14, 1810, as an increase to the Capital of the Lombard

122

Bank, 2,671,204 80

100,000 0

Aug. 21, 1810, in lieu of Paper Money formerly in circulation, 100,000 0

100,000 0

Dec. 27, 1812, as an increase to the Capital of the Lombard

100,000 0

Jan. 15, 1812, as an increase to the Capital of the Lombard

100,000 0

Bank, 100,000 0

100,000 0

Oct. 21, 1813, 100,000 0

100,000 0

Aug. 22, 1813, 100,000 0

100,000 0

March 4, 1814, 100,000 0

100,000 0

Destroyed, 30th June 1815, 3,000 0

3,000 0

24th May 1814, 3,000 0

6,000 0

Oct. 24, 1815, as a Grain fund 3,126,204 30

100,000 0

June 7, 1816, Destroyed 115,000 0

3,000 0

Aug. 16, 1816, do. 100,000 0

3,000 0

July 11, 1817, do. 3,000 0

3,000 0

Sept. 3, 1819, do. 3,000 0

3,000 0

July 3, 1820, do. 3,000 0

3,000 0

July 27, 1821, do. 3,000 0

3,000 0

August 8, 1822, to a loan to the Districts for the relief of the Sufferers by the late Storms, 300,000 0

3,311,204 30

3,000 0

On August 1822, destroyed, 3,308,204 30

Statement of the number of Paper Money Notes in circulation, 23d May 1822.

907 Notes of 500,	453,500 0
520 400,	208,000 0
639 300,	191,700 0
592 250,	148,000 0
1,017 200,	203,400 0
7,409 100,	740,000 0
406 75,	84,950 0
5,418 50,	270,000 0
447 40,	17,880 0
2,607 30,	78,210 0
3,768 25,	93,995 0
35,117 20,	202,260 0
16,408 10,	184,000 0
20,256 5,	101,300 0
7,612 4,	30,440 0
13,720 3,	41,160 0
32,614 2,	65,228 0
64,021 1,	64,021 0
66,374 1,	33,187 0
95,367 2,	93,841 0
163,831 1,	29,468 7

Rds. 3,308,204 30

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Revenue and Expenditure, exhibiting Surplus and Deficiency, where either have occurred.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure, Ordinaries, and Extraordinaries	Surplus.	Deficiency.
1806	425,627 7 1	381,222 0 0	44,405 7 1	
1807	518,904 5 1	431,928 1 0	86,976 4 1	
1808	744,971 2 2	521,575 7 0	223,395 3 2	
1809	588,437 1 1	703,136 6 0		114,899 4 5
1810	706,696 1 3	688,039 8 0	8,656 6 3	
1811	672,783 0 1	752,242 3 5		79,489 3 4
1812	771,579 2 2	808,003 7 4		36,424 5 8
1813	947,122 7 3	853,927 7 5	93,194 7 4	
1814	1,076,698 6 1	1,098,067 1 1		21,388 3 0
1815	1,147,487 6 8	1,176,162 5 0		28,674 6 8
1816	1,158,257 4 4	1,078,422 7 4	79,834 5 0	
	8,758,766 4 4	1,802,729 9 1	636,064 1 5	280,026 7 2
	(R.) 8,758,766 4 4			
	(E.) 8,502,729 9 1			
		(D.) 280,026 7 2		
			256,037 2 3	
				256,037 2 3
1817	1,290,269 7 0	1,104,542 7 4	186,426 7 2	
1818	1,415,968 9 0	1,096,159 4 2	379,809 6 3	
1819	1,268,783 1 2	1,171,446 6 4	97,334 2 4	
1820	1,517,006 3 0	1,634,328 2 0		117,921 4 24
1821	1,468,510 5 0	1,249,908 5 0	213,602 0 0	
1822	1,542,403 4 2	1,3 7,560 2 4	931,843 1 42	
1823	1,547,671 0 0	1,652,389 0 0		104,718 0 0
			1,045,079 3 1	502,666 5 11

Aggregate Revenue, Rds. 18,812,079 3 4
Expenditure, Rds. 17,669,066 6 11

Surplus, Rds. 1,143,012 7 3

Surplus Revenue in 18 years, Rds. 1,615,679 3 1

Deficient Rds. 502,666 6 11

Surplus Revenue above the net Expenditure in 18 years, Rds. 1,149,074 6 11

THE COLONIST.

LIBERALITY OF THE PRESENT MINISTRY.

THE COURIER NEWSPAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING MAIL

Sir,---In retiring from the management of the *Courier*, after nearly 11 years of uninterrupted superintendence, it was my intention to announce the circumstance, in the manner I now propose to do it, on the same day that I ceased to conduct that journal.

Under any circumstances I should have felt myself called upon to adopt this proceeding---first, because I am not ambitious of receiving credit for the *talents* of others; and, secondly, because I am still less ambitious of being responsible for the *opinions* of others. I was informed, however, that there would be, in the paper itself, some intimation of the change, and I deferred my own intention till I saw how far whatever should appear might exceed its necessity.

I have read the article in the *Courier*, of Monday night; and, as I expect, it leaves a chasm for me to fill up. I shall do so, with as much delicacy as may be necessary, and with as much brevity as will suffice for the attainment of my object.

That the political changes of the last four or five years, but more particularly those of the last twelve months, must have had some influence upon the opinions of a journal intimately connected with Government, may easily be imagined. But they have also had an influence not quite so perceptible, except in its results. One of those results is proclaimed in the circumstance which has rendered the publication of this letter necessary.

When Mr. Canning was placed by the King at the head of his councils, he had the unsolicited support of the *Courier*. When the grave closed over the remains of that illustrious statesman, he had its unsiegued, its deep, its unaffected tribute of sorrow. These were offences not to be forgotten by those who felt them as offences, when they were again in a situation to prove that they remembered them. I name no persons: I will not do so, except upon such provocation as I do not anticipate. I shall merely say, it was conveyed to me, in no equivocal terms, that the support which I had given, in the columns of the *Courier*, to Mr. Canning, humble as it was (and I only wish it had been commensurate with my admiration of the man), disqualifies me from remaining the Editor of it, if the paper was to continue the organ of the existing Government. As a proprietor of the paper, I certainly did not discern the wisdom or the prudence of the required concession; but as far as it concerned me personally, it was made with my entire acquiescence. I am naturally anxious it should be clearly understood I was no assenting party to the principle of an arrangement, incapable, in my judgment, of being reconciled with that honorable bond of connexion which can alone secure reciprocal benefits.

Justice to myself seemed to require from me this statement. Few men, it may be said, give wholesome advice to themselves, and I dare say, I am not better qualified for that office than others. Be that as it may, however, I have at least another quality, common to all---that of being satisfied with myself in what I have now done. I will even own that something like a feeling of pride kindles in my bosom, at the reflection of my having become personally obnoxious, in any quarter, from the cause I have stated, while no one dared to hope I would render myself *acceptable*, by assailing him, dead, whom living, I honoured, or even silently atone for my transgression by never recalling his splendid services to his country and mankind. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

W: MUDFORD.

7, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, Jan. 30.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals in Table Bay.

June 6.—MINSTREL, C. Arkcoll, from London March 20, to Calcutta. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Messrs. Frazer, Guthrie, Wyllie, and Ross, cadets; Messrs. Carter, Davidson, and White.

14.—EXCHANGE, English brig, John Touzel, Simon's Bay, 12th inst. this port. Cargo, brandies, wines, silks, &c.

8.—STENTOR, ship, J. Fairweather, Plymouth for Ceylon.—Passengers, Mr. and Miss Bircham. Capt. Jones and Chapman, Major Bircham, Lieutenants, Weller, Mee, Rogers, Powel, and Bond, Assistant-Surgeon Lucas, 152 Rank and File, 20 Women, and 31 Children.

19.—HENRY, J. Bunny, from Portsmouth, March 30, this port. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Mrs. Davidson and Rutherford, Miss Dean and Lawson, Messrs. Rutherford, Dickson, Ebden, Hawklos, Parkhurst, and Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Filmalton, and Mrs. Stewart.

Sailed out of Table Bay.

11.—HARLEQUIN, ship, J. Omay, Bombay.

12.—MARGARET JOHNSON, bark, H. Sowerby, Mauritius and Bombay.

13.—BOLIVAR, brig, J. M'Donald, London.

Do. GEORGE, cutter, S. Drury, Saldaña Bay.

Sailed out of Simon's Bay.

June 7.—LE NANTZ, ship, M. Bridon, Nantz.

Do. do.—SPREE, ship, H. Harmin, London.

Do. do.—THORNE, ship, W. Johnson, Bombay.

MARKET PRICES.

Aloe, per pond.	Aloe, per lb.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5
Amandelen, per 1000.	Almonds, per 1000,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Appelen, per lb.	Apples, per lb.	3 — 4
Abrikozen, ditto.	Apricots, ditto	3 — 4
Aardappelen, per muid.	Potatoes, per muid,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 5
Azyn, per legger.	Vinegar, per leag.	37 —
Balken, per stuk.	Beams; each.	7 —
Boonen, per mud.	Beans, per mud.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ —
Berjewasch, per lb.	Berry Wax, per lb.	10 —
Boter, ditto.	Butter, per lb.	24 — 30
Brandewyn, per leg.	Brandy, per leaguer.	64 — 80
Erwten, per mud.	Peas, per mud.	8 — 10
Garst, ditto.	Barley, per mud.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 4
Hoenders per stuk.	Hens, each.	1 — 2
Eenden en Makouwen, ditto.	Ducks, and Muscovy ditto.	1 — 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ganzen, ditto.	Geese, ditto.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kalkoenen, ditto.	Turkeys, ditto.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hontskolen, per zak.	Charcoal, per sack.	2 — 3
Hooi, per 100 pond.	Hay, per 100 lbs.	12 — 15
Ioning, ditto.	Honey, per lb.	16 — 20
Haver, per mud.	Cats, per mud.	3 — 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kaf, per 15 zak.	Chaff, per 16 sacks.	30 — 5
Kazen, Kaap, p. lb.	Cheese, Cape, p. lb.	6 — 12
Kalk, Schulpas, per halfaam.	Lime, Shell, per half aum.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Steen.	Stone, ditto.	1 — 2
Koorn, 10 muddelen.	Wheat, 10 muids.	75 — *
Linzen, per mud.	Lentil, per mud.	10 — 15
Meel, fy, per 100 ponden.	Flour, fine, per 100 lbs.	7 — 10
Melics, per mud.	Maize, per mud.	5 — 7
Olkofnt's Taaden, per pond.	Elephant's Tooth, per lb.	1 — 4
Okkernoten, per 100.	Walnuts, per 100.	16 — 18
Peron, per pond.	Pears, per lb.	2 — 3
Persiken, ditto.	Peaches, ditto.	2 — 4
Planken, per voet.	Planks, per foot.	6 — 8
Rozynen, per pond.	Raisins, per lb.	5 — 6
Rogge, per Mud.	Rye per mud.	34 — 40
Stroo, per 16 zak.	Straw, per 16 sacks.	18 — 20
Tabak, per pond.	Tobacco, per lb.	12 — 15
Uyen, per mud.	Onions, per mud.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vederen, Struis, per stuk.	Feathers, Ostrich, each.	1 — 2
— Bedde, per lb.	Bed, per lb.	1 — 2
Varkens, gemeste.	Pigs, fattened, each.	15 — 20
— ongemeste.	unfattened.	5 — 8
— speen.	suckling.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ — 2
Vet, of Takk, per pond.	Suet, or Tallow, per lb.	12 — 15
Vygen, per pond.	Figs, per lb.	6 — 8
Tyger, Leeuwen, en Struis, per stuk.	Lion, Tiger, and Ostrich Skins, each.	24 — 32
Droge Ossehuiden.	Dry Ox Hides.	32 — 35
— Bokkevelen.	Buck Skins.	4 — 5
Wyn, ordinaire.	Wines, ordinary.	45 — 50
Wol, Schapen, p. lb.	Wool, Sheep, per lb.	18 — 20
Zurlimoenzap, per halfaam.	Lemon Juice, per half aum.	7 — 9
Zoetlemoenen, p. 100.	Oranges, per 100.	4 — 6
Zout, per mud.	Salt, per mud.	3 — 5
Zooleder, per halve huid.	Sole Leather, per half hide.	3 — 4
Zeep, per pond.	Soap, per lb.	01 — 10

MARRIAGE.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Monday, 16th June 1828, Rev. Geo. Hough, M. A. Colonial Chaplain.

Charles Littlefield to Betsy Vine.

CHRISTENINGS.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Sunday 15th June 1828, Rev. Geo. Hough, M. A. Colonial Chaplain.

A Daughter of Mr. Wm. Prestwich, Baptised Margaret.

A Son of Corporal John Reeves, H. M. 98th Regt. Baptised Henry.

A Son of Private J. Smith, H. M. 98th Regt. Baptised Charles William.

1828.

DEATHS.

June 8, Mary, Wife of Mr. C. Boucher, aged 30 Years, 1 Month 10th. ---A Son of Mr. Alexander Aitchinson, named William Dow Aged 5 Years, 4 Months, and 5 Days.

12th. ---A Daughter of Mr. John Cairncross, named Margaret, 1 Month and 16 Days.

CAPE TOWN:

Printed and Published (for the Proprietor) at GEORGE GREEN'S Market Square: where Advertisements are received.



THE COLONIST.

No. 31.

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1828.

PRICE 6D.

COMMISSARIAT.

NOTICE is hereby given to such Persons as may be desirous of supplying the undermentioned articles of Stationery, for the service of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineer Department, that Tenders for the same with Samples will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock on Saturday next, the 28th inst.

For the Service of the Royal Artillery.

PAPER.—Estimate	fine	Quires	1
ditto	inferior		2
Fo. Iscap	fine		12
do.	inferior		4
Post			4
Note			1
Pens or Quills		No. 200	

For the Service of the Royal Engineer Department.

PAPER.—Estimate		Reams	2
Foolscap			5
Quarto		Quires	6
Note			6
Envelope			10
Blotting			2
Blue			2
Cartridge			2
Books.—Memorandum		Large	6
do.		Small	6
Measuring			2
Orderly			1
Blotting with leather covers			3
Pens			500
Spare Glasses for Inkstands			2

KNIVES.—Pocket			4
Desk			2
Erasing			2
Inkpowder (Red)			2
Wafers (Boxes of)			2
Wax (Sealing)			4
Tape. Pieces of Broad			6
do. do. narrow			6

PENCILS.—H			2
H H			2
H B			1
Silk, Green Skeins			2
Ribbon			2

India Rubber

Bottle 1

Particulars of the quality or description requisite of any of the above articles may be known on application at the Offices for which they are required.

Deputy Commissary General's Office,
Cape Town, June 23, 1828.

ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, the 23d inst. a Public Sale will be held, when a great variety of Goods will be offered, Principally Without Reserve.

Cape Bazaar, 21 Heeregracht.

GRAND PROFESSIONAL CONCERT.

Mr. LOGIER

Begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that it is his intention to give a Vocal and Instrumental Concert, on Saturday next, in the Room of the Commercial Exchange.

Mr. WHITE will lead the ORCHESTRA.

PLAN OF THE CONCERT.

1 Symphony,	Composers.
2 Flute Quartet,	Haydn.
3 Song,	Hoffmeister
4 Obligato Quartet and Solo for Violin,	Dibbens
5 Hu Clair de la Lune, for Piano Forte,	Rode.

PART 2d.

6 Overture,	Paser
7 Glee, Peace to the Soul,	Cakcott
8 Flute Solo,	Drouet
9 Solo for Violin,	Kreutzer
10 We're a, Noddin, with variations and accompaniments for the Piano Forte—expressly composed for the occasion by F. Logier.	

Finale, GOD SAVE THE KING.

A GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT,

Under the Patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor,

WILL be given in the Hall of the Commercial Exchange on WEDNESDAY Evening, 2nd July, the whole under the direction of M. WAGNER.

Tickets (3 Rds. each,) may be had at Mr. GREIG's Printing & Stationery Offices, Market Square.

COMMISSARIAT.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Persons as may be willing to Contract for the removal of the Dust, &c. from the Barracks and Castle, at Cape Town, from the 1st July to the end of the present Year; that Tenders for the same will be received at this Office, until 12 o'Clock on SATURDAY the 28th.

The Places at which the Dust &c. is deposited; and all other particulars may be known on application to the Barrack Master, Cape Town.

Deputy Commissary General's Office,

Cape Town, 22 June, 1828.

FRENCH SILKS, &c.

J. T. BUCK, on TUESDAY, July 1, will sell the residue of his late importation of fashionable Silks, in lengths from 10 to 60 yards, together with his usual variety of fancy Articles *Without Reserve*.

ON FRIDAY MORNING next, the 27 inst. a Public Sale will be held at the Stores of M'DONALD & SUTHERLAND, of damaged Wheat, Tobacco, Fruit and other Sandries saved from the Brig *Impress*. At the same time their usual Assortment of Merchandise, with fresh investment of British Manufactures, received by the *Henry*.

WANTED---as Butler and upper Servant, a Man who understands his Business thoroughly---Also, a Cook, in the same family. No Person need apply for either Situation whose Character and qualifications will not bear the strictest inquiry---Apply at Mr. SAUNDERS's, Heeregracht.

THE COLONIST.

ON THURSDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, the 26th & 27th instant Public Sale will be held at the Stores of SIMPSON, SANDERSON, & Co.

Of a great variety of British Manufactures, received per HENRY.

Three Months' Credit on all Purchases above Rds. 100, passing approved Acceptances to

WOLFF & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

LANDING from the "Hebe" and "Henry", and for sale at the Stores of S. B. VENNING, a great variety of Merchandise; consisting of Coals, Pitch, Copper Sheathing & Nails, "Hodgson's" Pale Ale, Liqueur Sugar, Mould Candles, Virginia, Tobacco, Brandy, Spades, Nails and Ironmongery, Glassware, Veneers, Cordage, Sailcloth, Saitwine, Paper, Account-books, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Soap, Starch, White Lead, Marine-blacks &c.

Also, Flusings, Balze, Welsh, Flannel, Kerseys, Drapery, Kersey JACKETS & Trowsers, worsted Hosiery, Blankets, Shirting, Long-clothes, Baftas, Thread, Molekins and Pillow-fustians, Cambrie Book, Jockey & Mull-mullins, Ginghams, Cottons, Silk and worsted Handkerchiefs, and Shawls, Printed Cottons, Jeans, &c. &c. &c.

Also for sale at reduced prices, Brasil & Java Coffee, Sugar, Timber, deals and plank; with a variety of Manufactures received before the last arrivals.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors in the Estate of the late JOHN FREDRIK DREYER, are particularly requested to attend at the Office of "Cadogan & Barker," Notaries, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon of Monday the 20th inst., in order to devise such measures as may be deemed best for their Interests generally.

June 20. 1828.

WANTED, a good COOK.—Apply at the Printing Office, Market-square.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Proceedings of the Meeting held on Saturday, 21st June, at the Commercial Exchange.

H. CLOETE, Esq., having been called to the Chair, stated, that in pursuance of the resolution adopted at the Public Meeting held on the 14th inst. he had requested the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, to the adjournment of that Meeting to this day; and then read a copy of his application, and the reply thereto, received from the Honble. Lt. Col. Bell, C. B., Acting Secretary to Government, of which the following are copies:—

Saturday, 14th June, 1828.

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, that at the Public Meeting held this day, of which I had the honor of being elected Chairman, the draft of a petition to Parliament was discussed, with a view finally to determine upon the same during that Meeting, but from a motion having been carried, to refer the same again to the Committee, for revision, I have been directed to request, that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will sanction the adjournment of the Meeting to Saturday next, the 21st inst.

I have the honor &c.

(Signed) H. CLOETE.

To the Honble. Lt. Col. Bell, C. B.
Acting Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I am directed by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 14th instant now received, that His Honor cannot sanction a Public Meeting on Saturday next, the 21st instant, on the ground of an adjournment having taken place of the Meeting held on the 14th, as he cannot recognize any right in the persons there assembled to appoint, by adjournment or otherwise, a day for a future Meeting, or to nominate a Committee to survive that Meeting.

As, however, the Lieutenant Governor is given to understand, that the object of the meeting of the 14th inst. was not accomplished, I am to inform you that His Honor will give permission for a Public Meeting to be held at the Commercial Exchange, on Saturday, the 21st instant, "to take into consideration the propriety and expediency of petitioning the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, for a Legislative House of Assembly," and that His Honor expects the business of the Meeting may be finally concluded before he separates.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN BELL, Acting Sec. to Govt.

H. Cloete, Esq. &c. &c.

Mr. CLOETE then added, that in compliance with the resolution carried at the Meeting on the 14th instant, the Committee had revised the draft of the Petition, which had been submitted on that day, and the following amended draft was then read:

TO THE HONORABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES, OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of the undersigned Land-owners, Agriculturists, Merchants, Traders, and others, Inhabitants of His Majesty's Colony of the Cape of Good Hope: Humbly sheweth—

That your Petitioners are inhabitants of His Majesty's Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, composed chiefly of natives, descended from the earliest settlers, and possessed of freehold and other property, of British-born subjects, and of others who have, prior and subsequent to the first surrender of this Settlement to His Majesty's forces, established themselves in this Colony, and acquired the possession of freehold and other property; and of others His Majesty's British-born subjects, who have more recently become resident, all connected by the strongest ties to the Settlement, warmly attached to its interests, and deeply anxious for its welfare.

That your Petitioners, therefore, consider it a sacred duty which they owe to this, the land of their birth, or the country of their permanent or temporary adoption, to use every lawful means of obtaining redress for its grievances, and for removing all obstructions to its prosperity, and they know not where to apply, with such well-grounded confidence as to the wisdom and justice of your Honorable House, encouraged as they are, by the indulgent manner in which it has been pleased to receive former representations from the inhabitants of this Colony.

That many of your Petitioners have witnessed the political changes which have taken place in this Colony, during the last three-and-thirty years, and they were comprehended in the Capitulation of January, 1806: the terms of which guaranteed to them liberty and security of person, the free enjoyment of property, and the preservation of their rights and privileges; that they were thus placed under the protection of His Majesty, until the Colony was finally ceded to Great Britain, by the King of the Netherlands, in August, 1814, when the protection they had enjoyed, in pursuance of the capitulations, was not only continued to them, but they became naturalized as His Majesty's liege-subjects, and consequently, as they humbly submit, entitled to the advantages of the British Constitution.

Your Petitioners, in reverting to the periods when this Colony was in the possession of its former Mother-Country, deem it fit to notice, that the inhabitants then (exclusive of a Council to assist the Governor in the legislative and executive branches of Government), possessed a constitutional mode of representing their wishes and complaints, by means of a board, denominated the Burgher Senate, instituted as early as the year 1655, and so constituted of Citizens as to have been, at that period, of some utility and efficiency in protecting their interests; but the powers of this board having, subsequent to the last capture of the Colony been greatly reduced, it degenerated to a mere office for the administration of the financial affairs, and of some branches of the local police of Cape Town, and has recently been entirely abolished, together with the Boards of Heemraad, which, as soon as the increase of the population, and the enlargement of the territory of the Colony had rendered its division into districts necessary, had also been established in the country, and their members being chosen from the most respectable inhabitants, were instructed to assist the Landdrosts in the administration of justice, and to protect the rights and property of their fellow-subjects, being by virtue of their office, considered the official organs and representatives of the inhabitants of their respective districts.

That your Petitioners being thus without a shadow of representation, are more deeply impressed with the feelings naturally arising from the deprivation thereof, when they reflect, that they are excluded from advantages extended to other British Colonies; a distinction your petitioners cannot but regard as a marked and most grievous one, considering that the causes of many of their misfortunes, during a series of years, and of the distress of which they have good grounds to be apprehensive, are not to be ascribed to their own act or imprudence, but to the effect of measures in which they were never permitted to have a voice, notwithstanding that they have always proved themselves loyal, peaceable, and well-disposed subjects, as they boldly appeal to the test of truth, and experience to confirm.

That your Petitioners, acknowledge with gratitude the interest in their welfare, which has been evinced by your Honorable House, in sending a Commission, appointed to inquire into the state of this Colony, which your petitioners had fondly hoped would have procured for them that relief from suffering, and such improvements in their political institutions, as would have obviated the necessity of this appeal to your Honorable House. Your petitioners, however, regret to state, that with the exception of the Judges having been made independent of the Government, and the partial introduction of Trial by Jury in criminal cases, little improvement appears to have resulted from the Commission, but that on the contrary, notwithstanding the distress under which the Colony has long labored, your petitioners have observed, with regret, the introduction or continuance of unnecessary and expensive establishments, disproportioned to its limited means and diminished resources, so that your petitioners are threatened with an alarming increase of their already too heavy burthens.

Your petitioners also beg leave to represent to your Honorable House,

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that they are subjected to laws, passed by the Governor, assisted by a Council, composed of military officers and civil functionaries. That your petitioners are allowed no voice in these enactments; that they have no means of controlling the expenditure of the public money, not being consulted in any shape as to the amount of revenue raised, or as to the mode of its appropriation; that incalculable injury has been sustained by the violation of the most solemn pledges given on the part of Government, for the maintenance of the value of the Colonial Paper Currency; that injudicious restrictions have fettered and injured commerce; whilst encroachments have been made on the liberty of the subject, and although the recent establishment of Trial by Jury in criminal cases, affords some protection against the recurrence of these encroachments; yet, even at this moment, and by virtue of an Ordinance issued by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in Council, within the present year, His Majesty's free-born subjects may be condemned without the privilege of appeal, to imprisonment and the lash, at the discretion of a single Resident Magistrate.

Your Petitioners will not attempt the superfluous task of enforcing the general advantages of the Representative Form of Government to a British House of Commons; but they cannot forbear stating their firm persuasion, that many of the calamities they have suffered, as well as of those under which they now labor, might have been averted, or at least greatly alleviated by the interference of a Colonial Legislative Assembly. Your Petitioners are therefore deeply impressed with the conviction, that the most likely means of preventing future grievances, and of restoring and maintaining the prosperity of the Colony, would be found in bringing the local knowledge and experience of men interested in its welfare, to bear fully and fairly on all questions affecting the Government, the resources and the general welfare of the settlement, in a House of Assembly, which being granted to the Colony, would unite all classes of His Majesty's subjects in one feeling of grateful attachment to the Mother-Country for a constitution, which it would be equally their interest as their pride to support and defend. Your petitioners therefore respectfully, but most earnestly implore, that your Honorable House, taking the premises into consideration, will be pleased to use its powerful intercession to procure for them the benefit of being represented in a Colonial Legislative Assembly, the members of which shall be freely and fairly chosen by, and from amongst the inhabitants themselves: and your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The draft having been read, the following resolutions, were after some discussion, moved and carried.

Moved by Mr. SMUTS and seconded by Mr. MUNTINGH,---That the draft of the Petition just read be adopted by the Meeting; to be engrossed, signed and forwarded to England by the Committee with all practicable dispatch.

Moved by Mr. BRAND, and seconded by Mr. DE WET,---That the thanks of this Meeting are due to Mr. ALEX. BARING and the other members of the House of Commons, who have been pleased to interest themselves on behalf of the Inhabitants of this Colony, and that the Chairman do accordingly communicate to Mr. BARING the grateful sense which is entertained of his exertions for the benefit of Colony, and the solicitations of this Meeting for a continuance of his powerful assistance in endeavouring to procure for it the benefits of liberal Institutions.---

Mr. CLOETE having left the chair, and Mr. HAWKINS having been requested to take it,

Moved by Mr. JOUBERT, and seconded by Mr. BUCKTON, That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. CLOETE for his able and impartial conduct in the Chair.

Moved by Mr. VENNING, and seconded by Mr. DE WET,--- That the documents read to the Meeting, and the resolutions adopted by it, be published in the newspapers.---

J. DE WET, & S. B. VENNING, Joint Secretaries.

The Colonist.

CAPE TOWN, JUNE 24, 1828.

The Meeting on Saturday was all that its warmest friends could have wished. It was numerous, and respectable; and its proceedings were marked with a spirit of concord almost amounting, save in one instance, to unanimity. It is true, that two Gentlemen present endeavored to produce delay, and disunion, where even they could not affect, or would not appear, to dissent from the declared object of the Meeting.

The Petition itself they seemed to want the courage, or the power to attack. The hunters seemed awed by the presence

of the monarch of the forest, and sought only to start some humbler game. What then was their cry? That no support of argument was given to a Petition, that needed none, and to which even their ingenuity could not find objections. In other words, they thought it a monstrous grievance, and not to be borne, that some of the Gentlemen of the Committee did not start game which they might hunt down. But what, if somebody had been so complaisant as to afford them an opportunity of displaying, in all its glory, their keen appetite for the joys of the chase! They would certainly have had abundance of spectators, and they could have furnished an excellent huntsman, and whipper in, but for the staunch pack of hounds, and the field of jolly sportsmen, they would have been quite in the lurch.

The leader of the Dual Opposition also adverted to the difficulty and inconvenience which he conceived would arise from the prevalence of Dutch influence, and of the Dutch language. Now in the reign of Charles the Second the state of New York in America was conquered from Holland, and granted by the King to his brother the Duke of York, who immediately sold it to a company, and these proprietors at once without delay instituted a Legislative Assembly; and yet so little inconvenience or difficulty was experienced on that occasion, that History makes no mention of any.—(See *Wynne's History of America*, vol. 1.)

The learned Gentleman concluded with a prophecy, that the petition would not be attended with success, at the same time remarking, that "a prophet has no honor in his own country." But we firmly believe that his fate, and that of his oracular response will be precisely the reverse: for whatever respect his person, and experience may meet with here, his dogma will we are convinced, in Parliament, and in the Councils of our Sovereign, soon be divested of any thing like a prophetic character. Such is our conviction, and these are our reasons for it:

His Majesty's Ministers referred the very subject of this petition to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor here. Does not this single circumstance of its being referred admit to a certain extent the reasonableness of the prayer? But what may have been the points to be considered as grounds of the Colony's fitness, or unfitness for such an institution? Can we suppose, that the extent, the population, the wealth, the intellectual state of this Colony were then matter of doubt in Downing-street? Certainly not. We must look then for another cause for this hesitation, and it is not difficult to trace it.

About the period to which we have alluded, the British Government had greatly at heart the introduction into the Colonies of certain measures, that seemed likely to meet with considerable opposition from the holders of slaves—measures, that were not carried in the Houses of Assembly in the British West Indies without great delay and great difficulty. There can scarcely remain a doubt then, that the feelings of the inhabitants respecting those measures was the main point for consideration, and now that we have more maturely weighed the matter, calling to mind the difficulty that attended the promulgation of the 19th Ordinance, we feel a strong persuasion, that that is the source of the unfavorable opinion respecting this Colony's maturity repeated within the walls of Parliament.

The time seems however to have gone by, when those considerations could stand between this Colony and the attainment of a popular legislature. The difference with the West India islands

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is satisfactorily arranged. The principle at least of the 19th Ordinance is generally acquiesced in here, as the people have become convinced, that it is not the intention of the Government to interfere with their right of property. But as we have already stated, nothing could more effectually support the prayer of Saturday's petition, than an inclination on the part of slave owners to effect the gradual abolition of slavery, and the improvement of the colored races. Such a declaration should however proceed from the possessors of such property *alone*. If others presumed to vote at a meeting for such a purpose, no act of that meeting would have any obligation or any value.

We repeat, and we earnestly entreat that it may be attended to, for the sake of Saturday's petition perhaps depends upon it,—we repeat, that if the masters of slaves in this Colony will manifest a disposition to carry into effect the resolutions of the House of Commons, of May 15th, 1823, that the Petition for a Legislative Assembly will be irresistible. For such a declaration will be more than mere profession, since the inhabitants of this Settlement can appeal in confirmation of it to the known and acknowledged superiority of their treatment of their slaves.

The following are the resolutions of the House of Commons referred to above, and who can object to them?

"That it is expedient to adopt effectual, and decisive measures for meliorating the condition of the slave population in His Majesty's dominions."

"That through a decisive and persevering, but at the same time judicious, and temperate enforcement of such measures, this house looks forward to a progressive improvement in the character of the Slaves—such as may prepare them for a participation in those civil rights, and privileges, which are enjoyed by other classes of His Majesty's subjects."

"That this House is anxious for the accomplishment of these purposes at the earliest period, which shall be compatible with the welfare of the Slaves themselves: the safety of the Colonies; and a fair, and equitable consideration of the interests of private property therein."

We insert this day a letter on the subject of the Ordinance for creating, and defining the powers of, Resident Magistrates. The writer sets out with stating, that the 17 G. 2. c. 5, commonly called the "Vagrant Act," authorises a single Justice of the Peace to order a Vagrant to be whipped, from which there is no appeal. Now, in the 516th page of the 5th vol. of "Burn's Justice," quoted by him, we find, under the head of "Appeal," that the same statute (17 G. 2. c. 5) enacts, "that any persons aggrieved by any act of any justice or justices of the peace out of sessions, in or concerning the execution of this act, may appeal to the next general, or quarter sessions of the county, riding, liberty, or division, giving reasonable notice thereto, whose order thereupon shall be final."

In the next place, it may be well to remark, that the terms of the warrant recited will not appear so shocking to humanity, when we consider, that the 39 Eliz. c. 4, from which they are derived, uses them to limit the extent of the punishment. The words of that statute are, "and *only* whipped, till his body should be bloody."

In one part of his observations we entirely agree with the writer, namely, that the Ordinance was not intended to define the punishment to be inflicted for any offence, but merely to assign to the Resident Magistrates a certain jurisdiction.

But let us suppose for argument's sake, that a single instance could be pointed out,—and every attempt to do so has hitherto failed,—that a case could be assigned, in which a British Act of Parliament gives to a single Justice of the Peace the power of inflicting such punishment without appeal, still that would not prove that the Ordinance accords with the *principles* of British law, those principles, which we have already given in the words of Sir W. BLACKSTONE—words, which should sink deep into the heart of every man, who values our transcendent Constitution, and which we will therefore repeat without apology:

"Every new tribunal, erected for the revision of facts, without the intervention of a jury, whether composed of Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of the Revenue, Judges of a Court of Conscience, or any other standing Magistrates, is a step towards establishing Aristocracy, the most oppressive of all governments."—(Comm. book 3, ch. 23.)

But even were such a power fully recognized by the British Constitution, that would not be a sufficient reason for introducing it here, in lieu of courts so much less objectionable as those of Landdrosts and Heemraden. We expect from our New System improvement, not alteration for the worse; we expect to enjoy the powers, and the fruits of British institutions, not the withered leaves, and rotten branches.

The writer of this letter however proceeds to state, that the sentences of the Resident Magistrates may be *reviewed* by the Supreme Court, in virtue of the Royal Charter. Now to say that the Supreme Court can review the proceedings of an inferior Court, as if they were its own, is, to say the least of it, a monstrous, and forced construction; but the admission is an important one. It is an admission, that the Charter gives a right of appealing to the Supreme Court, in as much as it gives the Supreme Court the power of reviewing the proceedings of all inferior courts. The Ordinance on the other hand declares, that the Magistrate's decision is final, *that there is no appeal*; thus attempting to wrest out of the hands of the Supreme Court the power, with which it is vested by the Royal Charter.

As to the salves, and plasters, which this writer so liberally prescribes for the backs of the victims, we believe, that most persons would choose to remain in a whole skin, rather than be under the necessity of proving their efficacy.

Since the arrival of the regular Mail, an express has been received in Town, which is said to have brought information of King CHAKA's approach, at the head of a large force. A meeting of Council took place the same day, and orders were dispatched in the evening. We learn that Major CLOETE is gone on a mission over-land to Algoa Bay.

We are informed, that the Feast of the Reformation will be observed in the Lutheran Church on Sunday next, with the usual solemnities, music, &c.

BLEEDING FROM LEECHES.—A case lately occurred to Mr. Lisfranc, related in the *Revue Medicale* in which a woman died from the application of leeches (the number is not mentioned) to the abdomen. The most remarkable circumstance is, up to the third day no hemorrhage had occurred; the patient went to bed as usual, and the next morning was found dead, bathed in blood which had flowed from the leech-bites.

PUBLIC MEETING.

PETITION TO PARLIAMENT FOR A REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Before the Chair was taken, Mr. CLOETE addressed the Meeting, and stated that he had, in compliance with the wishes of the former Meeting, addressed a letter to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, which the learned Gentleman then read, together with the answer of the Secretary to Government, [See the "Advertisement" in this day's Paper,] and observed, that in conformity with the tenor of that reply, the present Meeting must be looked upon, not as adjourned from the former day, but as another and a new Meeting.

Mr. CLOETE being then called to the Chair said, that the Gentlemen, whom they had entrusted to draw up their petition, and he amongst the number, had used their best endeavors to frame one which should include all classes and descriptions of the inhabitants, and he hoped, that the draft about to be read would meet their entire approbation.

It was then read in Dutch by Mr. Advocate DE WET, and in English by Mr. VENNING, and when either Gentleman concluded, there was loud, and continued applause.

The first Resolution was then handed in by Mr. Smuts:—upon which,

Mr. W. W. BIRD rose, and said, that he wished to hear some reasons adduced in support of the petition. He considered it insulting to a Meeting like the present for the Committee to come forward and throw as it were a petition to them. The Gentlemen of that Committee were fully capable of giving explanation, and he thought it the duty of some one of them at least to bring forward arguments in support of their petition, and not attempt to carry it by a *coup de main*.

Mr. BRAND conceived that to advance a single argument in support of the petition would be to insult the understanding of the meeting. He therefore would not say a single word on that head.

The Chairman said, that he coincided with his learned friend Mr. Brand. On the former occasion explanations had been entered into at considerable length, and to repeat them on the present occasion would be to insult both the understanding, and the memory of those assembled; for the arguments then urged must be still fresh in the recollection of their hearers,

Mr. BERRY thought it a strange sort of objection to urge against this petition, that it required no bolstering, that it needed no crutch, that it rested solely upon its own merits. It appeared upon those merits to have already received the approbation of a great portion of the Meeting, thus giving reason to expect that it would be triumphantly adopted, and that approbation fully confirmed.

Mr. EBDEN felt it necessary to state, in reply to Mr. Bird's argument, that it was competent for any Gentleman present to offer any argument against the petition, or to propose any other form, which he thought proper.

Mr. BIRD said, that with respect to what had passed at the last Meeting, it should be recollected, that this was not an adjourned but a new meeting. It was a meeting to petition for English representation, and, O shame! he heard them addressed in Dutch. He had heard a learned gentleman at the former meeting speak of the wisest of kings, the King of the Netherlands, but he supposed it was intended to except His Majesty King George the Fourth. The Exports of the Colony had increased of late very considerably, and it is to them we are to look for prosperity. The farmer should set about improving his produce, and the wine-grower improve the quality of his wine, and not mind politics, which are an unprofitable concern. A gentleman had been accused of throwing the apple of discord, but that, Mr. Bird said, was not his object: his object was to speak his own sentiments. He was about to make a remark which would not be palatable to all, but that consideration should not induce him to withhold it. Money, or property is not a political economist assert so, and landed property would probably be the qualification required in an Elector. Who possess nearly all the

landed property of the Colony? The Dutch: and they will of course feel an honorable predilection in favor of those of their own race. Will the English then thus give it up?

On these grounds Mr. Bird thought the petition premature, and would move as an amendment, that it be read this day twelve months.

Mr. DE WET said, that in a Meeting composed of persons, part of whom understood English and part Dutch, it was but common justice to address them in both languages, in order that it might not be said hereafter that any of them had blindly acquiesced in what they did not comprehend. The learned gentleman mentioned as a case in point, that in Canada, soon after the cession of that country to England, the French and English languages were allowed to be used in the Colonial Legislature; nor did he believe that the objection as to the preponderance of Dutch influence was at all substantial, for the people of the Colony would be actuated by one common interest, without reference to country or birth. The last speaker had said, that it would be wiser were the farmer looking after his produce than consuming his time in discussing a Legislative Assembly: now he, Mr. de Wet, would beg to ask, whether any means could so well effect this object as the Institution of a House of Assembly, from which would emanate laws for the protection of trade and commerce, and many of the impolitic restrictions upon them, which had resulted from the present system, would be got rid of. It had been said, that the Colony was still in a state of minority: into the correctness of this assertion he would not now inquire; but if it were true, it could not be denied that we had had a Guardian since the year 1806; and he would ask, what had been done for the poor minor? If we looked to his intellectual faculties, instead of these being cultivated, they had been retarded by the stifling of a useful Press; if we look to his patrimony, that again was nearly swallowed up: so that, to use the words of a Member of the House of Commons (Mr. Baring), surely no harm could result from putting the minor upon his legs; for he, Mr. de Wet, thought that if the minor did not manage his own affairs better than his guardian, it would be difficult for him to administer them worse.

Mr. BUCKTON supported the amendment on the ground, that the delay of twelve months would afford time for further consideration.

Mr. BIRD wished to explain. In Canada there are two legislatures, a French, and an English, perhaps it is the wish of those, who desire to be Members of Parliament here, to have in like manner a Dutch, and an English Parliament.

Mr. BUCKTON again rose, and spoke at considerable length introducing some legal topics, which seemed to excite the risibility of some Gentlemen present. On its being suggested, that the Gentleman then on his legs was out of order, inasmuch as he had already spoken to the question before the Meeting, and the matter of his present discourse was irrelevant,—the Chairman, said that he had intentionally given this latitude, because he saw but two Gentlemen present inclined to support that view of the question.

Mr. VENNING said, he rose to correct an observation which had fallen from a former speaker, who had stated "that he knew not how the difficulty of language was to be got over, unless there were as in Canada two legislatures, one for the Dutch and another for the English;" the fact was there were in Canada a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly, which are not two legislatures but two branches of one legislature. Another Gentleman had spoken of a Polar Star to guide them: were the prayer of the Petition granted he (Mr. V.) felt assured that the real interest of the Colony would be the Polar Star which would guide the Cape House of Assembly. He would merely add, that the attempt which had been made to excite the Dutch against the English and the English against the Dutch, was to his mind very illiberal.

Mr. BIRD's amendment was then put, and negatived almost unanimously.

It was then moved by Mr. MASKEW, and seconded by Mr. BUCKTON;

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That the Sense of the Meeting be taken upon the petition, paragraph by paragraph. On a show of hands this motion was declared to be also negatived.

Mr. BRAND then moved a vote of thanks to Members of the Imperial Parliament who had supported the interests of the Colony.

Mr. BGDY proposed a resolution "that the Committee be requested to continue their labours, and to take such measures, as they may deem more expedient, to enable the inhabitants of the Country Districts to join in the present petition," which motion he supported by reading an address presented to the Hon. Mr. Justice Burton by the Inhabitants of Graaff Reinet,* and by some remarks thereon to the following effect: that the document just now read, though it contained matter which did not directly bear upon the question under consideration, contained nothing irrelevant. It proved that the feeling that animated the Meeting was not confined within those walls, nor within the town that we live in, nor the District that we inhabit. That document coming from a district, whose inhabitants are almost universally Dutch proves that the same spirit pervades the Colony, and that it is common to those whose sole language is Dutch, and to those who speak English.

The Chairman read again the letter from the Secretary to Government, at the suggestion of Mr. W. W. Bird, and gave his opinion, that the resolution did not accord with it. The resolution was therefore withdrawn on the understanding, that its object should not be lost sight of.

Mr. JOUBERT then moved, that the Chairman do leave the Chair, and Mr. HAWKINS having been called thereto, the thanks of the Meeting were voted to Mr. Cloete for his able, impartial, and, in one instance, firm conduct in the Chair.

* See Article headed "Graaff Reinet."

CIRCUIT COURT, GRAAFF REINET.

The first Session of the Circuit Court, held before Mr. Justice BURTON, has been closed at Graaff Reinet. The whole presented a spectacle equally novel and interesting.—On the 26th ultimo his Lordship was met by the Functionaries, and a large party of equestrians bearing arms and ensigns, who greeted him with cheers, and a general discharge of their fire-arms. He alighted from his wagon, and attended by Major Pigot and Mr. Borchers, accompanied the Burgers to the Town on horseback. The streets were lined with spectators, and when his Lordship alighted at the residence prepared for him, the cheering and firing was repeated, and kept up with much spirit for sometime, the day being most agreeably concluded with a handsome entertainment.

On the morrow the Session was opened by the learned Judge, with a most impressive and instructive Speech to the Jury, giving them a sketch of the important duties they were called upon to perform.

The Cases were then called, and disposed of by the Jury in such a manner as to call forth his Lordship's warmest commendations. People from all quarters crowded to witness the novelty of Trial by Jury: so great a concourse has seldom been seen in Graaff Reinet, and all confessed themselves both pleased and edified. His Lordship honored us with a stay of several days, inspected every thing worthy of notice both in the Town and neighbourhood, and was alternately entertained in the most handsome manner by our worthy Functionaries—the Civil Commissioner, the Resident Magistrate, and the Clerk of the Peace. On the morning of the departure, the Functionaries, with their Ladies, and a large concourse of the inhabitants, assembled in the Court Room, and his Lordship being ushered in by E. Bergh, Esq. Resident Magistrate, A. de Smith, Esq. Clerk of the Peace, and Mr. Bain, (a most deserving and intelligent individual) Foreman of the Jury, the following address, very numerously and respectfully signed, was delivered both in English and Dutch, in the most impressive manner by our Civil Commissioner, W. C. van Ryneveld, Esq. who was unanimously called upon for that purpose.

ADDRESS TO THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE BURTON.

Sir.—We the Civil Commissioner, Magistrate, Clerk of the Peace, other Public Functionaries, and Inhabitants of the Town and District of Graaff Reinet, have attended on the proceedings of the late Court of Circuit, in which you presided, and we cannot allow you to depart from this place, without expressing to you the sentiments of satisfaction which we entertain for the manner in which you have conducted those trials which have taken place before you. The Patience, Impartiality and judicious Deportment exhibited by you on the Bench, have excited our highest esteem; and though we are convinced that the review of your conduct on the late proceedings affords you the testimony of a good conscience, it may be gratifying for you to know that you have also our entire and warmest approbation.

It is the first time that an English Judge has made his Circuit among us, and this first example of British Judicial Proceedings awakens in our minds the liveliest gratitude to our Gracious Sovereign for his kind attention to his subjects in this Colony, in thus securing to them the impartial administration of Justice.

Trial by Jury,---though new to us, and though in our ignorance we regarded it with considerable apprehension,---from what we have seen, we can already appreciate to us a generous boon; while it secures Justice, we view it also as a means of promoting the intellectual improvement of ourselves and fellow Colonists, and of preparing us for the higher privilege to which we look forward i. e. a *Representative Assembly*. We value the privilege highly which places us on a level with our fellow subjects of Great Britain, and we trust that the loyalty of our conduct will prove that we are not unworthy of our privileges. It is certainly a great tax on your patience and time that you are obliged to address us through an interpreter. Tedious as this manner is, it must be resorted to for some time to come. We are however happy to assure you, that all your examinations of witnesses, charges and addresses to the Jury, were sufficiently understood by us, and that the ends of Justice were fully answered by it.

We also sincerely hope that you will use your influence to prevent this most valuable privilege from being endangered by the exclusion of such persons from the List of Jurors as are not acquainted with the English Language.

Allow us to conclude by expressing our respect and esteem for your person and conduct. We trust that Divine Providence will long spare you to administer Justice in this Colony; that we shall have the pleasure of many Official Visits from you, and that the sentiments we now entertain will be confirmed by longer acquaintance.

Graaff Reinet, June 2, 1828.

His Lordship replied at great length in a most eloquent Speech, which we are incapable of repeating; but it is impossible to forget the feeling manner in which he expressed his satisfaction at this instance of the regard of the inhabitants of Graaff Reinet: for although, he said, that to court popular applause was by no means the object of a Judge, it was gratifying to receive so many marks of approbation, of the new method of administering Justice, from a place which is almost exclusively inhabited by Dutch: he was glad to perceive that they duly appreciated His Majesty's goodness in granting them this boon, which he explained as the corner stone of Liberty, and strongly recommended the cultivation of the English Language as a means of obtaining the more extensive privilege of a *Representative Assembly*: he regretted the necessity he was under of conducting the proceedings through the medium of an Interpreter, at the same time paying a compliment to the abilities of Mr. Wahlstrand. The learned Judge then returned thanks for the expressions of personal attachment contained in the address, and in particular he thanked his "fair Friends" then present for the repeated marks of attention which they had shown him during his stay among them, and concluded with begging a blessing on the persons and families of all present.

The Ceremony being ended, a general Salute of Artillery was fired, and after Breakfasting with Mr. Ryneveld, his Lordship was conducted out of Town in the same manner he arrived.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM TURKEY.

Since the first edition of our Paper went to press, we have received intelligence, upon which we have every reason to believe reliance may be placed, of so important a character, that in all probability it will remove the apprehensions of an approaching warlike contest in the East, and restore the confidence of those parties, who wish for the preservation of peace.—We can state upon private information of the highest authority, that the Porte has agreed to an armistice for three months, and that the Bosphorus is again open to all Vessels. It is therefore confidently hoped, that war may now be averted; and it is expected, that Lord Strangford will be sent as Ambassador by our Government to Constantinople, and that Mr. Stratford Canning will go to Vienna.—*Weekly Dispatch*, March 30.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIST.

SIR,---As in the course of the discussion which took place at the Public Meeting held on the 14th Inst., for the purpose of considering the expediency of petitioning Parliament for a Legislative Assembly, a Member of the Legal Profession asserted that the power given to the Judge of Police is contrary to the principles of the Law of England, or in other words that the Law of England does not give to a single Magistrate the power of inflicting corporal punishment, I beg, through the medium of your Journal, to refer to the form of a Warrant to a Constable for Whipping a Vagrant (*Extracted from Burn's Justice, Vol. 5 p. 519, Edit. 1820*), under the statute 17th Geo. II. C. 5, which enacts that a *Justice of the Peace* is empowered to order Rogues and Vagabonds to be publicly whipped by the Constable (or other persons therein mentioned), when such Rogues and Vagabonds are apprehended and brought before him, and from which order there is no appeal.

Warrant to a Constable for Whipping a Vagrant.

WESTMORELAND,---To the high Constable of

FORASMUCH as A. A. late of in the County of a Rogue and Vagabond is duly convicted before me W. L. Clerk, one of the Justices of our Lord the King assigned to keep the Peace within the said County of for that he the said A. A. did this day wander abroad and beg in the Parish of in the said County of I do hereby command you to strip or cause to be stripped the said A. A. naked from the middle upwards, and publicly to whip or cause him to be whipped till his body be bloody, and afterwards to convey the said A. A. according to the directions of the pass herewith delivered to you. Given under my hand and seal at M. in the said County of the day of in the year "

A few words regarding the obnoxious clause of the Ordinance to which allusion is here made. It seems to be generally supposed that the Judge of Police is empowered by that Ordinance to inflict corporal punishment upon any person who is brought before him, whatever be the nature of his offence. Such is not the fact. The application of specific punishment to specific offences is not thereby interfered with: the object of the Ordinance is, simply to appoint an Officer to put in force the laws which are or may be hereafter made, defining the extent to which that power is entrusted to him. If by any law persons guilty of a certain offence may be punished with whipping, the Judge of Police is empowered to order that punishment to be inflicted upon such persons as are convicted of the same; but if, on the contrary, it be enacted that a certain offence shall be punished with fine, and does not name corporal punishment as the Penalty, he is not empowered to sentence any individual convicted of such offence to be whipped.

Another objection which has been frequently urged against the power given to the Judge of Police is, that it is Without Appeal. On this subject likewise an important circumstance is lost sight of, which is that the 34th of the Charter "gives and grants to the Supreme Court full power, jurisdiction and authority to revise the proceedings of all inferior Courts of Justice, and if necessary to set aside or correct at the same." "The grounds upon which it is competent to bring the proceedings of inferior Courts under the review of the Supreme Court" are defined by Ordinance No. 49, sec. 5, and embrace almost every conceivable case requiring reconsideration. Though it be true, therefore, that no man can appeal from a Criminal Sentence of the Judge of Police, yet in any case, however trifling in its nature it may be, where a justifiable cause can be assigned for calling such sentence in question, it is competent for the party feeling aggrieved thereby to apply to the Supreme Court, who may review the proceedings, and if they see fit, set aside or correct the same.

A person feeling aggrieved by a Sentence of the Judge of Police, or of any Inferior Judge, may, if he please, adopt another course; that is, bring an action for damages, if it appear that such Judge has been guilty of wilful misconduct in the discharge of his duty. Or such action for damages may be brought in cases which have already been brought in review before the Supreme Court.

In making these remarks it has been my object neither to defend nor to attack the principles upon which the Ordinance is founded, but to correct certain misconceptions entertained regarding it, leaving its merits or demerits to be judged of by those who are more competent and better entitled than I am to decide in the matter.

R.

CONTINUATION OF EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS UPON AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.

This sad display of unfeeling disregard of the plainest dictates of humanity and justice towards a harmless and unsuspecting people, is not unparalleled in the history of the 16th and 17th centuries; nor is it adduced in order to cast odium upon a man who was eminent in his day: but we are bound to acknowledge the truth, that the excellent laws of the Mother Country went very little beyond the closet of the legislator. A better use may

be made of the state of things, which Van Riebeck's ~~re~~ reflections betray, than to express general indignation at their iniquity. We may, without much risk of error, attribute to the acts of oppression, which must spring from such principles, the failure of the Aborigines in civilization: and instead of blackening this Governor, consider if our own proceedings are so much more just, as we flatter ourselves we exceed him in practical humanity.

The case of the Caffres may throw light upon this point.

INTERCOURSE WITH THE CAFFRES.

A. D. 1700 to 1739—*Boundaries.*—The first official account which I have met with upon the intercourse of any of the Colonists with the Caffres is in the despatch below, dated April 1, 1703. They were known, advantageously, before to the Dutch, as well as to the Portuguese, and to other navigators. Their national *boundary* toward the Hottentots, before 1652, was probably beyond the Great Fish River; and they seem to have been encroaching for many years from the eastward upon the Hottentots. As the Christians approached from the west, after equal aggressions upon the latter, the meeting does not seem to have been *inevitably* hostile. On the contrary, it appears to have admitted of a friendly character. In regard to possessions and habits, they were far from being in the earliest stage of society; and those Caffres who had not cattle were much disposed to be voluntary hirelings to the Boers, in order to obtain some by their industry.

This opening to civilization was never turned to the proper account; nor was the beautiful theory of the *Placat* of 1636 reduced to practice; nor Van Riebeck's honest but cheap proclamation of 1652 ever duly executed. Protection was talked of, but never extended to them, and civilization not even whispered for more than 100 years. At this time the boundaries of the Colony eastward do not seem to have been fixed.

The Law.—The law of the Colony seems to have undergone no change, except in regard to restraints upon trading with the Aborigines to the eastward. The following document explains this matter sufficiently for the present purpose, and indicates the existence of a mischievous system of monopoly and non-intercourse.

"Since our last despatch no particular events have taken place, except the provisional alteration, about the opened free traffic with the Hottentots, which the greatest necessity has urged us to make, according to our resolution of October 27, 1702, occasioned by the intolerable and continued excesses of some of the free inhabitants, in committing acts of violence, with robberies and murders, and depriving these poor people of their subsistence, consisting solely of their cattle, by these abominable means."

Reference to former Dispatches upon the like outrages—the revenge of the Aborigines upon innocent Settlers—and Military Expeditions of Government to repress them.

"We may not neglect to shew how the last troop of these violent freebooters, having cast their eyes on a certain nation, called Cabiquas, or the Great Caffres, more than 120 leagues from this Castle, marched on the 22nd of March, last year, without giving the least notice of their design, nor, or on their return, any account of their proceedings, although absent seven months.

"But as many of those called Barterers are in the habit of spending their booty in great riot—and so they betray themselves—the Hon. the Governor was informed that they had entered into a bond not to reveal their deeds, or what happened on these journeys; by the which, and the more so as these marauders have returned with a large quantity of cattle and sheep, the Governor has been moved to cause seven Dutchmen of the troop to be heard on interrogatory, who, after much trouble, have confessed unanimously, (as in their answers to Articles 3 to 13,) how they, being with their Hottentot attendants 90 in number, attacked the said Caffres, and robbed them and two kraals of Hottentots of great herds of cattle and sheep, killing numbers of the people.

"And there have been examined also, by separate interrogatories, some from the number of the Hottentot attendants, who understood the Dutch language well enough, and they agreed in their testimony as to the enormity of the outrages committed by the party, instead of their carrying on a fair barter."

"From all which reasons, &c. &c. we have unanimously resolved, in order to preserve the general peace of this Government, and to protect the Aborigines in future from such violences done to them so unjustly by nearly half of the inhabitants, by the abuse of this opened free barter, not to abolish it altogether, but to discontinue the same provisionally, on pain

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of transgressors being punished in life and limb, according to circumstances."—*Extract from a Dispatch of April, 1703, sent to Holland by the Governor and Council of the Cape of Good Hope.*

Execution of the laws may be judged of from another extract of the same dispatch:—

"Regarding the well-deserved punishment which these barterers ought to receive, we have as yet not dared to proceed about it, because the half of the Colony would be ruined, so great is the number of the inhabitants implicated, whose poor wives and innocent children would fall into the deepest misery: besides which, it is much to be feared that as soon as the Fiscal or Landdrost should commence to apprehend some of them, the others would fly into the country, in order to escape the well-deserved punishment: in which case, this unprotected, waste, and mountainous country would become entirely exposed, and the other good inhabitants be insecure in their homes."

"We are, to the best of our knowledge, of opinion, that this business being of such vast consequence to the Colony, ought to be passed over, with the intention to take good care that no further opportunity be given to commit such acts."

Of the effects of the Government to civilize the Caffres, it will be unnecessary to speak until the transactions of the year 1799 are noticed, when the first attempt was made for that purpose by Dr. van der Kemp. It is almost unnecessary also to say, that the system of non-intercourse and non-execution of law produced only evil at this period.

SECOND PERIOD.—1739 to 1770.

The Colonists penetrated into the Eastern Interior in two lines: first upon the lower side of the mountains, over Hottentots' Holland Kloof; and second, upon the upper side, through Roodeyand: and their possessions seem to have been extending daily in this period towards the Camtoos River, on the lower opening; and on the upper roads, through the Caroo.

The law was probably little changed, except by its increased severity against private trade with the Aborigines, in a proclamation of December 8, 1739, not repealed until 1826; but under fluctuations in practice, and through facilities afforded in an unknown country, the Colonists infringed upon the general rule of monopoly; and it is clear that in part of this period there grew up a most useful intercourse between the Boors, as masters, and many of the Caffres, as free hirelings. The exact state of the district laws in Governor Tulbagh's time deserves to be compiled from the proper documents. He appears to have been an able man, and anxious to act justly to all. Traditions, however, exist of some frightful occurrences on the Frontier during his government being unavenged by law; whilst others are mentioned in which he caused exemplary justice to be done upon the offending christian parties.

The Caffre hirelings are also stated to have obtained more satisfaction in occasional disputes respecting wages than the Hottentots; but no printed account of these matters are to be met with of this period.

Probably the vigor and integrity of Tulbagh's character, and his known experience in the affairs of the country, produced the natural effect of stimulating his officers to do right on the whole, however the laws stood, and of preventing many wrongs being attempted. The Caffres too were comparatively strong, and the frontier not full of white people pressing upon them.

(To be continued.)

CHRISTENINGS.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Wednesday, June 18, 1828, by the Rev. George Hough, M. A. Colonial Chaplain.

A Daughter of Mr. Thomas Brownrigg Woolls, baptized Margaret. June 22.—A Son of Mr. Edward George, baptized Francis Robinson. Do. do.—A Son of Mr. Joseph Arrowsmith, baptized Joseph James. Do. do.—A Daughter of Mr. John Brown, baptized Eliza Jane. Do. do.—A Daughter of Samuel Ingram, baptized Elizabeth. Do. do.—A Son of the late Mr. Thomas Edwards, baptized William.

DEATH.

June 21.—Mr. Alexander Ferries, aged 43 years.

MARKET PRICES.

Atoe, per pond.....	Aloes, per lb.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amandelen, per 1000.....	Almonds, per 1000,	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Appelen, per lb.	Apples, per lb.	3 to 4
Abrikozen, ditto.....	Apricots, ditto	3 to 4
Aardappelen, per muid.....	Potatoes, per muid,	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Azyn, per legger.....	Vinegar, per leag.	37 to 56
Baiken, per stuk ..	Beams, each,.....	7 to 8
Boonen, per mud	Beans, per muid	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6
Bejeswasch, per lb.	Berry Wax, per lb.	10 to 12
Boter, ditto	Butter, per lb.	24 to 30
Brandewyn, per leg.	Brandy, per leaguer.	64 to 80
Erwten, per mud	Peas, per muid,	8 to 20
Garst, ditto	Barley, per muid,	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4
Hoenders per stuk	Hens, each	4 to 5
Eenden en Makou	Ducks, and Mus-B.	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— wen, ditto	coy ditto ditto	1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ganzen, ditto	Geese, ditto,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2
Kalkoenen, ditto	Turkeys, ditto	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3
Hontskolen, per zak.....	Charcoal, per sack,	2 to 3
Hooi, per 100 pond	Hay, per 100 lbs.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2
Ioning, ditto	Honey, per lb.	16 to 32
Haver, per mud	Cats, per muid,	3 to 24
Kaf, per 15 zak	Chaff, per 16 sacks,	30 to 35
Kazen, Kaap, p. lb.	Cheese, Cape, p. lb.	6 to 8
Kalk, Schulpe, per halfaam	Lime, Shell, per half.	12 to 15
— Steen	rum,	1 to 2
Koorn, 10 mudden	Stone, ditto,	7 to 8
Linzen, per mud	Wheat, 10 muids,	75 to 90
Meel, fyn, per 100 pond	Lentil, per muid,	10 to 12
— Melies, per mud	Flour, fine, per 100 lbs.	7 to 8
Olifant's Tanden, per pond	Maize, per muid,	5 to 7
Okkernoten, per 100	Elephants' Teeth, per lb.	1 to 3
Peren, per pond	Walnuts, per 100	16 to 20
Persiken, ditto	Pears, per lb.	2 to 3
Planken, per voet	Peaches, ditto	2 to 3
Rozynen, per pond	Planks, per foot,	6 to 8
Rogge, per Mud	Raisins, per lb.	5 to 7
Stroo, per 16 zak	Rye per muid,	34 to 40
Tabak, per pond	Straw, per 16 sacks,	18 to 24
Uyen, per mud	Tobacco, per lb.	12 to 16
Vederen, Struis, per stuk	Onions, per muid,	2 to 12
— Bedde, per lb.	Feathers, Ostrich, each,	1 to 2
Varkens, gemeste	— Bed, per lb.	1 to 2
— ongeweste	Pigs, fattened, each,	35 to 50
— speen	— unfattened,	5 to 7
Vet, of Talk, per pond	— sucking,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2
Yegen, per pond,	Suet, or Tallow, per lb.	12 to 15
Tyger, Leeuwen, en	Figs, per lb.	6 to 8
— Struis, per stuk	Lion, Tiger, and Ostrich Skins, each,	24 to 32
Droge Ossenhuiden	Dry Ox Hides,	34 to 40
— Bokkevelen	Buck Skins	4 to 6
Wyn, ordinaire	Wines, ordinary,	45 to 50
Wol, Schapen, p. lb.	Wool, Sheep, per lb.	18 to 24
Zurlimoenzap, per halfaam	Lemon Juice, per half aum	7 to 10
Zoetlemoenen, p. 100	Oranges, per 100	4 to 6
Zout, per mud	Salt, per muid,	3 to 5
Zooleder, per halve huid	Sole Leather, per half hide	50 to 60
Zeep, per pond :	Soap, per lb.	01 to 1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals in Table Bay.

June 19.—*MARY HOPP*, ship, T. Farmer, from Liverpool 26th March. *Jago*, bound to this Port and New South Wales, brings a mail, and of that of the "Charles Jamieson."—Passengers, Miss Boileau, Mr. Simpson & Sandby, Major & Mrs. Sullivan, and 4 children, Mr. and M'Lean, Messrs. D. M'Lean, Bell, Thompson, Duncan, Lawson, and Jane Bell.

21.—*GEORGE & WILLIAM*, G. Nicholson, from Rio, May 22, this present ballast, for freight.—The blockade is still continued.—H. M. S. *Thetis* & *Albion*.

Arrival in Algoa Bay.

June 10.—*CALYPSO*, brig, — Hutchison, Liverpool March 12, Weymouth March 25, to Port Elizabeth.—No News. Agents, Chiappini & Co.

CAPE TOWN:

Printed and Published (for the Proprietor) at GEORGE GREEN'S Market Square:—where Advertisements are received.



THE COLONIST

No. 32.

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1828.

PRICE 6D.

PASSAGE TO INDIA.

THE fine New Ship, *Edward Lombe*, W. FREEMAN H. C. S. Commander, burthen 450 Tons, A. I. Is expected in all this month on her way to Bombay, has a poop and lofty Cabins fitted up in a very superior style for Passengers: for further particulars y at the Counting House of BORRADAILES, THOMSON, & PILLANS.

FREIGHT & PASSAGE TO N. S. WALES.

THE fine fast sailing Ship *Mary Hope*, J. FARMER Commander, to sail in a few days, has room for a few Tons Freight & superior accommodations for Passengers: for further particulars apply to BORRADAILES, THOMPSON & PILLANS.

THIS MORNING,

PUBLIC SALE will be held by BORRADAILES, THOMPSON & PILLANS.

B A Sale inside.

N THURSDAY AFTERNOON 3d Instant, a Sale will be held at the Stores of BORRADAILES, THOMPSON & PILLANS.

BILLS ON INDIA.

VANTED a few Thousand Rupees' worth of Approved Bill, on India, for which the following prices will be given at the Counting House of the Undersigned.

Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight 116 Rds. per 100 Sicca Rupees.

Do. on Bombay do. do. 107 Rds. per 100 Bombay do.

Do. on Madras do. do. 106 Rds. per 100 Madras do.

HAMILTON ROSS, & Co.

WEDNESDAY, 2d INSTANT.

OMORROW MORNING, Public Sales will be continued at the Stores of THOMSON, WATSON & Co. of the usual variety of Manufactures, including an extensive assortment per MARY HOPE (if landed me), particulars already advertised.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

N WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON the 2d Instant, a Public Sale will be held at the Stores of the Undersigned, variety of Java and other Produce, and Manufactures, Berg-street. HARINGTON & GADNEY.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

FEW Cases Glass Ware, ex HENRY, Chiefly consisting of Decanters, Wine Glasses, Tumblers, &c. &c. Cut Glass. A. CHIAPPINI, & Co.

O be sold by Auction, in the Castle, on TUESDAY the 8th July, at 12 o'clock. Household Furniture, consisting of many Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Sofas, Mattresses, Carpets, and Painted Ware, Glass, Earthenware, Cutlery Utensils, &c. &c. the property of Officers about to leave the Colony. B.—For Private Sale, a most excellent Horse, either for Gig, or a Military Charger, and a few Sporting Dogs.

A Grand Amateur Concert,

Under the Patronage of HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR,

WILL be given in the *Commercial Hall*, on WEDNESDAY Evening, 2nd July, to begin precisely at 7 o'clock: the whole under the Direction of Mr. WAGNER.

Tickets (3 Rds. each,) may be had at Mr. GREIG's Printing & Stationery Offices, Market Square, Mr. BRIDEKIRK's Heeregracht, and the Commercial Hall.

INTEREST FOR PROMPT PAYMENT.

MR. REEVES still continues his custom of allowing interest for prompt payment on all purchases at his Sales over the amount of Rds. 50. Consequently when any property is sold at a specified credit, the purchaser if not disposed to give the required security in case his own note or acceptance should not be deemed sufficient, may reckon on the discount as a matter of course: by this means no invidious distinction can be drawn between purchasers.

Auction Mart, Parade, July 1st, 1828.

NB. Prompt payment made to all persons who send Goods to the above establishment for Sale.

THE COMMISSION SALES, HELD BY

MR. REEVES,

ON WEDNESDAY MORNINGS & FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, will be continued as usual.

And every care taken to provide such assortments of articles in requisition, as to make them well worthy the attention of all ranks of people.

To obviate any misunderstanding that may arise respecting Conditions of Sale, the following will be strictly abhered to, except when the proprietor of any property chooses to give Credit, which shall always be announced previous to its being put up.

Conditions of Sale.

1st Every article on which Bidding is received to be knocked down to the highest Bidder.

2d All Goods Sold as they are, and no allowance made for damage or breakage.

3d Purchasers to declare their names and residences, if required.

4th Every article or Lot must be paid for within 3 days after the Sale and if required, a deposit of 25 per cent., or the whole amount to be paid for on the spot before the goods are removed.

5th All purchasers over the amount of 50 Rds. will be allowed 1 1-2 per cent., or 3 months Interest on the amount purchased.

6th All Goods to be taken away at the purchaser's expense and risk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that purchases who do not pay their accounts before 3 o'clock on the 3d day after Sale, will be considered as defaulters, and must in future bring money in their pockets. All accounts lying, over unpaid after the third day will be proceeded for by Summons; without distinction of persons.

N. B. Mr. REEVES takes this opportunity mentioning of, that as his sole object in taking out a license to act as Auctioneer was in furtherance of his views as a Commission Agent, he must decline any application to act as Auctioneer, except in the capacity laaso of Agent.

A FAMILY of respectability residing in a pleasant, and retired situation wish to receive two or three Gentlemen as boarders.---The terms are not extravagant, but such as to make the society select. Gentlemen residing in the country, but who may wish to partake of a family dinner before leaving town, will be admitted.---Apply at the South African Library in Berg-street.

THE COLONIST.

OWING to the unfavorable state of the Weather on SATURDAY last, Messrs. JONES & COOKE will sell, on THURSDAY next, the 3d Instant, a small assortment of French and English Goods, consisting of plain and figured watered Ribbons, for Ladies' Waistbands, Sarsnet & Lustring Ribbons, Silk Handkerchiefs, Scarfs and Shawls, Ladies' Work boxes, black Crape for Hat-bands, and Veils, Perfumery and Jewellery, of every description.

The Sale to commence at half-past 2 o'clock precisely.

WOLFF & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

BOOKBINDING,

AND Account Book making, executed in the first style.

N.B. FOR SALE.—Russia Hides, Sheep, Calf, Morocco, (red, green, purple, and blue) and other Skins, for Bookbinders and Saddlers.

Large Papers, of every description, ruled with blue faint lines, for making Account Books. Also Music Paper, at very low prices.

G. GREIG.

RECEIVED PER "WILLIAM PARKER."

(Arrived in Simon's Bay.)

A SMALL quantity, (in *quarter pipes*) of very superior Pearl Barley, Split Peas, Scotch Oatmeal, and Embden Groceries (the latter article is much esteemed for making Gruel); a few very superb English-made Spanish Mahogany Grecian Couches, carved, stuffed with horse hair, and covered with hair-cloth, brass beaded, square seats; a new description of Table Covers, Cotton and Worsted, D'oyles, Crimson Druggett, a variety of cheap Carpets made-up and cheap Rugs, FOOLSCAP AND POT PAPER, Spelling Books, Gold Borders, Prepared Oil Cauvass, a superb made-up Persia Carpet, Bedstead Chest of Drawers, Side-board, Brussels' and Kidderminster Carpet, Toilet Glasses, of all sizes, Pier Glasses, &c. &c. &c. and a variety of Goods, the whole of which are for Sale at the most moderate prices.

G. GREIG.

CHEAP BEDSTEADS.

RECEIVED per *Kirsmill* a few Capital Strong English made Four-post Bedsteads. Their cheapness & durability entitle them to the particular attention of Boarding-house Keepers, and of Private Families, generally.

Also for Sale, a few pieces of very fine REAL WELCH FLANNEL. Market-square.

G. GREIG.

TO SHOPKEEPERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, &c.

JUST Imported, and for Sale, a few Pieces of REAL WELCH FLANNEL; of 12 yards each, to suit the convenience of Private Families, &c. &c. An allowance to Dealers.

G. GREIG.

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES

FOR SALE, one Copy of Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, 4 vols.

G. GREIG.

(TO CORRESPONDENTS.)

The communications of several Correspondents, would urge us to inflict on the degenerate "British Subject" a punishment better suited to the nature of his transgressions, than to the dignity of the cause which we are proud to advocate; but we bear in mind the remark of Alexander the Great, who, when the extent of his bounty seemed to overwhelm the object of it, said, "We consider not so much what it is worthy of you to receive, as what it is worthy of us to bestow."

The Colonist.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 1, 1828.

WE have been favored with the perusal of New South Wales papers, to the 13th of February. The subject of a Legislative Assembly appears to have attracted the attention of the public in that Settlement likewise. The Editor does us the honor to insert the remarks which we offered in our third number, but argues, that New South Wales cannot expect such an institution, whilst it continues unable to pay its own expenses, and in need of the services of transported offenders—reasoning, which, if correct, is totally inapplicable to this Colony.

The *Monitor*, another Sydney paper, speaks in terms of warm approbation of "the installation of the great body of that people"—meaning the emancipists—"in that most honorable, most invaluable, and all-important privilege, the being constituted *Grand and Petty Jurymen*."

Our Correspondents "O. P." and "An Observer," seem both to misunderstand the condition of the Press in this Colony. We can assure them, and the Public at large, without fear of contradiction, that redress for any grievance alleged to proceed from the Press, must be sought through the Courts of Law alone; and as to proceedings by Civil Action, it is not likely that any person considering himself aggrieved, would omit to avail himself of so good a foundation, as a criminal prosecution, if successful, would afford him.

We may further remark, that the superiority of trial by jury in civil cases is not undisputed.* An eminent lawyer gives the preference to the decision, in such cases, of judges alone, and we mean at a future opportunity to lay before our Readers his arguments in support of that opinion.

* See *Treatise on the Civil Law, and law of the Admiralty*, by Arthur Browne, L.L. D. Professor of Law in the University of Dublin, and Member in three Parliaments for the same.

A paper styled the "Verzamelaar," published on Wednesday last, which we felt no particular desire to draw forth from its native shades, contains a droll sort-of-a-letter, to use its own phraseology, signed a "British Subject." The writer commences in due form with a preamble, in which, justly apprehending that his Readers could not otherwise discover his claim thereto, he gives himself credit for abundance of good faith and impartiality. He next compliments the Editor on the freedom of his press—a very indulgent freedom it must be confessed, which allows him to take liberties enough in all conscience. Then come more professions. He disclaims being an actor, wishing that you should take his word as to his object, rather than judge of it by the actual tendency of his remarks. He has no favorites to patronize—no enemies to pelt. *Credat Judæus.* Read his letter, and believe him if you can. He acknowledges the respectability of the Meeting: and with the consistency, which he applauds so highly, when he is so fully bent on setting it at defiance, lets loose upon that meeting and its object his talent for ridicule so completely, that he passes the bounds of wit, and gets within the verge of ribaldry. He feels deeply the weakness of his tottering cause: and conscious that he cannot support it in a fair and gentlemanly encounter, has recourse to barbarous warfare and savage weapons—the tomahawk and scalping-knife.

One of these favorites, whom he patronizes in spite of his professions, is made by him to say, that the "Cape Public are not 'cherry ripe' for a Legislative Assembly;" and we so far agree with him, that we believe they never will be, until such a sun shall have arisen to mature their intellects, and to brighten their prospects. But this *mauvais sujet* misinterprets the amendment of his parliamentary hero, who explained his twelve months to mean an indefinite period. His *backers*, too, cut a great figure upon paper but they did not cut quite so great a figure at the

THE COLONIST.

meeting; however, they sustained their character admirably by keeping in the *back-ground*, even when the amendment was put, and how active soever their heels and their umbrellas might have been, yet when their tongues, or their right hands, if they had any, would have been of some use to him, they, with perfect consistency *backed* out. The consequence was, that when the amendment was put from the Chair, they were as mute as the ghost when it first appeared to Hamlet,—

“Answer gave they none,”

until the unceasingly amusing gentleman jumped upon his legs—roused himself from his cogitation, and attempted to call the Chairman to order. Unceasingly amusing! What a happy epithet! and the writer has not taken from its value, nor from the complacency of his Hero the Second, by informing us, whether the amusement arises from laughing with, or laughing at the speaker.

This unceasingly amusing gentleman then accused the Editor of the “Colonist,”—who reminded the Chairman, that the unceasingly amusing gentleman was out of order—of throwing a wet blanket upon the debate! Yes, the Editor of the “Colonist” would, with all his heart, smother with a wet blanket the blaze of discord, attempted to be kindled in the Meeting. A wet blanket! an apt simile indeed for an incendiary to use—one who was conscious, that his sole object was to raise a conflagration, that should reduce to ashes all hopes of obtaining a Legislative Assembly; and it was naturally enough adopted by a writer, whose insidious efforts all tend to fan the same flame. Discord and dissension are their only resource. Even they profess to reverse what they dare not openly oppose: and they are driven to the paltry expedient of endeavouring to sap, and undermine by ridicule, by dilatory pleas, and by the demoniacal policy of exciting the Colonists one against the other, the efforts of the People to obtain for themselves an institution, which is the best, the only security for every political blessing.

A gentleman spoke of Babel at the Meeting. We have heard too of Rome: we have heard also of Cataline and his band, who plotted to set fire to their native city, that in the confusion they might rob and murder their countrymen. Here, alas! Fellow-Colonists, men are to be found, who with hearts of steel, and faces of impenetrable bronze, endeavour to excite the flames of discord and dissension, that they may be afforded an opportunity of assassinating your liberties, and robbing you of your rights.

That sorry Subject, notwithstanding all his professions, cannot let any thing pass him without a sneer, which bears the impress of liberty. The inhabitants of Graaff-Reinet, who to their immortal honor came forward, and offered to lay the axe to the root of slavery by emancipating all the females born after a certain date—those men, whose public spirit, and philanthropy are beyond all praise, are ridiculed; but let them recollect, that it is by a writer, who scoffs at what is sacred in religion, and estimable in private life, and who clenches his teeth upon the cause of his enmity to them—their presuming to mention a Representative Assembly in terms indicative of approbation, or of hope.

But take another instance of his juggling attempts to impose upon the understanding of his readers. He professes the strongest attachment to a House of Assembly. So has every man, who has spoken, or written upon the subject. Its value—its importance, is universally acknowledged. “But,” says he, “it must be in good hands.” Another malignant effort to excite distrust and disunion. For, we will ask, what was the object of the meeting? Was it to constitute themselves the members of a Legislative Assembly? Was it to elect such a body? No. It was to obtain for the colony such an institution, and to place the power of electing in the *best* hands—the hands of the people. Where then is the honesty of such a writer?

Britons! read the address of your Brother-Colonists of Albany. Read the answer of the Judge, and turn your backs upon those who would seduce you to your ruin.

But Colonists there yet remains a duty unfulfilled. You have it is true expressed your joy, and gratitude for what you have already received, by illuminations, and other public testimonies; but your sentiments should be conveyed to the foot of the throne, and the effusions of your loyal, and grateful hearts are sure to meet with a gracious reception from that Monarch, whose delight is in the happiness of his people.

Copy of the Address of the Dutch Inhabitants of Albany to Mr. Justice BURTON.

“My Lord, Albany, 24th May 1828. The Undersigned, composing the Dutch Population of the District of Albany, living at a distance from Graham’s Town, unfortunately lost the opportunity of joining with their English friends in their expressions of thanks to your Lordship: they now however most cordially join in those sentiments of Respect and Gratitude, which they hear have been already conveyed to your Lordship, and on this occasion as well as on every other for the Interests of their common community, they declare their earnest and sincere wish for a mutual co-operation with their English neighbours, by the closest bond of Union.

“They cannot however forbear from intruding longer on your Lordship’s time, in order to declare how much pleased they have been in witnessing for the first time the administration of the British Forms of Justice,--forms which they had often heard talked of, as being the best calculated to insure the impartial Judgments, but which until now they could not justly appreciate. The most conspicuous, and the one that has most deeply gratified them, is the establishment of JURIES, by which they see that no man can be punished for an offence before he is found Guilty by the unanimous voice of a body of his Countrymen.

“They have been told that their King can bestow other blessings belonging to British Laws on the Inhabitants of this Colony, and if your Lordship can procure them, and report their respectful thanks for what has already been given, their gratitude would be unbounded: and if to this were added a compliance with their already expressed prayer for a Religious Pastor, and enlarged advantages for the education of their Children, nothing would be then wanting to complete their happiness.

“In taking their leave of your Lordship, they humbly pray that the Almighty Bestower of all good Gifts may keep and protect you in safety home to the bosom of your family.”

(Copy of the Reply.)

Gentlemen, 25th March 1828. I receive with pleasure the expression of your desire to be united to your English neighbours in Albany, in their sentiments of respect which were addressed to me by them on the close of my Session at Graham’s Town: they were sentiments, indeed, highly gratifying to me as an English Judge, and flattering to me as an individual; and your union in the expression of their feelings, still adds to my satisfaction.

I am rejoiced to see the cordial good will which subsists between you, and sincerely desire with you, that it might ever continue. I am sure the Inhabitants of this Colony, Dutch and English, must feel it their Interest as it is their duty, united now for many years under the government and protection of our Gracious Sovereign, to be united also, as you express your desire, “by the closest bond of Union.”

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Gentlemen, let it be your endeavour, as it is your wish, to promote that desirable object; and let me earnestly recommend to you to encourage by all the means in your power the knowledge of the English Language, which will so much facilitate our intercourse, which will best fit you and your Children for employments of Trust and Profit under the British Government, will best fit you and them to exercise the important and valuable privilege of Trial by Jury, and to receive any future benefits which you may solicit, and His Majesty may grant.

Gentlemen let no one come between you and your English neighbours, to prevent our perfect union. Let us look upon each other, not as Strangers, but as the Inhabitants of one Colony, the subjects of one King, mutually interested in the welfare of each other---mutually benefited by the security of the same Laws.

Gentlemen, as an Englishman, I am proud to receive the testimony of your admiration of that truly English mode of Trial which has been now for the first time introduced amongst you, and in which some of you have lately assisted. It is indeed, as you express it, "the most conspicuous feature in our English Constitution, and spreads round Society a protection and security which can be found in no other mode of Trial in the World: it contains the assurance which you well express,---"that no man can be punished for an offence before he is found guilty by the unanimous voice of his Countrymen," an assurance which renders an innocent man, or one oppressed, certain of finding Justice, whoever may be his accuser or oppressor.

Gentlemen, I shall not fail to comply to His Majesty's Government, both here and in England, the sentiments of His Majesty's loyal subjects in Albany, with my favorable opinion, as far as that may have any weight, both of their merits and of the petitions contained in their address. You may be sure, from what you have already witnessed, that it is His Majesty's desire to promote your Interest and Advantage, and to complete your happiness.

I thank you for the expression of your good wishes to myself, and sincerely pray that He whose blessing you have invoked upon me, may in like manner Bless and Protect you.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Sincerely Your's
(Signed) W. H. DURTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIST.

Albany, 14th June 1828.

SIR,—In preparing a humble Memorial to his Majesty, praying for a new Charter, containing extended privileges, it is to be hoped that the important advantage of Trial by Jury in Civil, as well as Criminal Cases, will not be forgotten.

It is now fully established, on the basis of experience, that the colony is in no want of men fully competent to discharge the duties of Jurymen, and if they have discharged them with credit to themselves, and advantage to their country, in cases where life was at stake, why not extend their power to civil cases also?

This is most essential, were it for no other reason than to protect the Liberty of the Press.

To talk of a Free Press where there is no Jury in Civil cases, is all nonsense; the thing cannot exist. The Liberty of the Press can only be supported, and its licentiousness wholesomely curbed, by a Jury.

With all deference to the high character, talent, and independence of the English judges, allow me to ask, where would now have been the Liberty of the Press, and many other British liberties, had they not been vigorously supported by Juries? O. P.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIST.

SIR,—In the present state of this Settlement, nothing ought to be so acceptable to its inhabitants as correct information upon colonial affairs; the Laws, the Government, the Revenue, the Expenditure, are subjects of considerable interest. Pray, could you not ascertain the exact amount paid to the public Functionaries for the quarter ending the 31st March, 1808, and compare it with the amount paid for the quarter ending the 31st March, 1828; it would also be desirable to know what the resources of the Settlement are; if those resources are increasing; if the Colonists have been getting richer or poorer; and what their riches consist of. I am aware how much the Cape Press is restricted, but still I think that every man has a right to give his opinion on the *public* measures of public men, though no man ought to steal like a thief to his neighbour's fire-side, and under the cover of a mask, proclaim what he

dare not openly assert. Compared with such a miscreant, the highway robber is a saint. Our English writer in the *Gleaner*, is a funny fellow; he lays about him, right and left, with as little regard to truth or facts, as to decency: we know not his object, but if it be to create dis-union, he has fallen lamentably short of his aim. However, jealousy is a plant of quick growth, and should he persevere, and could he ultimately attain his object, no doubt his death-bed reflections would be a comfortable reward for his services.

I am, Sir, your's obediently,
AN OBSERVER.

(Extracts from New South Wales' Papers.)

An unfortunate young man named Clarkson, who had escaped to the Derwent, was there captured, and returned in the Albion to Sydney; while entering the harbour, his mind was much oppressed with the thoughts of his situation, and of the punishment that awaited him; they were too much for him to bear, so after fixing a weight to his feet, he threw himself into the water, and sank immediately.---*Monitor*.

AN attempt, we find, has been set up—and a very indiscreet attempt too—with the view of nullifying our explanation of the circumstances under which "the unfortunate person Clarkson" came to this Colony from the Isle of France, and was suffered to go at large in Newcastle—not a penal settlement—by the Government, in compliance with the tenor of that peculiar pardon—we call it a *peculiar* pardon—which saved his life, and under the condition of which he arrived here. "Clarkson did not come here under circumstances peculiar to those which bring a very large proportion of the prisoners who land in a penal settlement." His pardon was an exception to any, if not to every one, that ever preceded him, and if either of the Editors require more explicit information on this point, which we think proper to refuse to impart, they had better apply in another quarter. For the information of our Readers, however, we again state, that "the unfortunate person Clarkson" would have been assigned in the usual way by the Government, only for the circumstance of its appearing, on the face of his peculiar pardon, that they had not the power. But we will ask the editorial, lawyer one solitary question, which has just occurred to our mind, and perhaps it may be proved to be of some force—Have the Governments of these Colonies the power to compel exiles from the East Indies, the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, or in fact any other British dependency—we say, are the Authorities possessed of the legal power to compel such men to labour for the Crown as those prisoners who are transported from Great Britain and Ireland under particular statutes, not one of which include any of the possessions of the Mother Country, save and except New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land? Exiles they are, in the most strict sense of the word, but it really does occur to us, though they have the power at the Mauritius, Calcutta, the Cape, and elsewhere, to transport offenders hither, the laws which guarantee their banishment, not being transported from Great Britain or Ireland, lose their influence here; and, though our Governments have the power to secure them in the Colonies, they have not the power, to our view of the case, to constrain such exiles to labour.—*Sydney Gazette*.

CHINESE TALLOW TREE.—We understand that the Chinese Tallow Tree, or *Sedum Fecoides* of Linneus, has been introduced into the Mauritius, and cultivated with the greatest success. Two hundred barrels are daily expected as a sample, and the quality is said to be equal to any melted from the fat of animals.—The quantity may be produced to an extent; and, we believe is likely to supersede the trade with St. Petersburgh, for that article altogether.

GENEALOGY.—A Gentleman married a Lady whose brother afterwards married her husband's daughter by a former wife. Each party soon had a child, the former a daughter, the latter a son. Ergo.—The first mentioned lady is mother of her brother, sister to her daughter, and grandmother to her nephew; her little daughter is niece to her sister, aunt to her cousin, and sister to her uncle. The young man is brother to his father and mother, son to his sister, uncle to his daughter, and brother to his niece. His wife is sister to her father and mother, daughter to her sister, niece to her husband, and aunt to her sister, her little boy is grandson to his aunt, nephew to the lady, and cousin to his aunt, the little girl.

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CONTINUATION OF EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS UPON AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.

Efforts to civilize the Caffres in this period seem not to have been thought of:—all was still dark on this head; since even the successful exertions of the Moravians for the poor Hottentots, near Baviaan's Kloof (Gnadendal), were stopped after 1744.

The error of the system of non-intercourse is illustrated by the advantages enjoyed by the Boers in this period, by admitting Caffres to some degree of suitable communication; and if due means for the execution of justice day by day, and of civil and religious instruction had been afforded them, when they thus lived amongst us in peace, and if at the same time wise rules had existed, in a free trade to the interior, it seems probable that they would long since have been united advantageously with the Colonists.

Whether the Colony could have been easily seized by the British, had that just policy made active citizens of them, and of the Hottentots, in the manner required by the Dutch law, may be doubted; and in reference to the effect of our present policy upon future occasions of difficulty and war, the topic is not without interest to Great Britain. The Caffres would furnish formidable light troops in union with a very small body of regular soldiers: as Gen. Janssen must have felt in 1806, when their offer to assist him is said to have arrived too late to be accepted.

The measures of more vigorous restraint upon intercourse, which were begun in the last year of this period, and pursued through the next, along with the increased neglect of the means of doing justice between man and man, changed the peaceable condition of the Eastern frontier.

THIRD PERIOD.—1770 TO 1803.

The boundaries, as well as the policy of this period, may be collected from the following papers and comments:—

1770.—Feb. 13, & April 26.—A proclamation of these dates recites, that a special commission to regulate the limits of Stellenbosch, Drakenstein, and Swellendam, had discovered, on their tour from the Fish to the Camtoos Rivers, that herds were kept by Boers who held no lands from the Company; and that others who had lands took their herds nevertheless into the interior, and carried on an unlawful barter with the Hottentots and the Caffres, to whose country there was found a beaten wagon road from Swellendam, which trade was specially prohibited by Proclamation of Dec. 8, 1739, on pain of corporal punishment and death. And “to root out the evil,” this Proclamation of 1770 provides,—

1. That no one shall reside beyond the Camtoos River.
2. That no one shall pasture their herds off the farms held on lease; or
3. On any pretence go into the interior, on pain of forfeiting their cattle.
4. That, as provided by the law of 8 Dec. 1739, no one shall trade with the Caffres, even in the most trifling way; nor go into the interior with merchandize; or employ others to do so, on pain of divers penalties, extending to death; and that, whether they trade amicably, and without force; or whether they illtreat the Caffres—all Superintendants of the Company's Farms were to be specially aiding to execute this law.

This proclamation fixes the boundary in 1770 far to the west of Caffreland; and, without any doubt, the much disputed Zureveld was not claimed by us till afterwards. It belonged to the Gonaquas, a nation much intermixed with Caffres, both in blood and in the practice of mutual assistance as hirelings; as also by the joint occupancy of the soil,—many of the Gonaquas living in Caffreland, and many of the Caffres on the west of the Fish River. The Gonaquas have been crushed by us upon no pretence of right whatever; there is also a very clear tradition of part of their country having been bought by certain Caffres from them. The whole tract lies in the lower of the two lines of our progress eastward: namely, in the prolongation of the old Swellendam “Colony” or District.

The extremity of the upper line of our progress that way, which was the prolongation of the old Stellenbosch “Colony” or District, did not perhaps meet the Caffres, although they lay near it on the south coast. Sparrman (vol. 2, p. 145, 146), seems to give an exact account of the country of some Boschiesmen who possessed it, as well as a most affecting narrative of their sufferings upon our approach, when they were not less unnecessarily than cruelly expelled. The further prolongation of that line would probably have reached the Tambookies on the Zomo River. Sparrman's statement, as to the boundary at the head of the Fish River, is clearly supported by two documents of 1770 and 1776, printed in the *Tydschrift* of 1826, No. 18, p. 443—447. How we acquired a right to establish ourselves along the whole extent of the Great Fish River to the sea does not appear very satisfactorily. Perhaps, as against Caffres, Governor Plettenberg's treaty, made between 1774, and 1781, may explain the point.

The foregoing proclamation of 1770 was enforced by another of the 5th April, 1744, which recites the earlier laws, and that avaricious persons had rendered them nugatory; and therefore, in order to support them, provides that the breeding of Caffre cattle in the Colony should be absolutely stopped; and means are then specified for accomplishing this consistently, as the proclamation urges, with the interests of innocent possessors of the contraband animals. It then provides, that no one should reside beyond the Bruintjes Hoogte, nor over the Camtoos River; and that no one should travel about the country, in the Cape or other Districts to sell goods, or to barter cattle, under various penalties, extending to banishment in aggravated cases.

The mischievous consequence of these laws, however difficult they were of execution, even under the strictest injunctions of the country functionaries, was soon felt extensively: and the concomitant neglect of sufficient means of avenging in a legal way the mutual violence between the advancing Settlers and the Aborigines, together with the utter absence of all measures for civilizing the Caffers, led to many lamentable scenes of devastation on both sides.

The general laws, both municipal and international, seem to have remained unchanged; and amongst the latter, that, which according to GROTIUS, prohibits the seizing of land applied to pastoral purposes, under pretence that they will be more beneficially occupied by the new inhabitants—a rule which must be especially just, where the Aborigines as here, were not adverse to a fair union.

The Government was not absolutely unconscious of its duty; and by way of insuring good order where the Boers were spreading, enjoined the Landdrost to give lands, even in the appointed districts, to none but men of “good name and fame,” that violence might be “prevented as much as possible.” Forgetting, however, society demands much more for its peace, than the most careful selection of its materials, however important that may be; and that in fact, the settlement of new countries will generally, in defiance of selection, fall upon these active spirits, who, most of all require the restraint of a vigorous and just administration of the law.

The state of things eastward, in the time of Governors Plettenberg and Van de Graaff, rendered sound measures of the first importance, and the neglect of them for 20 years, plainly laid the foundation for the abundant troubles which followed the year 1793.

About 1770, the Caffers were in the practice of hiring themselves in small parties, or individually, to the Boers, deep into the old Swellendam District. The usage of laboring in this manner, for wages, was not foreign to their habits at home; and together with the degree of respect which they paid to property, the practice constituted a foundation upon which civilization and good laws might have been raised permanently. The Boers were spreading in the manner which defied restraint; and as they approached the more wealthy Caffers, it was essential to establish amongst them such ordinary institutions as would settle in time of peace the various questions, which inevitably spring up amongst the best disposed people in such circumstances; and other institutions calculated to improve the Aborigines, and to raise them to one level, were no less essential to prevent our progress ending in bloodshed.

(To be continued.)

THE COLONIST.

A SKETCH OF THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION. (FROM DE LOLME.)

Henry I.—A. D. 1100.

This Prince having ascended the throne to the exclusion of his elder brother, was sensible that he had no other means to maintain his power than by gaining the affection of his subjects; at the same time he perceived that it must be the affection of the whole nation: he therefore not only mitigated the rigour of the feudal laws in favor of the Lords, but also annexed as a condition to the charter he granted, that the Lords should allow the same freedom to their respective vassals. Care was even taken to abolish those laws of the Conqueror which lay heaviest on the lower classes of the people.

Henry II.—A. D. 1154.

Under this Prince liberty took a further stride; and the ancient Trial by Jury (a mode of procedure which is, at present one of the most valuable parts of the English law) made again, though imperfectly, its appearance.

John.—A. D. 1200.

This Prince finding no part of his Kingdom less irritated against him than another, having no detached province which he could engage in his defence by promises of pardon or of peculiar concessions (the trivial, though never failing resources of Government) he was compelled with seven of his attendants, all that remained with him, to submit himself to the disposal of his subjects; and he signed at Runnymede the Charter of the Forest together with that famous Charter, which from its superior extensive importance is denominated Magna Charta.—By the former the most tyrannical of the forest laws were abolished: and by the latter, the rigour of the feudal laws was greatly mitigated in favour of the Lords.

But this charter did not stop there, conditions were also stipulated in favour of the numerous body of the people who had concurred to obtain it, and who claimed with sword in hand a share in that security it was meant to establish.

It was hence instituted by the Great Charter, that the same services which were remitted in favour of the Barons should be in like manner remitted in favour of their vassals.

This Charter moreover established an equality of weights and measures throughout England; it exempted the merchants, from arbitrary imposts and gave them liberty to enter and depart the kingdom at pleasure; it even extended to the lowest orders of the state, since it enacted that the villain, or bond man, should not be subject to the forfeiture of his implements of tillage. Lastly by the thirty-ninth article of the same charter, it was enacted, that no subject should be exiled, or in any shape whatever molested, either in his person or effects, otherwise than by judgment of his peers, and according to the law of the land; an article so important, that it may be said to comprehend the whole end and design of political societies.—And from that moment the English would have been a free people, if there was not an immense distance between the making of laws and the observing of them.

EDWARD I. DENOMINATED THE ENGLISH JUSTINIAN. A D. 1300.—This Prince, possessed of great natural talents, and succeeding a Prince whose weakness and injustice had rendered his reign unhappy, was sensible that nothing but a strict administration of justice could, on the one side curb a nobility, whom the troubles of the preceding reign had rendered turbulent, and on the other, appease and conciliate the people by securing the property of individuals. But what renders this particularly interesting is, that it affords the first instance of the admission of the deputies of towns and boroughs into Parliament. At length he converted into an established law, a privilege of which the English hitherto had only a precarious enjoyment; and in the statute 'de tallagio non concedendo,' he decreed that no tax should be laid, nor impost levied, without the joint consent of the Lords and Commons—a most important statute this, which in conjunction with Magna Charta, forms the basis of the English Constitution.

CHARLES I. A D. 1625.—Under this Prince, by the famous Act called the Petition of Right, and a posterior Act, to both which he assented, the compulsory loans and taxes, disguised under the name of benevolences were declared to be contrary to law; arbitrary imprisonments, and the exercise of martial law were abolished; the Court of High Commission, and the Star Chamber were suppressed.

CHARLES II. A D. 1660.—Under this Prince, the laws against Heretics were repealed; the statute for holding Parliaments once at least in three years was enacted; the Habeas Corpus Act, that barrier of the subjects, personal safety was established.

WILLIAM AND MARY. A D. 1688-9.—In this Reign care was had to repair the breaches that had been made in the constitution, as well as to prevent new ones; and advantage was taken of the rare opportunity of entering into an original and express compact between king and people.

An oath was required of the new king, more precise than had been, taken by his predecessors; and it was consecrated as a perpetual formula of such oaths. It was determined, that, to impose taxes without the consent of parliament, as well as to keep up a standing army in time of peace, are contrary to law. The power, which the crown had constantly claimed, of dispensing with the laws, was abolished. It was enacted, that the subject, of whatever rank or degree, had a right to present petitions to the king*. Lastly, the key-stone was put to the arch, by the final establishment of the Liberty of the Press†.

The Revolution of 1689 is therefore the third grand era in the history of the constitution of England. The Great Charter had marked out the limits within which the royal authority ought to be confined; some out-works were raised in the reign Edward the First; but it was at the revolution that the circumvallation was completed.

It was at this era that the true principles of civil society were fully established. By the expulsion of a king who had violated his oath, the doctrine of resistance, that ultimate resource of an oppressed people, was confirmed beyond a doubt. By the exclusion given to a family hereditarily despotic, it was finally determined that nations are not the property of kings. The principles of passive obedience, the divine and indefeasible right of kings—in a word, the whole scaffolding of false and superstitious notions, by which the royal authority had till then been supported, fell to the ground; and in the room of it were substituted the more solid and durable foundations of the love of order, and a sense of the necessity of civil government among mankind.

* The lords and commons, previous to the coronation of king William and Queen Mary, had framed a bill which contained a declaration of the rights which they claimed in behalf of the people, and was in consequence called the Bill of Rights. The bill contained the articles above, as well as some others; and having received afterward, the royal assent, became an act parliament under the title of An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown.—A. I. William and Mary, Sec. 2, cap. 2.

+ The liberty of the press was, properly speaking, established only four years afterwards, in consequence of the refusal which the parliament made at that time to continue any longer the restrictions which had before been set upon it.

CORPORATION AND TEST ACTS.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the order of the day for the committal of the Repeal Bill.

Mr. S. BOURNE professed his anxiety to imitate Lord J. Russell in avoiding all topics of irritation. He considered that the House had determined, by no equivocal sign that the sacramental test ought to be abolished. The majority on the late division voted from various motives, and entertained very different opinions, but he thought they would all be disposed to concur in a substitute for the sacramental test, which might satisfy the Established Church, without violating the conscientious scruples of Dissenters. He did not think an oath requisite—he would propose a solemn declaration to be made in writing by all candidates for office, to the following effect: "I, A. B., do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I will not use any powers with which I may be invested by this office, to subvert, or to endeavour to subvert, the principles of the Church of England, Scotland, or Ireland, as by law established." Mr. S. Bourne concluded by moving an instruction to the Committee to that effect.

Lord EASTNOR seconded the motion; and declared that he would on the former occasion have voted for the repeal of the Test Acts, instead of against it, had Lord J. Russell proposed to substitute a declaration of this sort.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought that the unqualified repeal was what was contemplated by the great majority on a former night. He could not however refrain from congratulating the House upon the present happy condition of this great question. There was no longer any dispute as to the general principle contended for by the Dissenters; the only matter to be arranged was, whether or not they should have a declaration relating merely to the civil conditions upon which office was to be held. He nevertheless could admit no necessity for any such declaration. There being no pretence of danger, there could be no reason for demanding security. Had any complaint been made against the principles or practice of any of the Dissenters who had obtained offices? Had they attempted to oppose the domination of the law? Had they introduced disorder or civil contention into the kingdom? The answer of history was, No. Then he called upon the House not to sanction an imputation where no charge either had or could be made—not to express a distrust where no confidence had been violated. (Cheers.) He could see no reason for calling upon the Dissenters to make a particular declaration regarding the Established Church any more than regarding other establishments or institutions—Trial by Jury, for instance. Far better was it, to let it be felt that all men were bound equally to obey the laws, than to take for one class, as against the rest, a form of words as a security, which elsewhere was deemed unnecessary. That sort of verbal security was far being the best a Government could obtain. History proved that every relaxation of the persecuting of sects produced an accession to the numbers of the influential party in religion. It was stated by Bishop Burnett, that the passing of the Toleration Act had almost immediately diminished the number of the Dissenters one-fourth. In France, the Huguenots at one time undeniably comprised the largest number of men of rank and station: but when the Edict of Nantes threw

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pen power to all classes, in less than a century the principal families of the Hugo-note had merged into those of the predominant religion. It must surely be obvious, that to ask for tests and declaration, was to inspire distrust. Was it, that in the performance of an act of tardy justice, the pride of the Established Church required a qualification or salvo, as if it were not ready to make a fair concession of its own free will? Such were his objections to the proposed declaration. He was ready to declare, however, that they were not unconquerable. (Loud cries of "Hear!"") He was bound to listen to the general opinion of the House; and he would not, for the sake of maintaining his own opinion, close the door of conciliation. (Cheers.)

Mr. Secretary Peel, after alluding with some asperity to the manner in which he had on a recent evening been refused the little delay he had asked on this question (asked, he said, solely with a view to obviate the necessity of his finally opposing the motion) admitted that he considered the former majority of forty-four in favour of the repeal decisive of the necessity of an alteration in the law. (Cheers.) He then reviewed the various suggestions respecting securities for the Church, and stated his preference for that proposed by Mr. Sturges Bourne. He had, however, prepared a more detailed declaration. In every bill lately introduced for the removal of Catholic disabilities, some precautionary measure of this kind had been introduced. He now proposed to adopt a preamble to the present bill for the relief of the Dissenters, copied exactly from the preamble to the bills severally brought forward by Mr. Gratian and Mr. (now Lord) Plunket for the relief of the Catholics. Mr. Peel here read the proposed preamble, which was, mutatis mutandis, the same as that of the Catholic Relief Bill which passed the House of Commons in 1825. It stated, that the Protestant succession to the Imperial Crown was established permanently and inviolably; that the Protestant Episcopal Church of England and Ireland, and the Protestant Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and their respective doctrine, discipline, and Government, were by the Acts of Union between the countries severally established permanently and inviolably; but that after due consideration of the situation disposition, and conduct of the Protestant Dissenters, it was expedient to admit them to hold corporate and civil offices in England and Wales, on subscribing, in lieu of taking the sacramental test, a declaration, by which the subscribing party bound himself not to exercise any power, authority, or influence he might obtain or possess, by virtue of that act, to injure or weaken the Protestant Church as by law established, nor to disturb its ministers in the enjoyment of any rights or privileges they might now enjoy. The clause in which the taking of this declaration was regulated, stated that it should be subscribed by the party taking it in the presence of two justices of the city or borough in which the office was situated; and in their absence, in the presence of two justices of the adjoining county. Mr. Peel did not wish to impose any penalty on the party omitting to take the oath, but simply to declare the election void. It would only throw ridicule on the plan, were every subordinate officer under the Crown to be required to make the declaration: he proposed to limit it therefore to those who under the existing law were required to take the sacramental test. Mr. Peel declared that he would not yield to Lord John Russell in his anxiety to have this question satisfactorily disposed of. (Cheers.) If the clauses which he proposed were introduced into the bill—without at present answering for other persons in other places, he believed those clauses would insure the success of the bill; and he would only say now, that the bill with the declaration attached to it was satisfactory to him, and that he confidently hoped it would be satisfactory to others elsewhere. Mr. Peel passed a warm eulogy on the moderation and good sense which the Church of England had shown on this occasion. He repeated his wish to have a permanent settlement of the question—said he would rather have the concession to the Dissenters carried by an unanimous vote of the House than by a majority—(cheers)—and concluded by declaring, that whatever part he might have taken on former occasions, it was his anxious wish as it would be his proudest boast, to see that desirable arrangement satisfactorily effected. (Cheers.)

Lord SANDON, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. WYNN, considered all tests and declarations needless and impolitic, but would not reject the proposed provision, if it would lead to an amicable settlement of the question.

Lord ALTHORP was an advocate for simple repeal, unencumbered by conditions or provisions; but after the pledge given by Mr. Peel, he should be sorry to oppose his proposition. Lord Althorp congratulated Lord J. Russell on the success of his efforts. His name would go down to posterity revered and honoured as the mover of this salutary measure, a measure calculated to wipe away one of the foulest blots that ever stained the history of this country.

Sir MATTHEW RIDLEY and Mr. D. W. HAVEN were willing to accede to Mr. Peel's proposal, for the sake of insuring the success of the bill.

Mr. WILLIAM SMITH argued, at some length, that the Established Church neither needed nor could be benefited by any of the so called "securities." To use an expressive phrase he had heard, the present attempt was asking no security against no danger. In a few years, he predicted, what was now insisted upon as a provision of safety, would be given up by all parties as idle and absurd. However, he was ready, on the part of the Dissenters, to accede to the proposition of Mr. Peel, strengthened by that gentleman's opinion that the provision would give the bill a better chance of success in another place.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply, said that if these bills could be repealed satisfactorily to the Church, it would be doubly satisfactory to him.

Mr. PRESTON's motion was then agreed to; the House went into Committee on the Bill; and the Amendments were introduced.

BEER.—According to a recent Parliamentary return, there were on the 5th of April last, in Scotland and Wales, 1,772 brewers, 900 retail brewers, 12 intermediate brewers, and 65,733 licensed victuallers, of whom 23,179 brew their own beer. The number of barrels brewed in England, Scotland, and Wales, from the 5th of January to the 5th of April, 1827, was—by public brewers, 1,177,127 of strong beer, and 154,493 of table beer; by licensed victuallers, 627,715 strong, and 134,614 table; and by intermediate brewers, 2,189; of this quantity 561,907 barrels of strong beer, and 68,464 barrels of table beer, were brewed in London, or within the limits of the chief office of excise. The number of bushels of malt used by brewers and victuallers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, during the year ending April 25, 1827, was 22,851,615. The number of bushels used in the distilleries in the same period, was 3,566,973, of which 2,322,574 were for Scotland.

Vines of La Cote. The Paragrels.—The degree of attention and skill manifested in the culture of the vine grape, in the district of La Cote, is greatly superior to that exercised in the Valois. The recently introduced expedient of the "Paragrels", gives a new feature to these burners. The ruinous effects, frequently produced by storms of thunder and hail upon the crops, have led to the almost universal erection of these conductors, which consist of a thin mast of fir, twice the height of an ordinary hop-pole, having a sharp point, and an iron wire running straight down from the top to the bottom. They are placed in rows among the vines, about a hundred yards from each other. We saw thousands of them in our progress, and were told that the experiment had been attended in various districts with the desired effect. Some say that clouds, whence a fall of congealed drops, would otherwise take place, are by these machines attracted, and made to discharge the electric fluid, or dissolve into rain. The success of the plan has induced the Bemois to form, by way of trial for nine years, an insurance society, not only for grapes, but also for grain, fruit, and vegetables of every description; in a word, for all their agricultural productions.---STEVENSON'S TOUR.

MANUFACTURES.—The Parliamentary Returns exhibit a considerable decrease in the exports of British fabrics. From the years ending the 5th January 1825, to the 5th January 1827, the exports have fallen off in the following proportions:—Cotton cloth, from 344,000,000 to 267,000,000 yards;—Woollens, from 7,349,000 to 4,941,000 yards;—Linens, from 63,000,000 to 39,000,000 yards;—manufactured Hardware and Cutlery, from 214,000 to 192,000 cwt.;—Leather, from 1,744,000 to 1,261,000.—The reduction has been general in all branches of exported manufactured goods, with the exception of iron and steel, in which the increase has been about a sixth. It is, however, remarkable, that the exports of cotton twist and yarn, prepared for foreign manufacturers, have increased from 33,000,000 to 42,000,000 lbs.

TWO TRAVELLERS were pursuing the same course on horseback, strangers to each other, when the following conversation took place:—"Raw evening, Sir, rather," observed the one, with an Aberdeen accent; "Yes, rather," replied the other. "You will likely be a stranger to these parts" continued the Aberdeen: "If I can," laconically replied the other, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left. "Perhaps, like myself, you may be going on to Banff?" "Perhaps," responded the other, yawning, "In that case, perhaps, you will put up at Cullen?" "I may, or I may not," answered his companion. "Pardon me the liberty of the question, Sir, may I ask if you are bachelor?" "No." "Oh! married?" "No, no," "Sir, I beg your pardon, I may have unintentionally touched upon a painful subject; your black dress ought to have checked my inquiries: I beg your pardon, Sir,—a widower?" "No, no, no." "Neither a bachelor, nor married man, nor widower; in Heaven's name, Sir, then, what can you be?" "A divorced man, Sir, since you must know!" exclaimed the stranger, clapping spurs to his horse, and dashing out of sight in an instant.

United States.—The first column of a respectable Baltimore newspaper of the 3d of last December, called "Canfield's Lottery Argus," is thus headed: "List of Broken Banks, and other similar Institutions, in the United States." The instances, specified are no fewer than a hundred and forty-seven. Another list immediately follows, five columns in length, of "Altered counterfeit, and spurious Bank-notes." These are rather alarming indications of the present state of American commerce and credit.

IRISH REFORMATION.—A public meeting was convened in the Court-house, Derry, on the 11th March, to establish a branch of the New Reformation Society in that town. Captain Gordon, Mr. Verner, and others, were present from the Parent Society, having been on a proselytizing tour in the district. On this occasion, several Catholic clergymen attended, and a disputation was about to commence, when the Very Rev. Dean Blakeney (Protestant Dean of Achonry) rose, and after stating his "unqualified disapprobation" of the New Reformation Society, moved that the proceedings be adjourned sine die. This was immediately carried, and the meeting dispersed.

DELICATE EXERCISE.—"I have seen," said a recent French traveller, "yes, I have myself seen, two young ladies (of Rio) whose countenances wore the expression of mildness and benevolence, endeavour, by way of pastime, to cut, at a certain distance, with a whip, the face of a negro whom they had ordered not to stir from the spot. This exercise seemed to amuse them. I would mention their names; if their father, who came in after the first essay, had not severely reprimanded them for their cruelty.—Arago's *Narrative of a Voyage round the World*.

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ADMIRAL SIR RICHARD JOHN STRACHAN.

This gallant officer, who departed this life at his house in Bryanstone-square on the 3d inst., after a short but severe illness, was the son of Lieutenant Patrick Strachan, and nephew of Captain John Strachan, both of the Royal Navy, the fifth baronet of that name, on whose demise, December 28, 1777, he succeeded to the baronetage. Sir Richard Strachan was born in Devonshire, October 27, 1760, and at a very early period entered the navy. His promotion to the rank of Lieutenant was on board the *Acteon* of 44 guns, from which he became third Lieutenant of the *Hero*, 74, one of Commodore Johnson's squadron in the affair off Porto Praya. He afterwards belonged to the *Magnanime*, 64, and then to the *Superb*, 74, the flag-ship of Sir Edward Hughes, who promoted him in 1782 to the rank of Commander in the *Lizard* sloop, at Bombay; and further, to the *Naiad* frigate, captured from the French. His commission as Captain was dated April 28th, 1783. After the close of the war with America, Sir Richard Strachan was appointed Captain of the *Vesta* frigate, which ship was ordered to convey the brother of the present Lord Cathcart on an embassy to China. His Excellency was in a bad state of health on his embarkation at Portsmouth, and continued daily growing worse, and died on the *Vesta*'s arrival in the straits of Banca. During the stay of Sir Richard Strachan in India, he greatly distinguished himself. In November, 1791, while cruising off the coast of Malabar in the *Phœnix* frigate, he fell in with *La Résolue*, of 46 guns, convoying two country ships to Mangalore, supposed to be laden with stores for Tippoo Saib. Sir Richard Strachan determined to search these vessels, which was resisted by the French Captain, and an action accordingly commenced. The *Phœnix* had 6 killed, and 11 wounded, and *La Résolue* 25 killed, and 46 wounded, when the latter struck his colours, and were searched accordingly, but there was nothing.

On the commencement of the French war, in 1792, Sir Richard Strachan was appointed to the *Concorde*, of 42 guns, and 257 men, when he joined the squadron of frigates on the French coast, under the orders of Sir John B. Warren. On St. George's Day, 1723, being to the westward of Guernsey, four French ships were observed standing out to sea, one of which, *L'Engagante*, after a most desperate resistance, and strongly supported by *La Résolue*, which escaped, struck to Sir Richard Strachan. The prize mounted 38 guns, and 300 men, of whom between 30 and 40 were killed and wounded, while the *Concorde* had but one killed, and 12 wounded.

Sir Richard Strachan was soon afterwards appointed to the *Melampus*, of 42 guns, and was placed under the orders of Commodore Sir William Sidney Smith, where he destroyed and captured a great number of the enemy's vessels of various descriptions. When Sir Sidney Smith fell into the hands of the French, Sir Richard Strachan took the command of the *Diamond* frigate in his stead, carrying on the same system of destruction to all ships he could meet with. In February, 1799, he was appointed to the *Captain*, of 74 guns, and assisted at the capture of a French squadron in the Mediterranean, and served at the unfortunate expedition at Quiberon-bay and Ferrol, and had afterwards the command of a small squadron off the western coast of France.

During the suspension of hostilities that followed the Treaty of Amiens, Sir Richard Strachan commanded the *Douglas*, of 80 guns; and on the renewal of the war was stationed off Cadiz, to watch the French ships in that port. On the 25th of November, 1804, he captured the *Amphitrite* Spanish frigate, of 44 guns, from Cadiz, to Teneriffe and the Havana, with despatches; and subsequently commanded the *Renown*. In 1805 Sir Richard Strachan was appointed one of the Colonels of the Royal Marines, and in July to the *Cæsar*, of 60 guns, with a detached squadron under his orders. On the Evening of the 2d of November, off Ferrol, he fell in with four French line-of-battle ships which had escaped from the glorious battle off Trafalgar, but it was not till daylight, on the 4th, that the advanced frigates of Sir Richard Strachan's squadron could get within gunshot. When, at half-past three the same afternoon, the whole of them struck their colours, thus completing the destruction of that fleet, in engaging which Nelson lost his valuable life. On the 9th of November Sir Richard Strachan was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Blue. On the 29th of January 1806, his late Majesty created him a Knight of the Bath, and about the same period he received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and hoisted his flag on board the *Cæsar*, and proceeded to the American coast in pursuit of a French squadron, under the orders of Admiral Villaumez, one of whose ships, a 74, foundered in a hurricane, and another of the same force was driven on shore near the Chesapeake, and afterwards destroyed.

On the termination of this service, Sir Richard Strachan was employed in the blockade of Rochefort until the summer of 1809, when he was appointed to command the naval part of the expedition to the island of Walcheren.

On the 3d of July, 1810, Sir Richard Strachan was presented with a sword, and the freedom of the city of London, which had been voted him for his capture of the French fleet in 1805. On the 31st of July, 1810, he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and on the 19th of July, 1821, an Admiral. He was also allowed a pension of £1,000. for his services. Sir Richard Strachan married, in 1812, Miss Louisa Dillon, by whom he has left some children.

ENGLISHMEN IN AMERICA.—‘Nothing,’ says M. de Roos, ‘can be more unfounded that the notion which is generally entertained, that a feeling of rancour and animosity against England and Englishmen pervades the United States. I am at a loss to guess by what peculiar mark we are known; but it is certain that an Englishman is always distinguished at the very first glance by the Americans: and I beg to subscribe a grateful acknowledgment that the discovery invariably ensured to me civility, and frequently led to offices of kindness and good-will.’

BUENOS AIRES.

Some interesting questions were put last night in the House of Lords by STRANGFORD to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on, first, the probability that existed of a termination being put to the disastrous warfare which between Brazil and the Buenos-Ayrean Republic; and secondly, on measures which the King's Government had taken, or was about to take, for the protection of British commerce. To these interrogatories Lord Didsbury answered, that the intelligence received by the last mail afforded no prospects of a speedy peace than he had entertained before, though for fulfilment of such hopes he could not positively answer; and secondly, orders had been sent to the Admirals on the station to punish privateers by the flag of either of the belligerents which were not actually vessels of Brazil or of Brazil; and that whenever the legal authorities of this country pronounced the blockade of Buenos Ayres to be a paper blockade (which they might long ago have done, as we are informed), it would be immediately brokenup.

Lord STRANGFORD stated the important fact, that upwards of a million and a half in value of British goods were ready to be exported from this coast of Brazil, but withheld from fear of capture by one or other of the hostile parties; and that the sum of £2,000,000. sterling in specie, was waiting to be shipped from Rio de Janeiro to Great Britain, but that the merchants were for the same cause afraid to risk the loss of it.

“ Nec Spes destitut, sed frugum semper acervos,
Præbeat, et pleno pingua musta laeu.”

TIBUL. LIB. I. ELEG. 1. VERS. V. & VI.

Nor let HOPE fail, but Ceres' yellow store,
And floods of wine in rich profusion pour.

A copy of the Latin Poet TIBULLUS, in the South African Library, has opposite the lines quoted above, an engraving representing National Hope (*Spes Publica*), and both the verses and the illustration seemed so applicable to the name and circumstances of the Colony, we could not refrain from alluding to them.

THE custom of piercing the ears for rings is one of great antiquity in the East. It is alluded to in the book of Exodus, and Xenophon; and, at the present day, when the Persians meet, say a person is wholly devoted to another, they use the phrase “He wears his ring in his ear.”

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals in Table Bay.

June 23.—COLUMBINE, J. Brown, Rio, May 28, this port. ~~Passenger~~, Mrs. Brown.

Sailed out of Table Bay.

June 27.—COVENTRY, brig, J. Purdie, to Mauritius.

28.—GEORGE, cutter, after returning.

29.—KERSWILL, brig, E. Armstrong, to London.

Arrived out of Simon's Bay.

28.—TIMOR, from Tunis, to London. Cargo oil.

June 29.—PADANG, Dutch ship, G. Ogg, from Padang, March 24. ~~on~~ ~~werp~~. Cargo coffee.—Mesdames Sinclair and Van den Berg, Lieut. A. Van den Berg, Esqrs., G. Scriver, Esq., and 6 children: one child

~~is~~ This vessel ran on shore at Muizenberg, at 10 o'clock on Sunday.

29.—WILLIAM PARKER, E. Bell, London, March 24, to the Cape. Government Stores.—Passengers, Major Story, R.A.; Messrs. Druce Cozens.

[Market prices the same as last Week.]

MARRIAGE.

In the English Church, Cape Town, by the Rev. George Hough, Colonial Chaplain, on Monday, June 30, 1828.

James Smith to Ann Elizabeth Davis.

CHRISTENINGS.

In the English Church, Cape Town, by the Rev. George Hough, on Sunday, June 29, 1828.

A Son of John Albert Sinclair, baptized John Paul.

A Son of John Eckley, baptized John Collins.

On Monday, 30th June, by ditto.

A Son of the late Mr. Thomas Delozier Palmer, baptized William Heyning.

CAPE TOWN:

Printed and Published (for the Proprietor) at GEORGE GRIGG'S
Market Square:—where Advertisements are received.



THE COLONIST.

No. 33.

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1828.

PRICE 6d.

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.

THE fine Ship *York*, Capt. H. R. WILKINSON, has excellent accommodation for a few Passengers, and will leave this port for England in three or four days.—
Apply to **NISBET & DICKSON.**

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE circumstance of a Family of Slaves in Cape Town, having been recently assisted in obtaining their freedom by the pecuniary aid of a few individuals, suggested the advantages which might result from the formation of a Society whose operations should be exclusively directed to the benevolent purpose of assisting deserving Slaves to purchase their freedom. To carry into effect this important object, a meeting of several Gentlemen took place on Friday Evening the 27th June, when a Society was formed and denominated the

"Cape of Good Hope Society, for aiding deserving Slaves and Slave-children to purchase their freedom."

This Society has no intention whatever of interfering with the existing laws of Slave owners; and its design, it is conceived, will insure the probation and support of all Proprietors, in as much as it holds out a strong inducement to their Slaves to observe such uprightness and good conduct as will recommend them to a participation in the advantages thus presented. And the benevolence of the object cannot fail to entitle it to the liberal encouragement of a humane and enlightened Public.

A general meeting of the Subscribers will be convened at an early period, to elect a Committee to transact the business of the Society.

Lists for Subscriptions will lie at the Commercial Exchange, Public library, Govt. Discount Bank, and George's Hotel.

THIS MORNING,

At the Stores of BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS, will be sold a quantity of Long-clothes, more or less damaged by Salt Water.

FRENCH WINES, BRANDIES, &c.

THE last Public Sale of the above articles per 'Exchange', will positively take place at H. M. Custom House THIS AFTERNOON; at the same time will be sold, an Investment of Woollens and Sail Cloth just received, India Piece Goods, &c.

NISBET & DICKSON.

African Society House, July 7, 1828.

THE Third Subscription Ball will take place on FRIDAY NEXT, the 11th instant, at 9 o'Clock.

Baron de LORENTZ.

Capt. LE MARCHANT, 99th Regt. } Stewards.

Strangers and Ladies' Tickets will be issued by the Secretary, from 4 till 6 Clock on FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

THE BRIG IMPORTER.

NOTICE is hereby again given to Ship Carpenters, or other Persons inclined to undertake a Contract for the thorough repair of the Brig "Importer" (recently stranded), that Tenders Estimates for the same, will be received at the Counting-house M'DONALD & SUTHERLAND, Agents. Cape Town, 7th July 1828.

TO CARPENTERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

To be Sold, in small quantities, at Mr. REEVES' AUCTION MART, on every Wednesday, until the whole are disposed of, a quantity of the undermentioned Timber.
Teak Planks; Teak Rafters; Yellow-wood Planks; Fir Deals; and Cedar Planks.

To be sold *without the least reserve.*

FOR SALE,

A LIGHT CURRICLE and HARNESS, with a pair of excellent fast-trotting Chesnut Horses.—Price 1,700 Rds. A new light Spring Pleasure Wagon.—Price 1,450 Rds. Also. a Covered Cart, without springs.—Price 400 Rds.

Apply at No. 33, Plein-street, where the Horses and Vehicles may be seen.

WRECK OF THE WALSINGHAM.

At Half-past 2 o'Clock THIS AFTERNOON, MR. REEVES will hold a Public Sale of the Wreck of the "Walsingham," as already advertised. Purchasers over 100 Rds., will be allowed Three Months Credit, upon approved Acceptances.

**RECEIVED per William Parker,
(ON CONSIGNMENT.)
EPHEMERIDES;
OR, OCCASIONAL POEMS,
Written in SCOTLAND and SOUTH AFRICA.**

BY THOMAS PRINGLE.

PRICE 5 Rds.

(Prompt CASH only.)

••• This Volume of Poetry consists of Two Parts: Part I. comprises 22 pieces;—Part II, 28 pieces; besides copious Explanatory Notes.

The "Ephemerides" are highly extolled by the Literary Periodicals of the day, which may be fairly considered as a sufficient test of their excellence: when to this be added, the many *local allusions* which these Poems contain, and the poetic reputation of the amiable Author,--there can exist little doubt that such strong recommendations will create a great demand for the limited number of Copies which have been sent for Sale to this Colony.

July 7, 1828.

G. GREIG.

This is one of the most pleasing volumes of miscellaneous poetry we have met with for a considerable time. The author is a person of fine taste and gentle and benevolent feelings. These characteristics are so uniformly perceptible in every page, that the reader himself must be lamentably deficient in similar qualities who should fail to form a highly favourable opinion of the author, both as a poet and a man. The first and longest poem in the collection is intitled the "Autumnal Excursion." It is written in smooth octo-syllabic verse, in the manner of Sir Walter Scott, and, though by no means a servile imitation, it has several of the most attractive peculiarities of that distinguished writer. It is remarkable for that fervent patriotic tone, that deep admiration of external nature, and those touching allusions to Auld Lang Syne, which so much delight us in the "Minstrel of the North."

The "Autumnal Excursion" was written before the author's departure from Scotland to the Cape of Good Hope, from whence he has now returned, after an absence of several years, and (if we may judge from his latest productions) with all the generous feelings of his youth." *London Weekly Review.*

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE Sale advertised to be held in the Castle THIS DAY, the 8th inst., is Postponed until FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 12 o'Clock precisely.

Golden Rules for Jurymen.

A FEW Copies remain for Sale of that very useful little Work:

For the convenience of persons unable to read the English language, it has been translated into Dutch G. GREIG.

PRICE, FOUR SKILLINGS.

GOODS per *William Parker*.

THE English-made Grecian Couches, with modern carved French Ends, and loose Squabs; the superb large Table Covers (similar to those received per "Jessie," and so much admired); a handsome made-up Persia Carpet, with Fringed Border; Drawing Room Bushy Door Mats, (Chocolate Color), and a variety of other Articles previously advertised, are now unpacked.

N.B. The Vessel is daily expected in Table Bay, when the remainder of the Investment will be landed.

G. GREIG.

The Colonist.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 8, 1828.

THE following Appointments were Gazetted last Friday:—

DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Esq. to be Civil Commissioner of the Districts of Albany and Somerset, vice W. B. DUNDAS, Esq. resigned.

DONALD MOODIE, E. q. to be Resident Magistrate at Graham's Town, in the room of THOS. LAWSON, Esq. deceased.

J. G. DE VILLIERS, Esq. to be Clerk of the Peace at Graham's Town, vice D. MOODIE, Esq. promoted.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday July 3, 1823.

THE KING versus JAN DE VILLIERS, Ps. son.

The indictment charged the prisoner with the murder of the Slave-boy Syme, to which he pleaded Not Guilty.

The Officer of the Court then proceeded to call over the names of the Jury, and on Mr. Lucas Fischer being called, and answering to his name, the Court put several questions to him, from which it appeared, that he was not sufficiently acquainted with English to be able to understand the Court without the aid of the Interpreter, on which it was ordered that he be set aside.

Mr. BRAND on the part of the prisoner objected to Mr. Fischer being set aside, and moved, that the order of the Court, and his objection be recorded. The learned Gentleman then delivered an able speech, and was followed on the same side by Mr. DENNYSSEN, both of which speeches we are obliged to defer until our next.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE adverted to the question of setting aside a Juror for not understanding the English language, which the Court would now dispose of. The Court had been extremely desirous that the question should be brought forward in such a shape as to allow of this further appeal from the former judgment, or if the Bench could come to no positive decision, that an appeal might be made, where alone, under the Charter, relief was to be found.

At first a difficulty had arisen as to whether such an alleged grievance can be carried home; but the Court was desirous that this course should be open to the parties, not merely in respect

of any private feeling—not on account of any disappointment which might be occasioned, but in order to correct its own opinion, if erroneous, respecting those who are to assist the Court.

Civil cases are important for the rights involved; but what question can be more important than one where a verdict is to be given of guilty or not guilty? His Lordship therefore left himself to the consideration of it as involving the rights of many inhabitants as well as of the prisoners. The decision of the Court may not give satisfaction, but with that the Court had nothing to do—they could not consider it.

The Court was desirous, before acting on this particular point of its jurisdiction, to avail itself of the talents of the bar before fixing any rule of practice. An opportunity for this did not once occur. One Judge was absent, and the majority of the then present had adopted a principle of practice.

With respect to the feelings of those who had a different view, his Lordship felt it right to state some reasons, some desultory reasons, which however were not intended to operate as a decision.

Considering the importance of the question, the Court had been desirous that some Grand or Petty Juror might object to his being set aside, in order that there might be no decision before the arguments of counsel had been heard. His Lordship was for himself desirous to entertain the question as competent and legal; and if his opinion could be altered, it would be his duty, under his oath, to declare it. It had been urged at the bar, that it would relieve four-fifths of the inhabitants of this Colony. Was that an appeal to the judgment of the Court, or to the feelings of the Judges? It was not for the Court to consider what would give popular satisfaction. The People of England were not to be disregarded: and the Court was entrusted with the administration of the law, not as it may be wished, but as it is found.

This question has arisen in respect of a Petty Juror, Native of the Colony, who perfectly understands Dutch, but who is ignorant of the English language. This ignorance prevents his reading an Ordinance of the Colony, or the Statutes of the realm—prevents his understanding an English witness—understanding the pleadings—or understanding the Court. In short, he is totally unable to do more than execute the duties of a Juror in a Dutch Court, where Trial by Jury had been introduced.

The present is a question of law only. The Judges have no discretion, or the Bar would have taken them by storm. As then it is a question of law, look to the law. The Bar had introduced the Governor in Council. The Court looks to the Charter alone: and it is to be construed, not by a particular clause, but by the whole of this High Royal Instrument. The jurisdiction of the Court depends on the law, and the disappointment of four-fifths, or of five-fifths of the inhabitants should not interfere with its decision: The subjects of the King in this Colony wish the Supreme Court to fulfil their duty rather than be disappointed of their independence; and the Court would determine of according to conscience, without regard to consequences, or to each other's opinions. If they did otherwise—if they shaped the words for the sake of the result, they would be creating a Charter. This mode of carrying into effect the Charter would be the best proof of their independence.

But what is the Charter? In order to ascertain its tenor, its spirit should be considered; and its spirit would be ascertained by considering the condition of the Colony at the time that the Charter was framed, and His Majesty's views in granting it. The Court previously subsisting, consisted of a learned, and highly qualified President, and seven Members—of eight Jurors and eight Judges. That Court was the only place of trial, and the constitution of that Court supposes that justice could be done and there was little for the prisoner to apprehend. It was true, too, that it should not be disregarded, that the Judges spoke Dutch—the proceedings were in Dutch—and the Advocates were members of a Dutch University. That Court was in fact a Dutch Court, under the authority and protection of His Majesty, in

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although the proceedings had been continued in Dutch, the Executive had frequently called, by proclamation, for the adoption of the English language, as by that of July 5, 1822.

It had been argued by the bar, that the extension and continuance of Dutch would tend to the prosperity of the Colony; but it seemed to be a question whether that expediency was public, or only favorable to private interests. The proclamation shows the King's intention that English should be the general language of the Colony. A Legislative Council has been appointed here. Are its records in Dutch? It is true that a translation into Dutch is published in the Gazette, but the English version only is kept as a record. But the argument does not rest upon this point. The views of His Majesty, in granting the Charter, should be considered. That Charter was introduced by a preamble, setting forth, that the Supreme Court was to supersede, and be substituted for a Court, whose proceedings were in Dutch. And who were appointed in this Court? If the proceedings were changed, if the language was altered, it was necessary to relieve a meritorious servant of the Crown; if otherwise, the learned President might still have continued to circulate his judgments. Who are the Judges appointed? What are their qualifications? They are not learned Doctors of Laws, but Barristers of England—they are not expected to know Dutch; or if they have attained a knowledge of that language, as a literary acquirement, they have not the peculiar idiom of the Colony. Who are to assist the Bench? Look at the clause respecting Advocates. Who are to be admitted? The Advocates of this Court are to be admitted as Barristers of England. The whole face of the proceedings is changed. The Attorneys and Solicitors of this Court, admitted under the Charter from British Courts, could little advise Mr. de Villiers, or Mr. Fischer. It follows then, from the constitution of this Court, that it is an English Court. But look to the letter of the Charter. A question arises on the 37th clause. No definition is given of the principle of Trial by Jury. No: the general principle is left unexplained. But Trial by Jury was unknown to the former Court, and yet no definition of it is given in the Charter or the local Ordinance. Where then are we to seek for it? In England. English Courts have given it to the world, and we must seek it in English Statutes, and in the High Court of Parliament. The English laws then, on this subject, are binding on the Court.

It had been said, and freely remarked, that the Charter gives no definition. The same objections, as far as language, holds good in England. England is indebted to a Minister, at present high in Office, for consolidating into one act all that relates to Juries. By the statute alluded to—commonly called "Mr. Peel's Act," no Juror is required to know English, yet the Courts of Westminster would refuse, or rather excuse a person in such a predicament. Now on examining the Statutes of England, and laws of the Colony, it will appear that the qualifications of Jurors are the same by the Act of Parliament, and by the Ordinance. Where does the Ordinance qualify those not qualified by the Charter? The exemptions too are similar. The statute contains not a word more than the Ordinance, except *de medietate linguae*. Here we are all subjects alike, and brothers of one Royal Family.

The act likewise states other qualifications. The 13th clause enacts, that the Jurors shall be "good and lawful men". Is this noticed in the Charter? Look at the 41st clause, relating to the Circuit Courts. It is not to be said, that the Circuit Courts are to have good and lawful men, and that the Supreme Court is not. Who then are good and lawful men? Who at the Cape? Those who understand the English Language. His Majesty knows no distinction between those who speak English, and those who speak Dutch. What warrants such a distinction? Is the subject to be tried at one time by one mode, and at another time by another? His Majesty's view is not to be controlled by the ignorance of four-fifths of his subjects. The Jury must be English, because it is the intention of the Charter to institute Juries for Englishmen, whether they speak English or Dutch. If the Court do otherwise, they make a Charter.

But it is enacted that a Jury of nine shall concur. Why nine,

and not the English number twelve? Because the knowledge of English is a qualification not so generally possessed in this Colony. Carry this argument to the Circuit Courts, where are sufficient. Why six? Because His Majesty was unwilling that this duty should be a burthen on his liege subjects. But those nine are to concur. It is evident then that unanimity is requisite. How is this to be attained, unless they can communicate? And how can they communicate, unless they have a common language? It may be answered by interpretation: but interpretation is always inferior to original communication, and it can never give any thing better than something approaching to unanimity. Now witnesses are examined in open Court: depositions were received in the late Court. There is no distinction made between prisoners. It may be asked, how then is the prisoner knowing Dutch only to be tried? As one speaking a foreign language. Moreover, five years' notice had been given: there is therefore no ground for complaint; and to admit those who speak Dutch only would break in on the rights of those differently situated. Would it be just to the English? The subject is entitled to an English Jury. The Verdict is to be delivered in open Court by the mouth of the Foreman. Can the Dutch Foreman give the verdict by his own mouth? The Foreman may, it is true, succeed in getting out the words guilty, or not guilty; but where a special verdict is to be found, the difficulty is not so easily got over.

His Lordship would not, he said, trust to interpretation for giving directions to the Jury, or for receiving their verdict. It should not be forgotten, too, that hitherto the argument had been all on one side. They were bound to do justice both to the prisoner, and to the prosecutor. The bias, if any, should be towards the prisoner, but justice should be done. Adverting to the case of *Ashton*, would it have been possible to get through it by means of interpretation—that imperfect organ? Cases had occurred at the former session, in which it was necessary to have recourse to interpretation, and seven interpreters had failed. Interpretation may perhaps be sufficient for the prisoner, but it is not sufficient for the Jury, or for the Judges. The Court has either power to determine, or no power to interfere. There can be no question about language, when the Jury is in the box, for the Court speaks only English, and it is immaterial what other language the Jury speaks. In simple cases, cases where there were no pleadings of counsel, it might be possible to proceed otherwise, but in difficult cases it was impossible.

Where are the Judges to select a Jury? It may be said, put Dutch and English into the box for harmony; but their oath forbids—they have no discretion. Every man should be qualified to be foreman. There was no middle course, and if an English Jury could not be had, there should be none.

The verdict is to be read over to the Jury, and they are to be asked, "is this your Verdict?" Of what use is all this if the Jury understand it not? The Jury are also to see that the Judges understand their verdict. How can they do so, if they themselves are ignorant of English? Questions may arise too, which it is impossible adequately to convey, and yet the Jury are expected to concur—to be unanimous, and that unanimity to be known to the Court.

The Jury are further to determine on the indictment. How is it to be translated? The Court is in many cases unable to relieve the prisoner and witnesses, but can in all cases relieve the prisoner from the jeopardy of Jurors translating one to another. The indictment must be in English, and a translation is no record. The Court had been Dutch, it is true, but it is now English. The Barristers, and Attorneys are English, and interpretation is admitted from necessity, not from expediency. Many British-born subjects have now settled in the Colony, many of the old Inhabitants have acquired the English language, and the number of both is constantly increasing.

With respect to Grand Jurors we must look to the Ordinance, for the Charter is silent concerning them. Their qualifications are determined by the same principle. It must be observed, however, that the Ordinance interferes not with the provisions of the Charter. All the qualifications required are necessary in England,

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and it would have been fortunate, if a doubt had not arisen on a subject, to which four-fifths of the Colony anxiously, not to say jealously look forward.

The Commissioners' Legal Report had been put into his Lordship's hands at home. It had been laid before Parliament last Session. A promise had been made to His Lordship that it would be sent after him, and it was surprising, that it had not arrived. [His Lordship then read some passages from the Commissioners' Legal Report to show, that it was intended, that none should be Jurors who did not understand English.]

The impartiality, and justice of the Bench are proved even by their difference of opinion. His Lordship would not surrender an opinion, but asks, can the Charter, and Ordinance have overlooked this important point—a point so obvious, that it was deemed not necessary to be mentioned in the Statute? Rather let there be no jury. The principle sought to be introduced would disturb the institution of the jury system. In England the labor is to be discharged. The Court has by the Charter, and by the Ordinance, no jurisdiction over the panels, but an inherent right: otherwise they could not have excused Mr. Cannon on account of illness. The Court has jurisdiction over those who form the panel, and is invested with control over the Sheriff, and the number to be returned on the panel. If the Court had no power, in many cases no jury could be found. The principle, that those names drawn from the ballot box should be the names of the jurors, would lead to great inconvenience and absurdity.

The Jury *de medietate linguae*, confirms the conclusion in Peel's Act. All Colonists here are natural-born subjects—here are no Aliens. It is likewise "by command of the Court," that an Alien can have such a jury. Aliens admitted on the jury were to understand the language of the prisoner, but might be challenged on other grounds, as for not knowing the language of the Court. They should therefore know two languages.

But the Juries in Wales are Welch. This rests upon immemorial usage, and we cannot now ascertain the origin of the custom. Wales is besides an exception. The practice of Ceylon has been mentioned; but until the Charter of Ceylon shall be produced, and the grounds of the practice stated, it cannot be admitted as an argument. In Wales the day may come, when it will be otherwise. In India, Sir Edward Ryan's Charge shows that the English language was insisted upon as a qualification.

Further, the Judge is not justified in letting his charge be interpreted, and given to the Jury in a language he does not understand; nor is another Charter to be waited for. Jurors in this Colony perform a duty unlike any other officer than members of the late Court. The duty of a witness is ministerial; that of Jurors is judicial.

His Lordship concluded by stating his hope, that he had abstained from any expression that was unnecessary; and said that if time had permitted, he would have preferred giving his judgment in writing, but as that was not the case, he would be ready to alter any thing, which he should afterwards see reason to wish amended.

Mr. JUSTICE MENZIES concurred in opinion with the Lord Chief Justice, and being anticipated by the able, eloquent, and convincing speech which he had just heard, his feeling would induce His Lordship simply to state his concurrence; but as it was desirable that this question should be put in a state for review, he conceived it his duty to enter into a detail of his reasons.

His Lordship, as well as his Brethren, felt desirous not to decide without the assistance of the Bar; yet they had been obliged to do so at the former Session: but they had not done so rashly; yet if any thing that he had heard, or which he should still hear, should convince him, he would not hesitate to declare that he had changed his opinion. The Bar might rest assured that their able and eloquent addresses, particularly the opening address, and arguments of Counsel, were not undervalued. But the Judges are not Legislators. It is not for them to consider what it is expedient to do, but what is done, and to

put the legal construction on it. It was only necessary to consider the legal construction of a very few paragraphs of the Charter, and on a very few well established principles.

This Court is the creature of the Charter. Other Courts have acquired powers by long usage, but this has not. It is further to be premised, that the Ordinance does not explain the Charter, but the principles of the Charter explain the Ordinance. It is argued, from the 48th Clause of the Charter, that the Governor in Council has power to make any regulations. Such a conclusion is absurd. for by a particular Section of the Charter the Governor in Council is bound to adhere to the principles of the Charter, and it is made imperative on him to be obedient to the commands given in other parts. If there were any difference between the Ordinance and the Charter, it would be to be lamented: but no such difference has taken place: nor is it to be presumed. Look then to the Charter and Ordinance, for it is a question of pure law, and not of expediency. Here his lordship observed, that there is no sort of reasoning more dangerous than a mixed one—one, which, when the authority of law was found insufficient, would call in the aid of expediency; whereas those arguments, if both be entertained, should be taken separately. What is the legal construction? This is a British Colony. Now take a case, such as exists in many other British Colonies, where the majority speak English, and what would be the effect of the measure sought to be introduced?

The Charter makes no difference between the Supreme, and Circuit Courts. What is law in one, is also law in the other. In every civilized country there is one language, recognized by law. Here the legal language was formerly Dutch, and while that was the case, no Englishman had half the proceedings in his language. On the contrary, every thing taken in English was translated into Dutch. The colony can not now complain of being taken by surprise, for the proclamation of the 5th of July, 1822, contains a declaration of the Government, that English should be made the language of the Colony. This proclamation was, however, modified by the Ordinance, No. 27, by which the introduction of the English language was further postponed. Arrangements have been since made a Charter has been prepared, and took effect on the first of January last. Its 4th section directs, that proceedings be in English, and that evidence be given in open Court. It is true, that the exclusion of a Juror who is ignorant of English, is not mentioned, but common sense dictates it.

The 33d Ordinance creates Resident Magistrates: Its 7th section directs that the proceedings of their Courts shall be in English. The Ordinance No. 44. creates a Judge of Police, and Resident Magistrate for Cape Town and District. Its 15th section in like manner, orders the English language to be used. From

the extra-judicial business of the Colony has been transacted in English. From the 19th of Dec., and 19th of March in the Courts of the Resident and Police Magistrates respectively. The English language then is, as much the language of this Court, as of the Courts in Great Britain.

The present question is not one of mere words, nor which should be decided on special pleading, but the words "pleading or proceeding" require to be considered. The pleadings are directed to be in English, yet a prisoner can be tried here, who speaks a foreign language, but his plea must be rendered into English, before it can be taken by the Court, and the testimony of the witnesses in like manner. It is true, that some of the Judges, the Counsel, and for aught his Lordship knew, the public Prosecutor, may understand Dutch, but no argument can be derived from that. It is necessary, that the Jury should understand the language of the Court for this reason: nothing can go to the Jury, which is to influence their verdict without being sanctioned by the Court. The Judges may go wrong, it is true, and the Jury's common sense may lead them to differ with the Judge, but the Jury must take nothing, but with the knowledge of the Court.

One section—the 86th was very plain on the subject. It directs the Verdict to be given by the mouth of the Foreman. Nothing is by this clause left to the looseness of interpretation. Suppose

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a case, where the Jury is composed of some English, and some Dutch. When the Verdict is read over to them some of the Jurors will be unable to understand it, and yet it is intended, that they should, if necessary, correct the foreman.

A mistake has likewise arisen respecting qualifications in confounding them with capability or capacity. The first, and 8th sections of the 41st Ordinance fix the qualifications. If these two sections determine the capability, as well as qualifications, the Court would be obliged to admit persons incapable from sickness, or infirmity, as blindness, or deafness. But the Jury are entitled to hear every single word used in Court, therefore a Juryman, who does not understand English, is incapable. In proof of this such incapability is not mentioned in the challenging clause, from the conviction, that it is safely left with the Judges, as no Judge would dare to refuse a Juror without strong grounds for believing him incapable. His Lordship put it, he said, to his brethren, would not the Courts at Westminster refuse a Juror for not knowing English. In Scotland too, that part of the population, that do not understand English are refused as Jurors. In Wales there is a contrary practice; but his Lordship could not find any law book, in which it is accounted for, or the principle stated. It seems probable that Welsh was originally the legal language and that the exception was the Judge addressing the Jury in English. Ceylon, and India had likewise been mentioned. If the charter, and laws were the same as here, and the decision of the Judges different, he must consider the judgement of the Courts erroneous, and that they could not guide this Court. It appears, that in India English is required for petty Jurors.

As to a Jury *ex medie ate lingue*, that ought not to regulate the practice, for in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred foreigners in England understand English. By the old practice the foreigners were required to speak the same language as the alien prisoner; but now it is only required, that there shall be six aliens on his Jury, who, it is supposed, will not be prejudiced against him. There is but one case in Howell's State Trials, in which that privilege was claimed, that of Count Koningsmark, and his accomplices. If that trial had occurred under good Judges, and when the constitution was attended to, it would be against the argument: for the Jury was composed of English, of Dutch who did not understand English, and of French. That trial is so full of gross partiality, and injustice, that it would be disgraceful to cite it. But whatever may have been the former practices, Mr. Peel's act only continues to aliens the right of having on their Jury six aliens not six aliens, who speak their language; and therefore the Jury *ex medietate* may safely be thrown out of consideration. Thus it remains evident, that every one, who is incapable is to be rejected by the Court, and that every person not understanding English is incapable.

As to expediency.----What object had Government in establishing Juries? That the subject might not be convicted, much less punished without a verdict of his Countrymen. Much declamation had been heard on the subject of depriving a large portion of the Inhabitants of this benefit; and it was a fair subject for declamation, and Counsel had availed himself of it. The use of Juries however is to prevent arbitrary Governments from bringing to trial for a thing which is not a crime, and Courts from being led by influence, to which they are supposed to be more subject than Juries. Did His Majesty's Government consider, whether or not it would gratify the pride of a certain class of individuals? Is it not a much harder case, to exclude a man, whose quit-rent amounts to but £ 1: 17s:---instead of £ 1: 17s. 6d. or whose taxes are a fraction less than 20 Shillings, or than 15 Shillings, as the case may be?

Of what use would it be to admit them, who understand only Dutch? Instead of correcting the Interpreter, they would prevent such correction, and would render interpretation necessary, oftener than it would otherwise be. It is said, that if a knowledge of the English language be required, a Jury can not be obtained in the Circuit Courts at several places. Before he made the experiment, His Lordship had been assured, that he could not find a Jury who understood English. In Worcester a Jury of nine was formed the second day, though all were not called on, and might have been the first day, but for an unfortunate mistake of the returning officer. These learned brothers had not found them, but they had gone on information, and they should permit him to undervalue the information upon which they had acted. How ever when a Jury cannot be had, the case can be brought before the Supreme Court.

His Lordship then adverted to the Commissioner's legal report. It should not influence his opinion, but it afforded the data of the Charter, and pointed out its true intention. Why had the number of Jurors been reduced? It was absurd to suppose, that any district would not contain twelve, who had birth, education, and property. The Commissioners had recommended, that the institution should not be general. Why was

the district of Albany specified? Because of the number of English. The power was left to the Governor of forming Circuits, that he might be guided by the criterion of six persons who should understand English being conveniently found, and the Charter further provides against six not being found by giving recourse to the bye-standers.

Mr. DENYSSEN says, if you remove the case, where is de Jury *de vicinitate*? The Jurors were indeed originally required to be from the same *ville*, but is now found to be better otherwise, and causes are frequently removed to other counties on the application of the parties.

Interpretation is an evil, it is only allowed from necessity, and admitting those, who do not understand English, will increase it. A rule is now to be laid down, which shall take effect in every case, and bind the Court in every case, that shall come before it. It might happen that one Juryman should understand Dutch only, though the Court is English, the Bar is English, the prisoner were English, the witnesses were English, and the rest of the Jury were English.

Suppose the Jury all understand Dutch only. Interpretation is, as has been already said, an evil, and particularly between the Court and Jury. Interpretation, though correct, destroys the effect. In a simple case, where the Judge is the only person, who speaks, it is possible for the Jury to understand the Judge, and that the ends of justice may be satisfied by interpretation. It was probable, that the course adopted by the other Circuit Judges was the best that could be adopted from the simplicity of the cases, their forming no precedent, and admitting of appeal.

But if no Foreigners be excluded there may be a Frenchman, and a German sitting on the Jury, which in a colony like this is not improbable. It may thus be necessary that the proceedings be translated for the Jury into three languages. There were on the panel at Clan William several respectable looking men, who understood nothing but bastard Hottentot. In Cape Town there are persons, who speak a Portuguese slang, and who are entitled, if they pay the taxes, to be put into the box. But it is argued, this is obviated by some of the Jurors being able to communicate to the others, what passes in the Court: this, His Lordship said, would never satisfy his mind. He felt it his duty to make himself acquainted with what ever went to the Jury.

With respect to Grand Jurors they are in the same circumstances as Petty Jurors. What applied to the latter, applied also to the former.

His Lordship concluded by expressing his conviction, that the only arguments, which can be adduced, are founded on the opinion, either that the trial by Jury would not be general, if those, who understand but Dutch were excluded, or that it is a reflection on them to be so excluded.

MAURITIUS GOVERNMENT ORDER.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret and disappointment, that His Excellency the Governor has to notice, that the eve of his departure from the Mauritius should have been marked by an event, which, from the brutal turbulence, and factious spirit that it evinces, must tend to confirm in the minds of the British Public, those imputations of disaffection on the part of the inhabitants of this Colony, which have been so industriously propagated in Great Britain, and which it has been His Excellency's anxious solicitude, from an entertained conviction of the contrary, to prove to be unfounded and calumnious.

A British Officer, high in rank, wearing the uniform of his Country, distinguished by his Sovereign's favor, and honored by his confidence in an important Military Command, has been grossly and publicly insulted at the very threshold of the Governor's Town Residence, when proceeding to embark, after partaking of that hospitality which his accidental arrival in this Colony had entitled him to expect, as much from a due consideration for his services, as from the respect owing to the rank which he holds in the British Army.

Had this cowardly and illiberal outrage been offered by a lawless rabble, it might have been set down to the account of ignorant brutality; but when it is known to have proceeded from Persons of education and reflection--from individuals connected with the most respectable families in the Colony, it is impossible for His Excellency not to suspect that there are stronger grounds than he was willing to believe, for the accusations of disaffection to His Majesty's Government.

During the five years that His Excellency has administered the Government of this Colony, he has never interfered with the political sentiments of any person; but, as far as laid in his power, has encouraged and brought forward deserving merit. But, if His Excellency has no claim on the gratitude of the inhabitants, he is justified in expecting that the rights of hospitality, which the most uncivilized nations are known to respect, should not be violated towards his guests.

His Excellency is also compelled to remark, that he considers his Sovereign to have been insulted in the person of one of his General Officers, and the British Uniform (which His Excellency has the honor to wear) to have been outraged--which uniform, from the very exemplary conduct of the military forming the garrison of this Colony, ought at least to have commanded the respect of the inhabitants.

To those amongst the authors and abettors of this disgusting and un-

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many outrage, who have found an asylum under British protection, which their own country has denied them; His Excellency makes known, that by having abused that protection, they have forfeited all claim to his forbearance.

Deceived and disappointed as His Excellency has been in the confidence which he had reposed in the inhabitants of Port Louis, he deeply regrets to state, that the illusion has passed away; and although His Excellency is impressed with sentiments of very sincere regard and esteem for many individuals in this Island, and shall ever be most anxious for its prosperity; he will leave the Mauritius with feelings far different from those which he entertained only a few days since.

(Signed) G. LOWRY COLE,
Reduit, May 7th, 1828. Governor and Lieutenant-General.

CONTINUATION OF EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS UPON AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.

Instead of either of these points being attended to, it was attempted to continue for the government the monopoly of the frontier trade, which it was physically impossible to effect; and endeavours, equally vain, began to be made to cut off the settlers from a class of free laborers essential to their good progress in husbandry; and to shut out those willing laborers from the farms which under proper regulations they might have frequented with advantage.

In 1776* the Government broke through its own boundary of the Camtoos River, and permitted emigration into the country to the eastward of it; and about this time a considerable war broke out from causes which deserve to be traced accurately. In and before 1781, the Caffres are said to have committed great devastation: but no careful account of what was doing in the early part of this period has yet been printed. Almost all parties exculpate the Caffres from making attacks unprovoked: and it is clear that respectable men amongst the Boers were earnest for the establishment of better principles than those which then prevailed on our side.

Sparmann exonerates the Government from all blame, *except for neglect*: others impute greater guilt to public functionaries of the highest rank. The following documents are imperfect: but they indicate a moderation against apparent wrong-doers which was more likely to encourage than to repress the wrong.

Sept. 3, 1781:---The Board of Landdrost and Heemraeden of Stellenbosch read a report from the Commandant Adriaan van Jarsveld, dated July 20, 1781, in which it was stated, "that some Caffre Chiefs, whose names were mentioned, having penetrated to this side of the Great Fish River, he had assembled armed inhabitants and Hottentots, and having in vain used all possible means to induce the Caffres, by persuasion, to return over the River, according to the treaty with them, and being in great danger from these people, he had been compelled to kill several of them. He had also taken some of their cattle, and had attacked other Caffres who resided on this side the Fish River, and who had robbed the white inhabitants, and also had by threats driven others across the river. The report also stated, that 5,200 head of cattle were taken, (amongst which were many which the Caffres had before stolen from us,) all which the Commandant divided, after consultation with the Veldwachmeester and Corporals, amongst the Commando."

The Board, under existing circumstances, did not disapprove of this conduct: but a resolution of the Governor and Council, of Nov. 6, 1781, states:---

"As regards the disposing of the cattle, which was taken from the Caffres in the last expedition, and divided among the men of the Commando, it is to be understood, that they shall keep the cattle this time, without however drawing it into precedent for the future, much less to make it a basis on which the inhabitants might seek some quarrel with the Caffres to rob them of their cattle."

This Resolution the Landdrost and Heemraeden order to be sent to the Commandant van Jarsveld.---*Tydschrift*, 1827, No. 19, p. 41.

The traditions of the Caffres, with other oral testimony, and the full Colonial records, might be collected with advantage upon the subject. A remarkable peace with Governor Plettenberg, (probably that mentioned in the foregoing paper,) is referred to frequently, as being made upon terms which were not respected by the Colonists; and about the time of that treaty, and some assert by its express terms, the Colonial boundary on the lower line to the eastward was extended to the Great Fish River. Upon this occasion, no just regard seems to have been had to the interests of the Gonaquas, and to such Caffres as might have acquired any rights from them, or in connection with them on the west of that river.

Independently of those Caffres who came over the Fish River in that connection, and to *serve* the boers as many did, others afterwards pressed to the westward apparently without right; but about 1786 before Graaff-Reinet was established, some transactions took place which should be fully explained before the Caffre title to the old Zureveld can be rejected in ar-

gument. Through various causes,---causes however, far more creditable to the Christians than to the Caffres, fresh disorders fell out about 1792; which seem to have been effectually stayed by the wise measures of a gentleman now living. It is to be regretted that some of the principles attributed to him could not be acted upon in subsequent years; as both the execution of the law, and perhaps the law themselves as to the Caffres might have been improved by them; while a just gradual enlargement of the privileges of the white Settlers in other respects, must have easily led most of them to recognize the wisdom of restraints upon violent and fraudulent practices towards their colored neighbours. So far as the disposition of the Caffres generally towards the Colony then, can be ascertained from various sources, it seems to have been most satisfactory.

A treaty being made by prudent means in 1793, the result was a peace for some time between, the Caffres and the Colony. The people who had really intruded, went beyond the Fish River for a time; although as was just, many who had intermixed with Gonaquas remained with such of the latter as still occupy their old western country.

Up to this time the opinion that a general intercourse might be beneficial appears to have been confined to private individuals. Several travellers had strenuously recommended moderate principles, and the Journal of Mr. van Reenen, who went with a party through Caffreland before 1790, created in London a strong impression of their being prepared to receive Christian Ministers well, but in 1794 their separation from the Colony was considered so complete, that the Governor is recorded to have said, in advising "the Moravians of Baviaan's Kloof, to engage in their Missionary calling with as little observations as possible,---*there is no alternative; and if it had not been for my interposition, they would long ago have been expelled the territory and sent to the Caffres.*---(Holmes' *Mission of the United Brethren*, p. 396.).

The troubles which soon afterwards sprang up plentifully in the Eastern Districts, and which continued unabated there until 1797, are to be attributed to various causes unconnected with the Caffres, although some of the latter were induced to take a part in those troubles,---indicating what materials of mischief they may prove in bad times, if not wisely managed. Domestic wars also in Caffreland occurred at the same period; and the internal difficulties of the Colony induced numerous bodies of the vanquished party to seek refuge to the west of the Fish River, again without right, as they acknowledged, and contrary to the plain terms of the treaty of 1793. In the mean time, however, Eastern Colonists had not scrupled to violate that treaty on our part to the great injury of the Caffres, who therefore did not fail to defend their ingress as a just retaliation.

In a treaty which followed these incursions, the principle of non-intercourse is persevered in with the utmost rigor. It was made with Gaika; and provides for the recall of the Chiefs who had intruded into the Colony; and that no Caffres should pass the boundaries; and "*that none of Gaika's subjects should have any intercourse whatever with the Colonists.*"

Two proclamations also of this time indicate, in a great degree, the same principles.

June 27, 1797.---Whereas the unlimited intercourse between the people of this Colony and the Caffres, occasions many serious inconveniences: to obviate which, I have directed the Landdrost of Graaff-Reinet, not to suffer any Caffres henceforth to pass and re-pass the established limits of their territory, without being provided with badges of authority so to do, or with a passport signed and sealed by the said Landdrost; and in order the more effectually to obviate the inconveniences resulting from the present state of intercourse; I have judged it expedient to require that all inhabitants who have in their service, or in any other manner harbour any Caffres, shall, within twelve months liberate and discharge the same, and provide themselves with other servants or slaves.

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July 14, 1798.---Whereas, hitherto no exact limits have been marked out, respecting the boundaries between this Colony and the Caffres, and in consequence of such limits not being regularly ascertained, several of the inhabitants in the more distant parts of this settlement, have united in injuring the peaceable possessors of those countries, and under pretence of bartering cattle with them, reduce the wretched natives to misery and want, which at length compels them to the cruel necessity of having recourse to robbing and various other irregularities in order to support life.

I, therefore, after having previously taken proper information on the subject, have thought it expedient for promoting the welfare of this Settlement, and establishing good order in the remote districts of it, to fix the following mentioned places, to be in future the boundaries of the Colony, viz.---

Between the Inhabitants and the Caffres. Easter and

1. The Great Fish River, as far as the Esterkay see Post at the Kachas.
2. The whole of the Kachas Mountains as far as the Tarka Mountains.
3. From the Tarka Mountain, to the Bamboes Mountain.
4. From the Bamboes Mountain, to the Zouwe Mountain.
5. From the Zouwe Mountain, to the Edele Heers Beacon, situate on the Zeekeo River.
6. From the Edele Heers Beacon, cross the Zeekeo River, as far as the Great Table Mountain, forming thus a semicircle from the eastward at the outermost limits, to the west.

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And, whereas it is necessary that those boundaries should be duly observed, I, therefore most strictly forbid all and every one of the inhabitants of this Colony from settling themselves, or permitting their cattle to pass beyond those limits, under the penalty of immediate confiscation of all their cattle, to be applied to the benefit of the Colony, and as a disobedient subject to be banished from this Settlement.

And it is also hereby declared unlawful, under pain of corporal punishment, for any person under pretence of hunting sea-cows, or elephants, or of taking a journey into the interior, to pass beyond the aforesaid limits, unless with a pass from the Governor. MACARTNEY.

The anarchy in the eastern districts was, however, not much lessened; and certainly not abated by the effect of those laws. Perhaps the difficulties of the times did not admit of speedy remedy, by even the wisest policy. The disturbances were indeed scarcely reduced upon the restoration of the Colony to the Batavian Government in 1803, although they long occupied the earnest personal care of the excellent and enlightened Sir Francis Dundas. The exertions made at this period to *improve* the Caffres, will be under a separate title, when the proceedings of the Missionaries begun in 1798, and the political effects of those proceedings will be traced.

¹ The Bosjeman's River seems to have been reached in 1776.—(See *Tydschrift*, No. 18, of 1826, p. 437.)

² In 1799, Congo, the head of all the emigrant Chiefs, claimed a right by inheritance to lands, so far westward of the Fish River as the Sunday River.—(Barrow, 404.) There is much contradictory testimony on this subject.

³ In recording these proclamations, and in venturing to impute error to the policy of non-intercourse thus continued, it is not intended to stigmatise his Lordship's motive. The benevolent proclamation of the 24th July, 1799, in favor of specific measures devised for the Boschiesmen, by Mr. Floris Vischer, of the Middle Roggeveld, and Mr. J. Gideon Louw, of the Hantam, amply vindicates his intentions towards the Aborigines; and there are no reasons for believing that Lord Macartney approved the mischievous principle of his Secretary, Barrow, as to ruling South Africa with the well known "rod of iron."

my part of

PAYMENT OF THE DECAN PRIZE MONEY.

The Gazette of Tuesday last (March 11, 1828), contains an order respecting the payments commenced on the day after the order was issued, viz. the 12th inst., and must, according to the Act of Parliament, cease on Thursday, the 12th of June next, when the shares then remaining unpaid must be paid over to the Treasurer of Chelsea Hospital, and to the Treasurers of the Presidencies in India, namely—Bengal, Madras and Bombay. Such persons entitled to receive who are not resident in London, may receive the amount due to them—the officers through any banker, or other respectable persons; the non-commissioned officers through the agents of regiments to which they belong. The representatives of deceased officers to produce the probate of will, or letters of administration, before they can be paid the shares of those they represent.

The following scale of distribution to each rank is also published in the (The Gazette); its disproportion is calculated to excite both surprise and remark:—

SCALE OF DISTRIBUTION TO EACH RANK.

Amount of the Share of each Rank.
Bombay Rupees. Proceeds in
Sterling Money.

EUROPEANS.

	R.	A. P.	£	s. d.
Commander-in-Chief	517,475	7 9	44,801	0 7
Lieutenant-Generals	93,234	13 11	1,984	9 10 ¹
Major and Brigadier-Generals	17,426	2 5	1,488	9 8
Colonels	6,970	7 4	595	7 10 ¹
Lieutenant-Colonel	4,182	4 5	357	4 8 ²
Major, &c.	2,768	2 11	238	3 12
Captain, &c.	1,394	1 5	119	1 63
Subaltern, &c.	697	0 8	59	10 9 ²
Troop Quartermaster &c.	174	4 2	14	17 8 ²
Staff-Sergeant, &c.	34	13 7	2	19 6 ²
Sergeant	23	3 9	1	19 8 ²
Rank and File	11	9 10	0	19 10

NATIVES.

	R.	A. P.	£	s. d.
Subadar	62	11 3	5	19 0 ²
Jemadar	23	3 9	1	19 8 ²
Havildar	11	9 10	0	19 10
Naïque, Drummer, &c.	7	11 11	0	13 2 ²

NOVEL REMEDY FOR DRUNKENNESS.—An American Journal contains a new remedy, proposed by Dr. Brinckle, of Philadelphia, for curing intemperance. The first experiment he tried was on a man who was in the practice of drinking about two quarts of rum daily, besides three or four quarts of porter. The man's wife was advised to put a dram of oil of vitriol in a pint of rum, which was done, and produced a species of nausea and disgust at liquor. Having symptoms of *mania a pota*, opium was administered to him with success. On the recurrence of his desire for liquor, recourse was again had to the acid, which at length effectually prevented every relish for spirits in future. Dr. Brinckle adopted the same system in several other instances of habitual drunkards with equal effect. He also found that tincture of ipécauanha produced similar effects.—*Weekly Review*.

ADDRESS TO MR. JUSTICE BURTON.

At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Graham's Town and its Vicinity, held in St. George's Church, on Wednesday the 14th of May 1828.—J. C. WELSFORD, Esq. in the Chair.

The following Address to the Hon. Mr. Justice BURTON was unanimously adopted.

My Lord,

Graham's Town, 15th May 1828.

The first Session held under the Charter granted to this Colony having now terminated for this District; we cannot allow your Lordship to depart from amongst us, without publicly expressing the high satisfaction which we feel as Englishmen, at the introduction of a portion of the revered forms of a British Court of Justice.

Yielding to none in loyalty and attachment to a beloved Monarch, we have long indulged the hope, that after the laborious investigation into the affairs of this Colony by His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry, its Inhabitants would be judged worthy of being participators in the blessings of the British Constitution: we receive with gratitude the Charter which has been granted to us by our most Gracious Sovereign; more especially as it is accompanied by the most valuable feature in British Jurisprudence, —the Trial by Jury: and hope, that ere long the benefits of a Representative System may be extended to this portion of the British Empire, our adopted Country, and thus be the means of drawing forth its acknowledged but dormant energies.

To you, my Lord, on whom has devolved the arduous duty of carrying into effect the Royal Bounty in the eastern division of this Colony, we feel a grateful pleasure in paying our heartfelt acknowledgements; in your Lordship we have witnessed humanity and benevolence, united with impartiality and independence; the true characteristic of a British Judge; whilst the Dutch part of our population have had their fears of impending alterations changed into admiration, by the kindly feeling and perspicuous explanation of your Lordship: and they will return to their homes happy and contented; elevated in their own minds from having participated as Jurymen in one part of the administration of the British Law.

We now take our most respectful leave, with the assurance that the benefits conferred upon us through you, will remain deeply impressed upon our minds; and wishing your Lordship a safe return to your family, we shall hail with the highest satisfaction the period when your Lordship will again visit this quarter of the Colony.

J. C. WELSFORD, Chairman.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals in Table Bay.

July 1.—CATHERINE, brig, J. Kincaid, Bombay, April 22, to Greenock. Cargo cotton.—Passengers, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fyvie, and 4 children, Madames Kinchaut, Leach, and child, Lieut. French and 2 servants. No letters.—Put in for water.

Agents, Chiappini & Co

The "Alacrity" sailed for Calcutta, 6th April. Spoke H. C. Ship "David Scott," on the 15th March, to Bengal, and the 28th, the "Bellona," of Liverpool.

7.—ELIZABETH, J. Stewart, Mauritius, June 1, to this port. Cargo sugar, and Sir Lewry Cole's Luggage.—Passengers, Mr. Cruywagen, and 5 servants.—Brings a mail.

The "Tweed" arrived on 31st May.—L'Espoir is at Mauritius.

8.—YORK, ship, H. R. Wilkinson, Calcutta April 3, and Mauritius May 7, to London. Cargo sundries.—Passengers, Madames Fendall and Chippendall, Major Fendall, Rev. J. Stewart, Dr. Patterson, Messrs. Chippendall, Durham, & Frazer, 4 children, 4 servants, and 19 invalids. Brings a few letters.

Sailed out of Table Bay.

July 6.—CATHERINE, J. Kincaid, to Greenock.

Do. 6.—GEORGE IV., J. M'Leod, to Port Elizabeth.

Arrived in Simon's Bay.

June 30.—ARCHBALD, ship, E. H. Martin, Mauritius, May 17, to London. Cargo sugar.—Passengers, Lieut. and Mrs. French, Messrs. Lane and Kay. Put in for repairs—with the loss of her round-house, bulwarks, &c.—Spoke the "Catherine," from Bombay; and Lieut. French embarked with her. Agents, Burradailes, & Co

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EXTRACTS FROM Mr. PRINGLE'S NEW VOLUME OF POETRY.

SONNET TO SCOTLAND.

My country! when I think of all I've lost,
In leaving thee to seek a foreign home,
I find more cause, the farther that I roam,
To mourn the hour I left thy favour'd coast;
For each high privilege, which is the boast
And birth-right of thy sons, by patriots gain'd,
Dishonour'd dies, where Right and Truth are chain'd,
And caitiff rule—by sordid lusts engross'd.
I may, perhaps, (each generous purpose cross'd,)
Forget the higher aims for which I've strain'd,
Calmly resign the hopes I prized the most,
And learn cold cautions I have long disdain'd:
But my heart must be calmer—golder yet—
Ere Scotland and fair Freedom I forget!

THE LION AND CAMELOPARD.

Wouldst thou view the lion's den
Search afar from haunts of men—
Where the reed-encircled fountain
Gushes from the rocky mountain.
By its verdure far descried,
'Mid the desert brown and wide.

Close beside the sedgy brim
Couchant lurks the lion grim,
Waiting till the close of day
Brings again the destined prey.
Headless at the ambush'd brink
The tall Giraffe stoops down to drink:
Upon him straight the savage springs
With cruel joy!—The desert rings
With clang ing sound of desperate strife—
For the prey is strong and strives for life;
Plunging oft, with frantic bound,
To shake the tyrant to the ground;
Then bursts like whirlwind through the waste,
In hope to 'scape by headlong haste:
In vain!—the spoiler on his prize
Bites proudly—tearing as he flies,
For life—the victim's utmost speed
Is mustered in this hour of need—
For life—for life—his giant might
He strains, and pours his soul in flight;
And, mad with terror, thirst, and pain,
Spurns with wild hoof the thundering plain.

'Tis vain; the thirsty sands are drinking
His streaming blood—his strength is sinking—
The victor's fangs are in his veins—
His flanks are streaked with sanguine stains—
His panting breast in foam and gore
Is bathed:—He reels—his race is o'er.
He falls—and, with convulsive throe,
Resigns his throat to the raging foe;
Who revels amidst his dying moans:—
While, gathering round to pick his bones,
The vultures watch, in gaunt array,
Till the gorged monarch quits his prey.

THE CAFFER.

Lo! where he crouches by the kloof's dark side;
Eyeing the farmer's lowing herds afar;
Impatient watching, till the evening star
Lead forth the twilight dim, that he may glide
Like panther to the prey. With freeborn pride
He scours the herdsman, nor regards the scar
Of recent wound—but burnishes for war
His assagai and targe of buffalo-hide.
He is a robber?—True: it is a strife
Between the black-skinn'd bandit and the white.
A savage?—Yes; though both to this life,
Evil for evil fierce he doth requite.
A heathen?—Teach him, then, thy better creed,
Christian, if thou deserv'st that name indeed!

MARKET PRICES.

Aloe, per pond.	Aloes, per lb.	48 to 5
Amandelen, per 1000.	Almonds, per 1000.	4 — 1
Appelen, per lb.	Apples, per lb.	3 — 4
Abrikozen, ditto.	Apricots, ditto.	3 — 4
Aardappelen, per muid.	Potatoes, per muid.	42 — 5
Azyn, per legger.	Vinegar, per leag.	37 — 1
Balken, per stuk.	Beams, each.	7 — 1
Boonen, per mud.	Beans, per muid.	54 — 5
Besjeswasch, per lb.	Berry Wax, per lb.	10 — 11
Boter, ditto.	Butter, per lb.	24 — 1
Brandewyn, per leg.	Brandy, per leaguer.	66 — 73
Erwten, per mud.	Peas, per muid.	8 — 10
Garst, ditto.	Barley, per muid.	24 — 4
Hoenders per stuk.	Hens, each.	1 — 1
Eend en Makoren, wen, ditto.	Ducks, and Muscovy ditto ditto.	1 — 12
Ganzen, ditto.	Geese, ditto.	14 — 14
Kalkoenen, ditto.	Turkeys, ditto.	24 — 34
Hontskulen, per zak.	Charcoal, per sack.	4 — 1
Hout, per 100 pond.	Hay, per 100 lbs.	12 — 12
Honing, ditto.	Honey, per lb.	16 — 17
Haver, per mud.	Cats, per muid.	3 — 5
Kaf, per 15 zak.	Chaff, per 16 sacks.	30 — 3
Kazen, Kaap, p. lb.	Cheese, Cape, p. lb.	6 — 1
Kalk, Schulpe, per halfaam.	Lime, Shell, per halb. aam.	12 — 1
— Steen.	Stone, ditto.	1 — 1
Koorn, 10 mudden.	Wheat, 10 muids.	20 — 25
Linzen, per mud.	Lentil, per muid.	10 — 11
Meel, fyu, per 100 ponden.	Flour, fine, per 100 lbs.	7 — 1
Melies, per mud.	Maize, per muid.	5 — 8
Olfant's Taaden, per pond.	Elephant's Teeth.	1 — 1
Okerkeeromper 100.	por lb.	10 — 10
Poren, per pond.	Pearl, per lb.	2 — 4
Porsiken, ditto.	Peaches, ditto.	2 — 4
Planken, per voet.	Plants, per foot.	6 — 6
Rozynen, per pond.	Raisins, per lb.	5 — 6
Rogge, per Mud.	Rye per muid.	3 — 4
Stroo, per 16 zak.	Straw, per 16 sacks.	12 — 12
Tabak, per pond.	Tobacco, per lb.	10 — 10
Uyen, per mud.	Onions, per muid.	12 — 12
Vederen, Struis, per stuk.	Feathers, Ostrich, each.	1 — 1
— Bedde, per lb.	Bed, per lb.	12 — 12
Varkens, gemeste.	Pigs, fattened, each.	12 — 12
— ongemeste.	— unfattened;	5 — 5
— speen.	— suckling, lb.	14 — 1
Vet, of Talk, per pond.	Suet, or Tallow, per lb.	12 — 12
Vygen, per pond.	Figs, per lb.	6 — 6
Tyger, Leeuwen, en.	Lion, Tiger, and Ostrich Skins, each.	24 — 24
Straus, per stuk.	Dry Ox Hides, Buck Skins.	24 — 24
Droge Ossenhuiden.	Wines, ordinary.	40 — 40
Bokkevellen.	Wool, Sheep, per lb.	20 — 20
Wyn, ordinaire.	Lemon Juice, per half aum.	12 — 12
Wol, Schapen, p. lb.	Oranges, per 100.	2 — 2
Zurlimoenzap, per heifaam.	Salt, per muid.	4 — 4
Zoetleemoenen, p. 100.	Sole Leather, per half hide.	3 — 3
Zout, per mud.	Soap, per lb.	20 — 20
Zoolleder, per huid.		
Zeep, per pond.		

MARRIAGE.

In the English Church, Cape Town, by the Rev. W. on Monday, July 7, 1826.

Diembollo, (Free Black) to Rasaff (Free Girl).

CHRISTENINGS.

In the English Church, Cape Town, by the Rev. George on Sunday, July 6, 1826.

A Daughter of James Foster, baptised Margaret.

A Son of Richard Allwright, baptised Richard.

An Adult Person, baptised Maria Dorothea.

CAPE TOWN:

Printed and Published (for the Proprietor) at Grawe's, Market Square:— where Advertisements are received.



THE COLONIST.

No. 34.

TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1828.

PRICE 6D.

Spec of Good Hope District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

A MEETING of the above Committee will be held in the Vestry Room of the Dutch Reformed Church, on Wednesday the 16th inst. at One o'clock.

EDWARD JUDGE, { Secretaries.
B. C. GOODISON,

WITHOUT THE LEAST RESERVE.

A T Mr. REEVES' SALE TO-MORROW, on account of the late H. POWELL, a quantity of Plaster of Paris; and at the same time, Half-pipe Shooks, returned from Algoa Bay.

WRECK OF THE WALSINGHAM.

THIS MORNING, after the Sale of the Brig "Importer," on the Beach, Mr. REEVES will sell by auction, a great part of the Wreck of the "Walsingham". In the Afternoon at 3 o'clock, the Sale will be held of the 40 Casks of Itch, as advertised for the Morning, at the Cottage occupied by the late Mr. D. STILL, on the road to Green-point.

IN THURSDAY AFTERNOON, a Public Sale will be held as usual at the Stores of

BORRADAULES, THOMPSON, & PHILLANS.

N. B. A few Bags Mauritius Sugar will be offered for Sale.

SALE OF CAPE WINES.

In Pipes, Hogsheads, & Quarter-pipes, Tobacco, and Sundries
IN WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 16th inst. on account of the
Underwriters, a Public Sale will be held at the Stores of the Underwriters, corner of Caledon-square, opposite the Castle, of a large quantity of Cape Wine, in various sized Casks, empty Casks, Tobacco, Fruit, & other articles, being part of the Cargo intended for New South Wales, & saved from the Brig "Importer," when stranded near the Military

At the same time, a quantity of Mess Beef and Pork, and sundry Stores
onging to the Brig "Importer."

M'DONALD & SUTHERLAND.

N. B. The Sale will commence at 2 o'clock precisely.

BRIG "IMPORTER."

TO TENDERS having been received from any person to undertake the Repairs of above Vessel, and two Surveys having been made on the 4th and 7th instant, declaring her to have sustained so much damage as to justify her condemnation, she will by virtue of such authority accordingly put up, and Sold to the Highest Bidder, under certain conditions, for the benefit of those concerned, on TUESDAY MORNING THIS DAY the 15th instant.

The Sale will commence exactly at Ten o'clock, and be held on the Beach, opposite the Military Hospital, where will afterwards be Sold the Mast, Spars, Anchors, parts of Chain Cables, Boats, Tackle and Stores, Provisions, &c. belonging to the said Brig.

M'DONALD & SUTHERLAND. Agents.

Persons intending to become Purchasers can inspect the said Brig in present situation.

WANTED,

Y a Gentleman who is to proceed to India by the first Ship, a Servant whose character will bear the strictest inquiry. Apply to Mr. N'DERS, Heerengracht.

BILLS ON HOLLAND.

CAPT. D. LEEUWERIK, Commanding the Dutch Ship *Cornelia Sara*, now lying in False Bay, has occasion for the Sum of Ten Thousand Bux-dollars, or thereabouts, for repairing the damages sustained by that Vessel.

Any Person willing to supply the whole, or part of the above Sum, for which Bills will be given on the Owners Messrs. HARTSEN, Brothers, of Amsterdam, are informed that Sealed Tenders, stating how many Stivers Cape Currency, will be given for one Guilder Dutch Currency, will be received until Monday next, the 21st July, at 13 o'clock, at the Stores of

VAN HALL, SAPPE, & MUNTINGH,

Church-street.

LOST.

TEN RIX-DOLLARS REWARD.

ON SUNDAY the 13th instant, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, on the high Road to Green-Point, two Gold Seals, with the Initials H. and H. B.R. Whoever has found the same, and will bring them to

Pointing out Station, Quid, will receive the above

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

STEAK PLANK and TIMBER, of various dimensions; Canvas, Rope, Iron, Coffee, and Rattans, will be given in exchange for Produce of any description, (Chaff excepted), at the highest Market Prices, delivered at Muizenberg. Application to be made on the Beach at Muizenberg, where the Property may be seen.

MR. T. RICHARDSON, Bengal Civil Service, being about to leave the Colony, requests that all Claims against His Majesty's Attorney-General, and himself, may be sent to him at or before the 25th instant, 16, Heerengracht.

MARRYAT'S SIGNALS.

RECEIVED by the "ELIZA JANE," a few Copies of the 1828 Edition of MARRYAT'S SIGNALS.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Albany, held in St. George's church, Graham's Town, on Wednesday the 2d of July, 1828, to take into consideration the expediency of petitioning the British Parliament for the extension of the Representative System to this colony:

J. C. WELSFORD, Esq. in the Chair.

The following resolutions were carried, with one dissentient voice:

1. That the petition, prepared by the committee of twelve persons appointed yesterday, be adopted by this meeting.
2. That a translation of the petition be prepared for the perusal of Dutch inhabitants.
3. That the petition be forwarded by the chairman to Lord Milton, M. P. with a request that his Lordship would present the same to the Honourable the House of Commons.

The chairman having vacated the chair, the unanimous voice of the meeting were voted for his able and impartial conduct on the occasion.

J. C. WELSFORD, Chairman.

JOHN WILLIS, Sec.

THE COLONIST.

TO THE HONORABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of the undersigned British Settlers and others, Inhabitants, Landdrosts, Agriculturists, Merchants, &c. of the District of Albany, in the Eastern Division of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope,-- Humbly sheweth--

That your petitioners again venture to appeal to your honorable house, emboldened by the attention already shewn to them in their former applications.

That, while your petitioners acknowledge with extreme gratitude the concession of the privileges already granted to them by their revered and beloved Sovereign, in his Royal Charter, which includes two important features of the English constitution, the independence of the Judges, and Trial by Jury, limited as the latter is to criminal suits only--they naturally feel anxious to enjoy the full blessings of the wise and admirable institutions of the United Kingdoms, more particularly their great national bulwark, and distinctive characteristic, the Representative System, for which every class of your petitioners are equally solicitous; and without which, it appears to their minds, the partial, yet gratifying improvements already conferred, cannot be carried into effect in the full spirit of the intention of the royal benefactor.

That your petitioners, presuming to point out to your honorable house, the system under which the affairs of this colony are administered, and thereby to shew the necessity of the relief now prayed for--beg to advert to the constitution of the colonial council, established in the year 1825; which, although intended as a check upon the acts of a Governor, and a security to every part of the community, is wholly inadequate to those ends--by consisting of military and other members, nominated by the casualty of Colonial Rank, 2-3ds of whom are without local knowledge, or any permanent interest whatever in the soil, commerce or general welfare of the colony. Irresponsible to the public, for whose protection they are appointed: liable as his Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry have reported "to fluctuations in succession, by the departure of officers with their regiments, giving occasion to more frequent changes than are consistent with the character and dignity of such an assembly." And who are unable, as it appears, from the same high authority, individually, or even collectively, to originate or propose any measure for consideration--by which regulation it is left to the Governor alone to reserve, or submit for discussion and approval, only such topics as he himself shall deem proper. That thus, your petitioners beg to observe, the inhabitants of this colony, in number about 150,000, have neither a voice in the enactment of even local regulations, by which they are more immediately affected, in the imposition of taxes upon themselves, or in the expenditure of the revenue.

That your petitioners, beg to refer your honorable house to that part of His Majesty's Commissioners' Report, wherein they recommend the institution of a Legislative Assembly, "when a sufficient time has elapsed to admit of a more perfect acquirement of the English language by the native Inhabitants," and, in connection therewith, your petitioners observe, that, owing to the judicious establishment of public schools in 1822, a general and rapid diffusion of the language of the mother country is manifest throughout the Colony, and that a most important improvement has taken place in the intelligence, population, and commerce, of the eastern division especially, since the visit of the Commissioners, now more than five years. That these circumstances lead your petitioners to the conviction, that the time pointed out by His Majesty's Commissioners has now arrived, when the concession of a "legislative body" as expressed by them, "may be resorted to, and with every reasonable prospect of contributing to the tranquillity and happiness" of the colony; and your petitioners would add, of promoting also the security and well-being of the aborigines, and every other class of their numerous colored population, while the gradual and effectual abolition of slavery, they feel fully assured, instead of finding an obstacle by this concession, as was once apprehended, would, by the opportunity afforded of an open and free discussion, meet with a much earlier and more satisfactory arrangement.

That your petitioners cannot refrain from noticing, that other British colonies have long since been in the enjoyment of the boon now craved, possessing minor importance, not one fourth of the population of this country, or by their geographical position of such consequence to the parent state; and they further presume to adduce the instance of the Canadas, where the existence of two languages did not appear a sufficient reason to the British Government to withhold from them the inherent right of having a voice in the administration of their own affairs.

That your petitioners having thus explained their claims and wishes to your honorable house, humbly pray, that you would be pleased to take into consideration, at your earliest opportunity, their ardent request, that a representative assembly may be granted to this colony.

That beyond the important object already prayed for, your petitioners

cannot allow the present opportunity to escape, without referring to another recommendation of the commissioners of inquiry,--the appointment of a Lieut. Governor for the Eastern division of this colony, a measure at one time sanctioned by His Majesty, but which they lament to state it appears is not now intended to be carried into effect--They however still trust, that this important arrangement, indispensable from their extensive and exposed Frontier, may be reconsidered,--and that a Supreme Court of Judicature for this division may be also established,--rendered absolutely necessary by its great distance from the Western capital, and of the most vital importance to this progressing, interesting, and essentially English settlement.

J. C. WELSFORD, Chairman.

JOHN WILLIS, Secty.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We beg to assure "A Colonist" that his good opinion is a source of no small satisfaction to us, and that his kind expressions are fully appreciated, though we refrain from publishing his Letter. To our other friends we trust that the press of important business at the present moment will sufficiently explain the delay in attending to their favors. We are requested to state, respecting an advertisement in our last number but one, that the reference to the Public Library was made without authority.

The Colonist.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 15, 1828.

IN our advertising columns this day will be found a copy of the Petition from the Eastern Division of the Colony, which now lies for signatures at Graham's Town.

We have to congratulate the inhabitants of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope that so little difference of opinion exists on this all-important subject. The very species of opposition which has been offered at every public discussion of the question here, is of so puny a nature, that it merely serves as a shadow to prove more strongly the existence of the light.

Amongst others, the expedient has been resorted to of *stealing the Petition* from the Commercial Exchange. This requires no comment.

Our Readers will doubtless have had their attention engaged by the announcement of a Society for enabling deserving Slaves to purchase their Freedom. It will be seen by the Syllabus which they have published, that the sole object of this Society is to do good; and it appears to us, that the mode in which it is proposed to be done is such as to give no just cause of apprehension or offence.

Very many instances have been known, in this country, of benevolent individuals wishing to give freedom to their slaves, where their inability to yield up so large a portion of their property has alone prevented the fulfilment of that laudable desire.

To give effect to this desire, where it exists, by removing the necessity for a pecuniary sacrifice, the Society which we have alluded to has been formed; and we have learnt, in order to testify their esteem for philanthropy, wherever it shall be found, it has been determined to admit as an honorary Member every one who shall emancipate a Slave.

This association has a double claim to the support of those who are desirous of the Colony's prosperity.—First, the mode adopted of pursuing its praise-worthy object, by which every appearance of any thing objectionable is avoided; and secondly,

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the critical moment of its birth—a moment, when every effort to benefit the colored races will not only reflect lustre upon the character of the Colony, but tend to secure a privilege, whose beneficial results are beyond all calculation.

London Papers have reached us up to the 25th of April: their contents, as to Foreign news, are not very interesting, nothing decisive respecting the affairs of Eastern Europe was expected to be known in England before the beginning of May. In Parliament the Corn Resolutions have been discussed. To the Bill for repealing the Corporation and Test Acts an amendment was proposed by Lord Eldon in the House of Lords, but opposed by the Duke of Wellington, and negatived. This schism, slight as it is, indicates much fresh ground has been broken, and the opinion of the Public, and of the Ministry respecting political disabilities on account of religious tenets seems so materially to alter its complexion, that, if not greatly mistaken, are three sessions of Parliament pass over our heads, we shall see Catholic Emancipation substantially effected.

Advices have been received here from Bombay *via* Calcutta which mention, that Abbas Mirza had recommenced hostilities and retaken Tabreez.

An important Ordinance was promulgated in Friday's Gazette, "For establishing an Executive Police in Cape Town and the District thereof, and for consolidating and amending the Laws and Regulations relating thereto."

Press of business has prevented us from noticing its contents this week.

ARMY.—55th Regiment.—Captain A. M. NICHOLSON, from half-pay, to be Captain, vice Cameron, deceased.

We observe by the "Times" newspaper of the 24th April, that the following promotions have taken place in the Regiments in this Colony:—

49th REGIMENT.

MAJOR BARTLEY to be Lieut.-Col. without purchase.
Brevet Lieut.-Col. DENNIS to be Major, vice Bartley.
Lieut. SAMUEL BLYTH to be Captain, vice Dennis.

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Lieut. JOHN HENDERSON, from the 54th Foot.
Lieut. DANIEL M'ANDREW, from the 40th Foot.

49th REGIMENT.

Ensign [REDACTED] NIGHTMAN, BIRCH, and REYNOLDS.

98th REGIMENT.

Ensign HALPIN.

5th REGIMENT.

Ensign RICHARDSON.

18th REGIMENT.

Ensign DWYER.

TO BE ENSIGNS.

DENNIS, JAMES MALCOLM, J. G. M'NAIR EDEN, and J. T. GRANT.

98th REGIMENT.

Lieut. HENRY EYRE to be Captain by purchase, vice Baron, who retires, Ensign THOMAS MAITLAND EDWARDS, to be Lieutenant, vice Eyer, promoted.

GEORGE DAVID BLAKISTON, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Edwards.

SUPREME COURT.

Saturday July 5, 1828.

THIRD DAY.

The prisoner having been placed at the bar,

Mr. JUSTICE BURTON expressed the diffidence with which he entered upon the question after the opinions given at the former Session, and the opinions which he had heard yesterday. Topics had been urged at the bar, which were not for the Judges. The present is a question simply of law, and all matters should be left out which did not assist the construction of the law. Matters of expediency and convenience should be urged in another place; and the Legislature is powerful enough, and ready enough to attend to them. His Lordship disclaimed the Commissioners' Report. It was not certain how far it had been acted on by His Majesty, and it could not assist the construction of a public and printed instrument.

The present question arises respecting W. Lucas Fischer, who understands very little English, and the question that arises is, whether the Court has power to set him aside.

His Lordship could not comprehend any distinction between disqualification and incapacity, nor between excuse and setting aside: the latter is the act of the Court; but the power of the Court to exclude is only for disqualification and incapacity.

His Majesty has established here Trial by Jury, and English Courts; but no argument can be drawn from that, that all the proceedings must be in English, if it be proved, that in English Courts it is not necessary that the Jury should understand English. His Lordship then cited 27 H. 8, and 34 and 35 H. 8, and read the words of the Statute, which confesses, that the subjects of Wales use another language, and yet Trial by Jury is instituted there. Here then is a Court exercising part of its jurisdiction in another language. Nor was the King, when granting the Charter, ignorant, that the subjects of this Colony use another language, for Dutch was ever then the legal language: therefore the enactments of that Charter are to be construed, not as the Courts at Westminster would construe them respecting England, but as respecting Wales. The Statute 6 G. 4, relates to Wales as well as to England: indeed it expressly relates to Wales.

Another instance of Trial by Jury, where part of the Jury use another language, is the Jury *de medietate linguae*. It was originally instituted by a law of King Ethelred, and related to the Welsh, and that aliens were to understand the language of the prisoner appears from the word *linguae*.

There are other Juries *de medietate*. When the *jus patronatus* is to be tried, a Jury is empanelled consisting half of clergymen, because laymen are not supposed to be acquainted with ecclesiastical affairs. When a clerk is indicted for embezzling a record, a Jury is empanelled consisting of one half ordinary Jurors, and one half clerks; for ordinary Jurors are supposed not to understand the language of the record. In the university of Oxford there is a Jury of half ordinary Jurors, half matriculated persons. This last however is a mere privilege.

The ancient law has been changed at least in practice, but it affords an argument that Jurors need not understand English. When a *suggestion* is presented to the Court for a Jury *de medietate*, the Court is bound to accede, as the prisoner is entitled to it. His Lordship then quoted from Howell's State Trials the case of Count Koningsmark, a case which had been adverted to by Sir John Hall, and one part only was passed over by that able lawyer. A Jury was directed to be sworn, and the Lord Chief Justice says "swear an interpreter for the sake of the aliens, who do not understand English". The conclusion is that His Majesty has not intended necessarily to exclude those who do not understand Dutch.

After quoting the 34th, 42d, and 45th clauses of the Charter to prove that *proceedings* in a civil case, mean only the record, His Lordship pursued the argument. In a criminal case the Judge would not certify the charge, nor the arguments of Counsel,

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nor the consultation of the Jury. When any one should be condemned to death, transportation, or banishment, what would the Court report to the Governor? The recorded acts; that the prisoner was indicted for such an act—that, he pleaded, not guilty—that, the Court found him guilty and sentenced him to death. If by proceedings were meant, all that had taken place within the walls of the Court, the Court would be bound to report all.

The 52d clause treats of the mode of prosecuting an Appeal. What would the Judges certify? The arguments of Counsel, or only the recorded proceedings. So confined is the meaning of the word, that it does not include even the examinations of witnesses, as appears from the use of the word evidence. The 56th section, also, proves, that by proceedings are meant only the recorded acts of the Court.

It may be gathered from these clauses that pleadings and proceedings were not used by the framers of the Charter to exclude, 'ex vi termini,' persons ignorant of English. They do not include all pleadings, for the prisoner's plea, in nine cases out of ten, is delivered in Dutch, but recorded 'Not Guilty,' and the enactment of the Charter is satisfied by its being recorded in English. It is as necessary for the Jury to understand the prisoner's defence as the Judge's charge, but neither is recorded. The word proceedings, in a broad sense, may mean evidence, and it is more necessary for the Jury to understand the evidence than the charge, since they are sworn to say the truth, according to the evidence, not according to the Judge's charge. If the intention of the Charter were to exclude persons ignorant of English, it is remarkable that we should be driven to collect that from different portions of it. The Governor is directed to divide the Colony; the presumption is, not that English was understood, for Dutch was the legal language. It was the intention that there should be Trial by Jury in every District. If the English language were to have been insisted on, the Governor would have been directed to divide the Colony, so that English Juries could be had; but the restriction was only 'for the ease and convenience of the inhabitants.'

In the 41st clause, another convenient opportunity occurred, of restricting the Juries to persons who understand English, if His Majesty had so intended.

His Lordship then quoted, from Lord Coke's Commentaries, an explanation of the qualifications required in Juries. What is meant by understanding? Does it mean understanding English? No: it means common sense. A question had been put to Mr. Fischer, whether he understood the English Laws and Statutes? Is it required that he shall read? If so, no County Petty Jury in England is composed wholly of good and lawful men; and it cannot be denied, that a Juryman may read to his brother Jurors a document in Greek, Latin, or French. His Lordship had tried nearly 300 cases, in no one of which both parties understood English.

The Charter intended Trial by Jury to be universal, not that Judges should be sent on Circuit at a great expense, that they might send cases to the Supreme Court.

The 36th Section requires concurrence, which had been well explained by the Lord Chief Justice to mean unanimity, and Mr. Justice Burton being bound to deliver his sentiments as a Judge, not as an Advocate, must acknowledge that without a common language they could not concur. The Jury must understand the evidence in the same way; but if the law does not require them to understand English, they might concur as well in Dutch. His Lordship said, he had in several cases on Circuit delivered his charge through an Interpreter, and the interpretation had been verified by some of the Jurors and bye-standers. He had used no oratorical flourishes, but merely stated the facts; and though obliged to halt between sentences, found that gave an opportunity to consider what was to be said next. The difficulties which had been experienced here as to interpretation must proceed from the interpreters. Things, the most sacred, and necessary to mankind are translated; and his Lordship had in his eye an interpreter able to assist them, and he who sat below could do so; and it was the duty of the Court to see that a proper interpreter was provided. It is as necessary that the Jury should understand the evidence, as the charge, and when interpretation is used, every matter of law suggested by Counsel, which was not necessary for the Jury, might be omitted.

The 36th clause of the Charter directs that the verdict shall be given by the mouth of the foreman. The plea of the prisoner is also to be given by

the mouth of the prisoner, yet the plea is in most cases given in Dutch, and recorded in English, and there is no more difficulty for the Jury. While in so many cases the prisoner does not understand English, it seems necessary that the Jury should understand Dutch. The prisoner, who speaks only Dutch, must be heard in arrest of judgment, and it appears absurd that he should be condemned to die, in a language which he does not understand.

The Charter is intended for the better administration of justice. Juries are to be instituted, wherever the Governor finds it convenient. The injustice of excluding four-fifths of the inhabitants is no argument, if it be done by the Charter; but the point for consideration is whether by a general construction to give it ample effect, or to restrain it by a forced construction. The spirit of the Charter is an English spirit, and to use the words of Plowden "the letter is but the husk, the kernel is the spirit."

The Ordinance No. 42 is by virtue of the 48th clause of the Charter. His Lordship disclaimed considering, what its effect would be if repugnant, because it is not repugnant to the Charter. If the discretion be left with the Governor, it should be considered, whether the intention of the framers of the Ordinance might have excluded those who do not understand English, and in that case the Dutch inhabitants would not be called on to attend, where they could not be useful. The 5th clause excludes persons incapable from imbecility of mind, among other causes; but there is no more imbecility in not understanding English, than in not understanding Dutch. Imbecility is used to express the contrary of understanding or common sense, and the Court is empowered to set aside those, who are incapacitated.

The Ordinance is taken from the 6th of Geo. 4, and it may be argued, that by that statute persons not understanding English are excluded in England, though not expressly. That act may be so construed in England, but not respecting Wales. It is said that a person not understanding English is excused, not excluded; but it is difficult to understand, how one can be excused without his consent. Would the Court of King's Bench consider ignorance of English a ground of exclusion in a Welsh case? The statute is confined to natural born subjects—the Ordinance says every man; yet the statute recognises natural born subjects, who do not understand English. There is nothing then to support the exclusion either by implication, or construction, from the Ordinance, or Statute 6 Geo. 4.

Difficulties and embarrassments are to be thought of by the legislature: inconvenience is not a ground of exclusion. But the difficulty is at least balanced, and in the country districts a jury of clerks, always repeated, and less than the full number, would have the appearance of being packed, and would be like a Sheriff's Court instead of a respectable country Jury.

It is true, that if a Jury cannot be had, the case may be removed, but that is by permission and allowance, and not obligatory, but on application of the parties; so that if there be no application for its being removed, there may be no trial.

There are even more advantages from the Jury understanding Dutch than English. The Jury can not then be misled by the Interpreter—an advantage both to them and to the prisoner. Inconveniences may arise, but the Judge is to look to no more than the case before the Court, not to look for a windmill to engage with.

The Jury must concur. They must understand one common language, and it can not be denied, that the Court may exert a power inherent in it, to excuse those, who say they do not find themselves capable of concurring. With this view, His Lordship said, he made it his practice, to put the question to the jurors, whether they all understood English, or all Dutch, and thus ascertained that they spoke one common language. By this course he had satisfied his own mind, and he was accountable to no other. His Lordship concluded by expressing his opinion, that Mr. Lucas Fisher should not be set aside.

Mr. Justice KERKELICH said he heartily concurred. Mr. Justice Burton, in the opinion which he had then expressed, His Lordship said, he would however occupy a little more time in expressing his sentiments.

The main argument used at the former session to support the exclusion of persons not understanding English, was an inference from the words pleadings and proceeding.

In the 34th clause of the Charter the construction of the words pleadings and proceedings is of the utmost importance. Pleading in the strict sense is confined to the declaration and the defendant's answers. In the 34th clause the word proceedings evidently means written documents, so that knowledge of the English language cannot be supposed to have any reference to the qualifications of a Juror, but by a wide drawn inference, or contorted conclusion. The framers of the Charter are altogether silent respecting it.

If this reasoning be applicable to the Supreme Court, *a fortiori* it applies with four-fold force to the Circuit Court.

The Ordinance also enumerates the persons disqualised. Qualification is in other words liability to serve under certain restrictions, none of which is applicable to Mr. Fischer, so that if he asked to be excused, there is no ground stated, on which his request could be complied with.

There is no law which makes a knowledge of English a qualification

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for a Juror. The 27 H. 8, c. 6 was passed under circumstances analogous to the Charter, yet the Juries use the Welsh language. By the 7 & 4, the only qualification is the profession of Christianity. Here the power rests with the Governor in Council, and under the Ordinance, persons ignorant of English are not disqualifed. His Lordship therefore, he said, held the same opinion he had expressed on the former occasion, and would say in accordance with the observation of Lord Mansfield, (1 Cooper 106) there is no law, giving privilege to the English, to the exclusion of so large a number of Dutch. As however the Bench was divided, he would, according to the practice at Westminster, and in order that a decision might be had, give no judicial voice.

The Lord Chief Justice considered the good discretion, exercised by his brother ~~Wekewich~~, quite conformable to English practice. The Court was desirous to give the prisoner every opportunity of appealing under the 22d clause of the Charter; and would therefore grant a certified copy of the proceeding, when applied for. It is not for the Court to decide whether such a judgment is matter of appeal. That the Privy Council will determine.

The Attorney General then asked, if the Court was of opinion, that Appeal was allowed in criminal cases.

Mr. Justice Menzie conceived the King had reserved to himself, the power of receiving appeals from his subjects in cases not included.

The Attorney General. Suppose an appeal should go home, and a prisoner be found guilty, and hanged in the interim.

The Court could not consider that question at present.

The following is the tenor of Mr. BRAND's Speech:

Mr. BRAND rose with a deep sense of sacred duty to the Colonists, and their Lordships. The institution of such a Bench, and of Trial by Jury had been hailed with joy by the Colonists; but that joy was damped by the impression that the benefit was not extended to all.

The previous opinion of their Lordships appeared to him, he must confess, not consistent with the Charter. That Charter has given rise to an attachment toward the mother Country superior to what before existed, and a union between the English, and old Inhabitants, which caused them to meet as brethren, and sons of one father, having one common interest. By the 4th section of the Charter the Governor in Council was empowered to make an Ordinance about the qualifications of Jurors. The Ordinance No. 41 states the disqualifications, and total ignorance of English is not amongst them. These are the grounds, on which the prisoner addressed their Lordships.

It is said that ignorance of English shows imbecility of mind, but that is refuted by the consideration, that many of those persons understand French.

Two other objections were taken on the prescriptions of the Charter. First, that the 34th clause requires the pleading to be in English. The pleadings of Counsel in English, may be translated for those, who do not fully understand. If this be objected to, the evidence of witnesses may also be objected to; but it is scarcely necessary to remark, that evidence has been given in Dutch, a language not fully understood by their Lordships. The English language is not insisted on in the Provincial Courts of Wales, nor in Ceylon. In the next place it is urged, that the practice of the Courts of Westminster is to be the guide of this Court, but this article refers to the rules, and forms, not to the laws.

The 48th clause of the Charter empowers the Governor in Council to make law respecting the qualifications of Jurors. The Jury *de medietate lingue*, shows that it is the glory of Great Britain to afford to foreigners more protection than they would have at home. Shall Great Britain then give this Colony less rights, than she has given to foreigners? If His Majesty intended Trial by Jury to be a boon, is it a boon, when four fifths of the population are excluded? Yet this is the effect of the restriction. The learned ~~Wekewich~~ appealed to those of their Lordships, who had been on the Circuit, whether, if a knowledge of English be required, Trial by Jury can take place in the Country Districts. The consequence must be, that no trial by jury can take place there. In the more distant districts Jurors ignorant of English, but otherwise fully capable of discharging their duties may be found. At Worcester a Jury ignorant of English might have been obtained, but as a knowledge of English was required, the case was referred for the Supreme Court *pro defectu Jura'orum*. Where then is the Jury *de vicinitate*? It is objected, that a Jury may happen in this colony to be composed of three Frenchmen, three Spaniards, three Dutchmen, each knowing no language but his own, and therefore not possessing any common language; but such a case can never occur, a foreigner will soon learn English after his arrival here, and no foreigner can be found here, who is ignorant of English.

In the course of the trials during last session, the Court had seen a Juror rise in the box to correct the interpreter. The difficulty is from the Jurors understanding English alone. If the Jury be to consist of nine Englishmen, who do not understand the prisoner, nor the witnesses, it is no boon to the native Colonists. This restriction then was not intended by His Majesty, and would give rise to disunion, which was not the intention of His Majesty, nor of their Lordships. If in the other hand Jurors were

admitted indiscriminately, it would be a benefit: the Jurors would assist each other, and as among all few would not understand Dutch, they would therefore have a mode of communication, and of there should be one, who would not understand Dutch, interpretation from a fellow Juror would be more safely and satisfactorily conveyed than by the interpreter. At the former session the interpreter was corrected by a Juryman (Mr. Stadler), when it was intended, that the prisoner should be asked, if he had any thing more to say in his defence.

In Colonial law we have only the part of the Charter empowering the Governor in Council and the Ordinance founded on it. There is no rule, or regulation of Court regarding the qualifications of Jurors, and he would humbly state, that their Lordships, if at first they thought it necessary, would have made a rule. This is a subsidiary proof. The Ordinance is the law of the Colony, and the maintenance of that law is looked for by the Public. A boon had been obtained from His Majesty in the independence of the Bench, and the institution of trial by Jury, but this exclusion throws some damp on the mind of the Public. The learned Gentleman concluded by saying, if he had the eloquence of Lord Erskine, he would entreat their Lordships to confirm the public confidence in their independence, and allow them to look up to the Court as the protectors of their rights. He appealed to their Lordships for the maintenance of the law, and would urge no more, than to beseech their Lordships to show, that trial by Jury was intended as a boon to all, not to some only.

We lay before our Readers an Address from the Inhabitants of the Mauritius, on the subject of the Government Order which appeared in our last, and Sir Lowry Cole's Reply. The mutual attachment, which appears to subsist between our new Governor, and the people whom he has ruled so long, would justify the most pleasing anticipations.

PORT LOUIS, 29TH MAY.

To His Excellency the Honorable Sir GALBRAITH LOWRY COLE, Lieutenant-General, Governor of the Mauritius and its dependencies, &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

The Government Order of the 7th of this month has overwhelmed with grief and astonishment the Inhabitants of the Mauritius, accustomed as they have been to hear from your mouth nothing but wishes for their prosperity, to which they will never forget that you have powerfully contributed. He, who hitherto has been the firmest support, the most generous defender of the interests of the colony, has all at once become its accuser. The country, to which but a few days ago he took pleasure in doing justice so widely circulated, no longer presents to his eyes any other than subjects disaffected, ungrateful, and seditious, who have outraged their Sovereign, the English nation, and the Army.

What, then, have the Inhabitants of the Mauritius done to draw down upon them so terrible an anathema? The unexpected presence of Sir HUDSON LOWE in this Colony has been the cause of it. At the moment when that General Officer, after having passed two days on shore, was going to put his foot in the boat, in order to rejoin the ship on board of which he was a passenger, some persons, whom no premeditated design had brought to the place, by a sudden explosion, expressed feelings personally offensive to him.

The Colony sincerely deplores this unfortunate circumstance; no one will attempt to justify it. But is it just to hold an entire country responsible for the fault of a few individuals? Why should all quarters of the Isle, the whole population of Port Louis, be included in the same accusation, for an act in which more than ninety-nine hundredths of this population have had no share, which has been only occasioned by the unfortunate meeting of Sir HUDSON LOWE, and which occupied but a few seconds?

It is notorious that this lamented occurrence was not, and could not have been the result of any plot, of any premeditation. Nobody advised it; nobody was informed of it; it was not in the power of any one whatever to prevent it, not even of the authorities, who had no reason to suspect a project of such a nature on the part of a peaceable population, through the midst of whom Sir Hudson Lowe had walked the beach alone in the most perfect security, and without having been molested. Even those who suffered themselves to be carried into this excess, were hurried into it by a movement quicker than thought, and the greatest number perhaps, as it always happens in crowds, by the contagious influence of example. But nobody, and still less the whole Colony, has merited the accusation of having entertained the criminal intention of outraging the Sovereign, the English People, and the Army, in the person of Sir Hudson Lowe.

The inhabitants of the Mauritius have never let an opportunity escape, even in the midst of the greatest privations, of testifying their love and fidelity towards their Sovereign, and of giving proofs of it. When Lord Moira, honored by the friendship of his Prince, came to visit our Isle, he saw and was pleased to repeat with some emphasis, that all the inhabitants flew to testify the respect and admiration with which his great qualities, and his exalted rank had inspired them; and without looking for other instances,

does your Excellency--who have the honor to represent here our gracious Monarch, in recompence for the distinguished services you have rendered to the country--doubt the respect, which on this account every Colonist bears you, of the lively gratitude which we feel for your benefits, and lastly the regret which we feel at the termination of an administration, which will have lasted but too short a time for the happiness of our country.

Those of English origin who are allied to our families, those with whom we have daily intercourse of business or of friendship, do they not treat us as countrymen? No, we are not disaffected subjects, we appeal for this to your Excellency, who consulted only your own heart, and your justice, when you removed from us that imputation in the eyes of His Majesty's Government.

If the colony had occasion to justify itself by other means from the terrible accusation, which, in the first moment of your just displeasure, your Excellency brought against it, it would say that Sir Hudson Lowe, a simple passenger on board a private vessel, had not in the colony that august and sacred character, which the Sovereign confers upon those whom he honors with the right of representing him; that during the short space which he traversed from Government House to the place of his embarkation, he was not dressed in the uniform and decorations of his rank; that it is far from Government House, and when he had arrived at the harbour, that the circumstances took place (and without meaning to justify the attacks to which that officer was subjected,) it could not be the uniform of the army, that they intended to insult in his person.

And why should a truth be dissembled on this occasion, which is evident to all? Sir Hudson Lowe has throughout, the whole world a great notoriety, which has already made him an historical personage, and which will transmit his name to the most distant posterity. In all the countries of the world his presence will excite a great sensation, and different sentiments. It is this notoriety, the remembrance of the great event, with which his name is for ever connected, which produced in some young heads an excitement, that reflection had not had time to calm. But whatever were their transgressions towards Sir Hudson Lowe, it would be injustice to suppose, that it was to the English officer that they were offered; it would be above all unjust to extend the accusation and the punishment to the whole colony; and it would deserve the incalculable evils, which must be the consequence, if it did not hasten to declare its innocence, and to protest against so serious an imputation.

It is to your Excellency's most distinguished justice, that the Colony appeals; it is in your hands that it places its respectful protestation; it is from you in short that it expects, and wishes to receive once more its justification. Too many ties attach you to this country, (were it only the remembrance of the good that you have done here) for you to wish to leave it with adieu so melancholy, and to give its numerous and powerful enemies, whom you have reduced to silence, the weight and authority of your testimony in an accusation, which your justice will tell you, that it has not merited.

Port Louis, 13th May 1828.

(Here follow the Signatures.)

REPLY.

To MESSRS. PROSPER D'EPINAY, DELORT, GAILLARDON, and SERIES.
Gentlemen,

Reduit, 16th May 1828.

The zeal, which I have shown to give my testimony in favor of the loyalty of the inhabitants of this Colony, and the anxiety with which I have exerted myself to secure their true interests will convince you, I am persuaded, that it is with sentiments far different from those which animated me, when I last addressed the public, that I have received the address, that you presented to me on the 10th of this month, on the part of many eminently respectable, and independent inhabitants of Port Louis, containing a formal disavowal of all participation in the sentiments, which produced the gross insult lately committed, in contempt of the rights of hospitality, towards an English Officer of distinction, and (I still fear) with a premeditated design, although I am delighted to learn, that few respectable persons took a part in it.

I should not have had a proper sense of the honor of my Sovereign, and I should have failed in the respect, that I feel for the profession to which I belong, if I had expressed my sentiments in terms less strong than those contained in the Government Order of the 7th of this month.

It is true, that the personage to whom this outrage was offered, was not in uniform, but it is no less true, that he wore the distinguishing marks of his rank, and profession, which could not be mistaken, and can it be doubted, that those, who insulted him were well aware of the rank which he holds in the English Army.

As long as a proceeding so unbecoming in itself, and which I sincerely think to be directly contrary to the character of the population in general, was not followed by any expression of disavowal during the space of several days, that I allowed to pass with that view, I could not refrain from entreating the afflicting suspicion that the public in general partook of the sentiments, which I see with much satisfaction strongly condemned, and disavowed by the present address.

I beg to assure you, that the professions of respect, and attachment, which you testify towards me personally, are extremely gratifying to me,

and that I shall always retain a lively, and grateful remembrance of them. I will not dissemble, what in spite of my indignation, and disappointment, I felt, and will never cease to feel; that is, a lively anxiety for the future prosperity of the Mauritius; and as the sincere friend of the Colony, I earnestly entreat its inhabitants never to permit personal considerations to hurry them past the important duties, which they owe to the community in general. I do not hesitate also to declare, that I should have quitted the Mauritius with very painful feelings of regret, and much deievied in my expectation, if the inhabitants had continued silent, under circumstances in which their character as a people, and their dearest interests were so essentially compromised.

I have the honor, to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble and most obedient Servant,

(Signed) G. LOWRY COLE.

Governor, and Lieutenant-General.

CONTINUATION OF EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS UPON AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.

FOURTH PERIOD---1803 to 1811.

The boundaries eastward, as settled by Governor Janssens' proclamation of the 20th February, 1805, were from Plettenberg's beacon, along the Zure Berg, thence south, on the west side of the Bamboes Berg, enclosing the whole Tarka and Kwade Hoek; further, with a slight westerly inclination, between the Tarka and Kacha Berg, to the confluence of the Baviaan's and the Great Fish River, and down the latter to the sea.

The British Government had not been inactive, but the times were embarrassing, and some wrong principles also still prevailed, whilst the means of doing justice on both sides were yet scarcely contemplated. We had attempted to remove those Caffres who passed the Great Fish River without right, and we had failed; at the same time no intention seems to have been entertained of making an indiscriminate expulsion of the Gonaquas and mixed Caffres along with the intruders.

During some time before the restoration of the colony, plundering had much ceased; and it is not attributable to the Caffres that there was not a gradual return to a good understanding, and to a fair restitution of rights on both sides. Upon the installation of Governor Janssens on the 1st of March, Sir Francis Dundas communicated to him the intelligence of a peace being made with those people. The Baron van Pallandt (at present one of the King of the Netherlands' honorary chamberlains,) was then private Secretary to the new Governor; and he states in a pamphlet printed in the colony in 1803, that the hostilities immediately preceding that peace were caused by outrages committed upon the Caffres; and that Sir Francis Dundas thought a measure of conciliation necessary. "It was hoped," says the Baron, that the Colonists' great losses would at the least teach respect for stipulations, the breach of which had injured them so much irrecoverably." Accordingly each side was to remain in the quiet enjoyment of what it possessed.

A change had necessarily taken place in the law upon the conquest in 1786, for by the theory of the British Constitution, His Majesty cannot acquire Foreign Dominions without a British character being by force of law imparted to them to a certain extent forthwith. It is a settled point for example, that torture necessarily ceases upon a general capitulation; some other similar points might be mentioned: independently of the change made by this principle, it seems that the old prohibition of barter had at this time become a principle of police only, instead of being also the means of a monopoly for gain.

Nevertheless, the practical improvement was little to be desired. Baron van Pallandt takes occasion to praise the old laws, writing that "for a century past, they had been calculated to protect the native people from all violence," p. 25, which is far too high an enlogy. He is also too favorable to the English practice under them in the previous seven years; and the following just remarks upon executing justice (or rather the permission of injustice) by his own countrymen in authority, may, with equal truth be applied to us all, and at a much later time than 1803. He indeed adds, most correctly, that "the means of executing the laws were few and feeble, whilst the heads of police were so far distant from the scenes of crime, and so supine themselves, and so ill supported by their own superiors, that the law, good as it might be, was reduced to a dead letter." p. 25.

In 1803, however, many circumstances had stimulated the Government in Holland to attempt a reform of its administration of Cape affairs, and the instructions of that year for the political council, after specifying its general duties, and the principles to be pursued for the gradual abolition of slavery; and after having set forth more minutely its plans for the advancement of the Hottentots, enjoin the council to adopt means of preserving harmony with the nearest Caffers, Tambookies, &c.

The first steps of the new authorities, were in conformity with this

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injunction; and they gave way with obvious reluctance to Colonial prejudices, and to the circumstances of the time, which thwarted their best endeavours. The intentions of the Government at home too, altho' good in 1803, only approaches towards the more perfect injunctions of their forefathers in 1636.

In order to execute them, and to meet the numerous complaints which were received in Cape Town at the restoration of the Colony, Governor Janssens went to the Frontiers early in the year. The result was in some degree advantageous to the Aborigines; but it fell much short of the apparent views of the Batavian Government. The old system of *non-intercourse*, and of *non-improvement of the Caffers*, was unfortunately confirmed against their earnest wishes. Many proofs might be adduced of their strong disposition at this, as at every other period, to hold friendly communication with us; and to apply themselves to every means of civilization. One occurred in the negotiation which Gov. Janssens had with the chiefs of the intruders. It was proposed by him that no Caffer should come into the Colony, without the leave of his Chief; and that no Colonist should pass over the Fish River, without leave from the Governor, or a Landdrost. "Against this article as Lichtenstein records from the Governor's journal, they objected very much; urging that there could be no true peace if people might not have intercourse with each other:---and that besides, the Colonists were such rich people, that they should be glad to come among them, and gain a day's wages now and then."---1, *Lichtenstein*, 314.

Their sensible arguments were unavailing; and although a century's experience had proved the impossibility of executing such a design, it was again resolved to have an eastern frontier impervious from within, and from without. It is the more surprising, that the advantages to be drawn from this good disposition of the Caffers should be thrown away, inasmuch as the intercourse which they devised was carried on to a considerable extent then, as it had been long before, and inasmuch as the instructions from Holland to the Political Council distinctly recognised measures for substituting the free labor of some Aborigines gradually for that of slaves.

It is probable that Governor Janssens yielded to the hostile sentiments of persons in the Colony, who would not have prevailed at a more favorable conjuncture of affairs. His Excellency accordingly insisted upon the article above-mentioned; and adopted a course of policy conformable with it---without, however, being able to execute either the one or the other. He began with a repetition of the one measure of expulsion of the Caffers, from the service of the people, and on the 1st June issued the following proclamation:

South Africa, Algoa Bay, June 1, 1803.

"Inasmuch as the taking of Caffers into the service of the inhabitants, may cause disputes with that people, and even lead to a general rupture; and inasmuch as the knowledge of the road, the places, and the language of the colony, which they acquire in such service, will make the Caffers a more dangerous enemy in any future war;---It has been resolved to prohibit absolutely the employment of Caffers, old or young---male or female. And also to command all persons now employing Caffers, to discharge them forthwith; and to take means to send them into Cafferland. It is further ordered, that all persons having possession of Caffer children, whether taken in war or otherwise, shall send the same to their Kraals and families forthwith.

And this proclamation shall bind the inhabitants until the return of the Governor to Cape Town, where the pleasure of the Commissioner will be ascertained, and further restrictions passed concerning the relations of the Colonists and Caffers."

The further direction referred to in this document, and four months' proof of its mischievous effect, led to a material change.

On the 15th of October, 1803, it was announced in the Gazette, that "those Caffers who were serving freely, should not necessarily be discharged, provided they had lived one year with their employers. If willing to serve on, they were to be allowed to remain in the same service; but not to go to new employers. Children were not to be kept from their families, however willing to remain."

It will be readily conceived, that the original order was not executed, even during the few months from June to October, without giving occasion to scenes which might well call for its partial repeal; and there are numbers now alive, who can bear witness to the misery which accompanied this third attempt to root out a numerous people spread widely amongst willing entertainers.

Governor Janssens did not act in this journey with the sagacity to have been expected in him, although he prudently obtained intelligence from persons of various views, and saw much, personally, on the spot. He did not fail to consult Dr. van der Kemp and the other missionaries; and that he could not appreciate their worth fully, is perhaps to be attributed, in some degree, to their English connections. Sir Francis Dundas had recommended them strongly; and the new authorities at first gave them support. Indeed, until the same prejudices perverted the views of the Dutch, which seem to have had an unfortunate influence, late in a subsequent period, their opinions were in favor of intercourse, and to religious instruction of the Aborigines generally. Whilst the Governor in the interior was founding

Bellendorp,---the Commissioner De Mist issued an eloquent proclamation in Cape Town to announce the intended *cease of churches and schools throughout the colony*. After enlarging upon the crime perpetrated by the uninformed Heathen, our neighbors, the Commissioner proceeds:---"Their offences are to be excused, when compared with those of men boasting of their religion. It is expected that Christians prove by their conduct that they are sincere in the faith, which they profess---a faith, which ought to form the foundation of upright lives and social happiness."

* In 1803 the Baron van ... caused a pamphlet to be printed for his friends, which is said to have been suppressed by authority. Its contents however, prove the writer's goodness of heart, and in most points do credit to his understanding. Barrow has quoted a few lines from this pamphlet, of which the copies now in existence are said to be rare.

+ "Irrecoverably"---It did not occur to the Baron van Pallandt that any Government would attempt to regain lands worth possibly 2 millions of dollars at an expense of 4 millions, as at a low estimate we have done.

† This is believed to be correct; but as the reports of the local authorities, which contained the precise terms of this treaty---have not been met with, the argument against our own subsequent policy is not rested upon the force of this stipulation, which if really made greatly strengthens the Caffers claim to consideration now.

POLITICS OF EUROPE.

WHILST Europe awaits the seemingly inevitable meeting of the Muscovite and Mahomedan armies on the Danube, a Russian merchant-ship has ventured to try the range of the Turkish batteries at the Dardanelles. The success of the adventure justified its temerity: of three hundred shots fired, not one touched the ship, but many of the Turks were killed by the bursting of their own cannon. This, to fatalists or superstitious believers in destiny, should be a bad omen of the approaching war.

Our concurrence in the opinion that a hostile meeting between the two Powers, on grounds exclusively Russian and exclusively Turkish, will in all probability take place, is founded on no news of the week; but it would be too much to expect of the Emperor NICHOLAS, or of any sovereign at the head of immense military means, fairly put in motion for an avowed purpose, that he should pause in mid career, and seek from a protracted and evasive negotiation with a deceitful adversary, that satisfaction which he is able to take at once, or at the end of two or three campaigns. It is not necessary to assume that the war should last even for this period; or that it should become general; or that Britain should be engaged in it. The treaty of London may be executed by other means; and it is said to be still in progress towards execution, aided perhaps by the very events which the Sultan has offered, as a device of procrastination and to save his dignity. But in the mean time, the Greeks appear to have accepted the armistice, in whatever spirit it may have been tendered. Sir F. ADAM, the British Governor of the Ionian Islands, has had an interview with IBRAHIM, having for its object, perhaps, the evacuation of the Morea. The freedom of Greece would then establish itself.

France is arming, and raising money by loan; but the improvement of her internal policy is a far more interesting and national pursuit, at this moment, than either conquest or glory.

The British troops have returned from Portugal. They have brought no blood-won laurels; yet have they honorably accomplished the service on which they were sent---the protection of an ally, whom by treaties we were bound to defend, against a threatened invasion. The disgrace is not theirs nor ours, if Portugal, saved from without, should fall by the traitorous hands of her own sons.

At home, a subject of general satisfaction has arisen, in the improvement of the revenue. The increase on the quarter is upwards of five hundred thousand pounds, and on the year, a million.

The necessity for retrenchment is not, however, superseded: and on this great labour, and the other important questions of the session, Parliament will enter immediately, the holidays being ended.---*Atlas*, April 13.

IRELAND.---It seems at length to be on every hand agreed, that Ireland should have some system of poor-laws. General principles, abstract theories, and matters of fact, all seem to end in this, that something must be done for the poor of Ireland. It is seldom that the economists and the practical men coincide; but the fact is, that the Irish have brought the question home to our doors---by a happy blunder they have imported their starvation to England, and after the manner of the ancient general, have invaded the country of the invader in such shoals that we must persevere to keep them at home.

THE supply of Foreign news during the week, has not been equal to the demands or the curiosity of the public. Much has been asserted and much contradicted. The Truth has been passed, according to some; but the revolution of a few hours has proved that nothing certain was known respecting the position of the Russian army. More reliance may be placed on the intelligence that the Turks have granted an armistice to the Greeks---a scheme of procrastination in the spirit of the Manifesto.

The only further information that has reached us respecting the acts of Don Miguel, is that he is about to modify the representative system of his brother.---*Atlas*, 6th April.

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ANATOMY.—Meetings of physicians at Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, have taken or are taking place for the purpose of petitioning Parliament on the subject of the laws which now affect the dissection of dead bodies. We think the profession requires and deserves some relief; but we also think that it belongs to its members to point out the method by which assistance can be afforded them, for it is a matter of much difficulty. The system of stealing bodies is dreadful, and is connected with every other crime, though we have ceased from saying any thing on subjects of this kind. The Liverpool physicians have said, "that a sufficient number of subjects for anatomical studies might be had, provided unclaimed bodies were given up to the surgeons."

ACCOUNT OF THE MAKLEUD, A SIAMESE BLACK DYE.—This is a berry growing on a large forest tree at Bangkok, and used most extensively by the Siamese as a vegetable black dye. It is merely bruised in water, when a fermentation takes place, and the article to be dyed is steeped in the whole, and then spread out in the sun to dry. This operation is repeated, and in two or three times the cotton or silk receives an excellent and durable black colour. If the article to be dyed is previously of a red or white colour, it receives the black dye much more easily.

ZINC ROOFS.—Roofs covered with malleable zinc are very numerous in the Low Countries, but have one bad quality which is against them. In case of fire, the zinc being very combustible, causes the dispersion of inflamed portions of the metal, which falling all around, occasion great danger to those who approach the building.

M. JEUNESSE'S PATENT UMBRAGEOUS SADDLE, WHICH PROTECTS THE HORSEMAN FROM THE HEAT OF THE SUN.—M. Jeunesse of Paris, saddler, has taken out a patent for the above purpose, for five years, which commenced on the 20th December 1820, and consequently is expired. It consists of a common saddle, on the front of which is set up at pleasure, by means of screws, a vertical rod, the top of which carries horizontally a sort of capote, or hood, made by taffeta. The opening of this hood is directed towards the horse's croup, and the rider's head enters at it, and by this means he can see before him, without being incommoded by the sun. The taffeta which forms the surface of the hood, is supported by radii, the extremities of which turn in a disc; and this allows the radii or arms to be folded up easily, like an umbrella (by drawing two strings), upon the vertical rod or radius in the middle, forming the continuation of the rod or staff of the ombréfère. This rod carries, a little above the saddle, a hinge which, allows it to be put down, in order not to inconvenience the horseman, at the moment of mounting into the saddle. Springs and buttons allow, as in an umbrella, the hood to be closed or opened. The weight of this apparatus complete does not exceed six pounds.

METHOD OF OBTAINING THE FIGURES OF A PLANT.—A piece of paper is to be rubbed over with powdered dragon's blood, in the manner practised by engravers, and then the small branch or leaf of which the design is required, is to be laid upon it: by means of slight friction, it soon takes up a small quantity of the powder, and being then laid upon moistened paper, an impression is to be taken in the manner practised for lithography without a machine. This process may be usefully employed for preserving certain physiognomical and characteristic features, which cannot be retained by drying the plant.—*Bull. Univ.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals in Table Bay.

July 10.—**CONSTITUTION**, schooner, H. Dunsterville, Mauritius June 5 this Port, in ballast. Brings a mail. The John Munro arrived on the 4th. **Do. GROENE CUTTER**, S. Drury, Saldanah Bay July 11, for this Port. **—Cargo, Grain.**

12. Capt. COOPER, G. Willis; from Portsmouth April 28. Bound to Bombay. **Cargo, sundries.**—Passengers, Messrs. Smith and Sinclair, Miss E. Sinclair, Messrs. Fenwick, Brady, Steward, Clark, Mathews, and Jacob; Messrs. Grieves and Ball, in the steerage. Mr. Wynn died on the 6th Inst. Pot for water, &c.

KELIZA JANE. J. G. Liddell, Downs April 26. This Port and Simon's Bay. **Cargo, sundries.** Passengers, Dr. & Mrs. Teddie, 98th Regt.; Col. Produce, Rev. Mr. Carlisle, Miss Carlisle, Lieut. Palmer, 55th Regt., and 3 Servants. Brings a large mail. The Harriet, Isabella, Earl of Egremont, and St. Leonard, may be soon expected. The 63rd were to embark in a few days.

12. **URK**, J. Long, Algoa Bay, July 3, this port. **Cargo, sundries.**—Passengers, Messrs. Carfrae, Dyason, Beebec, and Dr. Paton. The "Duke of Bedford" is still at Algoa Bay.

14. **WILLIAM & HENRY**, brig, J. Punchard, from Rio June 14, this port. **Cargo, Coffee.**

H.M. Ship "Ganges," "Forte," and "Sapphire." at Rio.—The German and Irish troops, in the pay of the Emperor, were insubordinate on the 12th and 13th of June, and several inhabitants killed; the marines of the British and French squadrons landed and restored order; they were still doing duty on shore.—No letters.

Sailed out of Table Bay.

July 12.—**YORK**, ship, H. R. Wilkinson, to London.

13.—**EXCHANGE**, brig, J. Touzel, to Mauritius.

CHRISTENING.

In the English Church, Cape Town, by the Rev. George Hough, A Colonial Chaplain, on Sunday, July 13, 1828.

A Daughter of Mr. Joseph Sedgworthy, baptized Elizabeth J. Plunkett.

DEATH.

July 6th, George Wynn, Esq. aged 16 Years.

MARKET PRICES.

Aloe, per pond.....	Aloes, per lb.	4 <i>lb</i>
Amandelen, per 1000.....	Almonds, per 1000,.....	2— <i>lb</i>
Appelen, per lb.	Apples, per lb.	3— <i>lb</i>
Abrikozen, ditto.....	Apricots, ditto	3— <i>lb</i>
Aardappelen, per muid.....	Potatoes, per muid,.....	4 <i>lb</i>
Azyn, per legger.....	Vinegar, per leag.	3 <i>lb</i>
Baiken, per stuk	Beams, each,.....	7— <i>lb</i>
Boden, per mud	Beans, per muid ..	5 <i>lb</i>
Bejeswasch, per lb.	Berry Wax, per lb.	10— <i>lb</i>
Boter, ditto	Butter, per lb.	24— <i>lb</i>
Brandewyn, per leig.	Brandy, per leaguer.	66— <i>lb</i>
Erwten, per mud	Peas, per muid,	8— <i>lb</i>
Garst, ditto	Barley, per muid,	3 <i>lb</i>
Hoenders per stuk	Hens, each	4— <i>lb</i>
Eenden en Makouwen, ditto	Ducks, and Muscovy ditto ditto	1— <i>lb</i>
Ganzen, ditto	Geese, ditto	12— <i>lb</i>
Kalkueneu, ditto	Turkeys, ditto	2 <i>lb</i>
Houtskolen, per zak.	Charcoal, per sack,	4— <i>lb</i>
Hooi, per 100 pond	Hay, per 100 lbs.	12— <i>lb</i>
Ioing, ditto	Honey, per lb.	16— <i>lb</i>
Haver, per mud	Cats, per muid,	3— <i>lb</i>
Kaf, per 15 zak	Chaff, per 16 sacks.	20— <i>lb</i>
Kazen, Kaspa, p. lb.	Cheese, Cape, p. lb.	6— <i>lb</i>
Kalk, Schippe, per halfaam	Lime, Shell, per halfaam	12— <i>lb</i>
— Steen	— Stone, ditto	—
Koorn, 10 muiden	Wheat, 10 muids.	70— <i>lb</i>
Linges, per mud	Lentil, per moid.	10— <i>lb</i>
Moel, syn, per 100 ponden	Flour, fine, per 100 lbs.	7— <i>lb</i>
Melies, per mud	Maize, per muid,	5— <i>lb</i>
Olifant's Tanden, per pond	Elephant's Teeth, per lb.	1— <i>lb</i>
Okkernoten, per 100	Walnuts, per 100	16— <i>lb</i>
Peron, per pond	Peara, per lb.	2— <i>lb</i>
Perniken, ditto	Peaches, ditto	2— <i>lb</i>
Planken, per voet	Planks, per foot,	6— <i>lb</i>
Rozynen, per pond,	Raisins, per lb.	5— <i>lb</i>
Rogge, per Mud	Rye per muid,	24— <i>lb</i>
Stroo, per 16 zak	Straw, per 16 sacks,	18— <i>lb</i>
Tabak, per pond	Tobacco, per lb.	12— <i>lb</i>
Uyen, per mud	Onions, per muid,	24— <i>lb</i>
Vederen, Struis, per stuk	Feathers, Ostrich, each,	4— <i>lb</i>
— Bedde, per lb.	— Bed, per lb.	—
Varkens, gemeste	Pigs, fattened, each,	—
— ongemeste	— unfattened,	—
— speen	— suckling,	1 <i>lb</i>
Vet, of Talk, per pond	Suet, or Tallow, per lb.	12— <i>lb</i>
Vygen, per pond,	Figs, per lb.	6— <i>lb</i>
Tyger, Leeuwen, en Struis, per stuk	Lion, Tiger, and ostrich skins, each,	24— <i>lb</i>
Droge Ossenhuiden	Dry Ox Hides,	24— <i>lb</i>
Bokkevelen.	Buck Skins	4— <i>lb</i>
Wyn, ordinaire	Wine, ordinary,	48— <i>lb</i>
Wol, Schapen, p. lb.	Wool, Sheep, per lb.	10— <i>lb</i>
Zurliemoenzap, per halfaam	Lemon Juice, per half aum	7— <i>lb</i>
Zoetleemoen, p. 100	Oranges, per 100,	2— <i>lb</i>
Zout, per mud	Salt, per muid,	3— <i>lb</i>
Zoolieder, per huid	Sole Leather, per half hide	3— <i>lb</i>
Zeep, per pond	Soap, per lb.	30— <i>lb</i>

CAPE TOWN

Printed and Published (for the Proprietor) at GROENE GAASSE, Market Square:—where Advertisements are received.



THE COLONIST.

No. 35.

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1828.

PRICE 6d.

THIS MORNING,

AT Messrs. JONES & COOKE's Commission Sale, will be sold a great variety of Goods Without Reserve.

N.B. Inside Sale. The remainder of the French Goods and perfumery, will be sold on the same condition to close Accounts.

THIS MORNING.

A FEW CASKS of MOLASSES, Mauritius Sugar, Porter, and Ale : Woollens, Hosiery, Writing Paper, Preserves, &c., will be sold, without Reserve, at the Store of W. BILLINGSLEY.

COMMISSARIAT.

A PUBLIC SALE will be held by Mr. BLORE, at 12 o'Clock, on MONDAY NEXT, the 23rd inst. opposite the Office of this Department, in the Keizersgracht, of —

- 1 Wagon,
- 1 Do. for carrying Stones,
- 1 Do. for Timber,
- 1 Water Cart, and

12 Carts, of different descriptions, the greater number of which are in complete repair.

Deputy-Commissioner

WANTED, a
charge of C
For further particulars
Messrs. LANCELOT

ADVERTISEMENT

A SILVER WATCH, found in the possession of a Soldier, and said to have been picked up on the Beach. The Owner on proving his property, and paying the expense of this Advertisement, may obtain possession by applying to the Sergeant Major of the 49th Regiment.

GREAT BARRACKS.

A PUBLIC SALE will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, of a large quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Tables, Sofas, Chairs, Bedsteads, Feather-beds, Carpets, Chests of Drawers; a Piano Forte (nearly new), made for this climate, Plated-ware, China and Earthenware, Kitchen Utensils; together with Saddlery, and a great variety of other Articles, the property of Officers about to leave the Colony.

For PRIVATE SALE, a neat Light Wagon, on Patent Springs (nearly new), with Harness, and two excellent Horses, trained for Saddle or Harness. Also, an excellent Lady's Horse, well qualified for a Military Charger.

LANDAULET, HORSES AND HARNESS.

ON THE FIRST WEDNESDAY in August will be Sold at Mr. REEVES' Auction Mart. A genteel turn-out, consisting of landaulet Harness and pair of Bays, belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Colony; and on the same Day, the Identical Clock that was intended as a present to the Emperor of China on Lord Macartney's Embassy.—To be seen in the mean time at Mr. REEVES' Auction Mart.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A MEETING of Subscribers, to the "Cape of Good Hope Society for aiding deserving Slaves, and Slave Children to purchase their freedom," will be held in the Committee Room of the Commercial Exchange, (W. HAWKINS Esq. in the Chair), on THURSDAY AFTERNOON the 24th instant at half past two o'Clock, for the purpose of electing a Committee and proper Officers to transact the business of this Society.

N.B. All those who take an interest in the object of the Society are invited to attend.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, CHINA, GLASS, &c.

ON TUESDAY, the 29th inst., a Sale of Household Furniture, &c. will take place at Mr. GEO. CADOGAN's, 11, Herengracht, previous to his removal, consisting of Mahogany Dining Tables, Card and Sofa Tables, Sofas, Conches, Sideboards, Chairs, Wardrobes, Wash-stands, Clocks, Chimney Ornaments, Carpets, Rattan Mats, Window Curtains, Pictures, China and Earthenware, Dinner Services, Tiffin Tray, with spare Dishes, Plated Covered-dishes, Decanters, Claret Jugs, Beer, Wine, Claret, Hock, Champagne, Finger, &c. Glasses, Cut-glass Dessert Set, and China Plates, Pedestal, Swing, Bracket, and Hall Lamps, Wall Shades, Canisters, and Branches. Also, Silver Plated Ware, Kitchen Utensils; a Wire Meat Safe, and various other Articles, essential in House-keeping; above will lie for inspection, the day previous to the Sale.

WRECK OF THE "WALSINGHAM."

PUBLIC SALE will be held on the Beach, of which due will be given, of the remaining Materials of the Wreck of the "WALSINGHAM," when she will have been entirely broken up, mean time her Timbers, Bams, Are Wood, Iron Work, Copper &c. are for Private Sale, at moderate prices.

AT Mr. REEVES' SALE of To-Morrow, will be Sold one Cask containing 500 Mangoes, an Indian Pickle, just Imported.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, the 23rd instant, at Mr. REEVES' Auction Mart, will be Sold a handsome Tilbury with Horse and Harness, a Pipe of Blue Ware, containing, Soup, Dinner, Pie and Cheese Plates, and sets of Dishes of the Willow pattern.

MR. MCLEOD, being about to leave the Colony, requests, that all claims against him may be transmitted for adjustment without delay to No. 6, Strand-street.

A PUBLIC SALE will be held on THURSDAY MORNING the 24th Instant, at the Stores of SIMPSON, SANDERSON & Co. of a great variety of British Manufactures. At the same time will be sold off the remainder of the Dutch Cheeses.

FOR SALE,

THE Property of a Gentleman leaving the Colony; a capital Gig Horse perfectly sound and quiet, equal to any weight, and is strongly recommended.—Apply at No. 19 Strand-street.

A PUBLIC SALE will be held on WEDNESDAY next, the 28th Instant at 12 o'clock precisely, at the Wharf, of Anchors, parts of Chain Cables, Water Casks, &c. belonging to the Brig Importer.

M'DONALD & SUTHERLAND, Agents.

And on FRIDAY the 25th Instant Sales of Produce and Manufactures, will be continued at their Stores in Herengracht.

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English Language.

THE importance of a Knowledge of the English Language is now more than ever apparent, as well for the full enjoyment of those institutions already granted to the Colony, as of those which are likely soon to follow. In order therefore to afford an opportunity to those who in some degree understand it, and are desirous of making further progress, it is proposed to deliver a Course of Lectures explanatory of the principles of the English Tongue.

To grown-up Persons, more especially those engaged in active pursuits, the attainment of a language by the study of books is exceedingly irksome; while on the other hand a discourse, in which usefulness shall be particularly kept in view, will be better understood, and better retained.

The hour best suited for this purpose, seems to be from 7 to 8 o'clock in the Morning, after which it is intended to devote a portion of time, not exceeding half an hour, to the solution of any difficulties that may arise, and which may be communicated by the hearers either in English or Dutch.

It is also intended to follow up this attempt, if successful, by the publication of some easy Dutch Compositions, rendered word for word into English.

A List now lies at Mr. GREIG's for Signature, and if a sufficient number of Names shall appear, the First Part of the Course, to consist of Twelve Lectures, will be commenced on the 1st Monday in August.

Tickets for the First Part of the Course, One Guinea, (Rds. 14.)

Further Particulars may be known, on applying at Mr. GREIG's, Keizergracht.

WANTED

A N active lad, as a Clerk, whose principal employment would be to collect Accounts.

Application to be made by letter to O. Y. at Mr. GREIG's Stationery & Bookbinding Warehouse, Keizergracht.

The South African COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

MR. GREIG has the satisfaction of apprising the Subscribers to the late *S. A. Commercial Advertiser*, that he has at length received positive intelligence of Mr. FAIRBAIRN having taken his passage for this Colony in the *Edward Lombe*—a vessel which was under engagement to sail from London on the 20th of May last; her arrival, therefore, may be reasonably looked for about the end of the present month.

Arrangements are in active progress for commencing the publication of the 'Advertiser' in the early part of August: when these shall be completed, a further notification will be made. In the mean time, Subscription Lists lie for Signature at the Commercial Hall, the Society House, George's Hotel, the Discount Bank, and at Mr. GREIG's Printing and Stationery Offices, Keizergracht (lately the residence of Sir JOHN TRUTER).

DECEASED at Grahams Town, on the 6th Instant, Mrs. FRANCES DYASON, the Affectionate and Beloved Wife of GEORGE DYASON, Esq. leaving a disconsolate Husband and three Infant Children to bewail their loss.

Superiority of English Manufactures.

The *Journal du Commerce* of Saturday contains some further particulars relative to the distressed situation of the cotton-manufacturers of Mulhausen and the Upper Rhine. A representation has been made on their behalf to the French Government, by the Chamber of Commerce at Mulhausen, and a report had obtained circulation at Strasburg, that assistance had been resolved on to the extent of 15,000,000, of francs, in behalf of the working classes of the district; but it appears to be wholly without foundation. It is certain, however, that the merchants and capitalists have been most liberal in their offers, as the paper from which we quote contains a list of subscriptions for a loan to the manufacturers, the total amount is 5,000,000 francs, the whole of which is proposed to be advanced, say the private letters, on the personal security of the parties. At the head of the list are the names of Messrs. Lafitte and Co., Rothschild Brothers, and Andry and Cottier, each for the sum of 500,000 francs. How far this will tend to avert the expected calamity remains doubtful, as it is estimated that out of a population of 90,000 workmen who are employed in the manufactures of the Upper Rhine, 10,000 are already out of employment, the number of whom it is greatly feared, will soon be doubled; and this in a department where the price of corn has been continually advancing since the harvest. The root of all the evil is, however, the impossibility of entering into a competition with England in this branch of our national industry, and it is not to be imagined that money advanced on loan to any extent can remove it.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must decline inserting the letter of "An Inhabitant of Graaf Reinet." The people of that District need not a word to be said for them in reply to the silly chiming of that Buffoon's bells, who styles himself "A British Subject"; still less do they need retaliation, and least of all animadversions, which are uncalled for.

The Colonist.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 22, 1828.

The news received by the last post from the Eastern Frontier has excited considerable interest, and that is not at all lessened by the statements which are circulated differing in some important particulars.

It appears to be certain that Chaka had advanced with a force of about twenty thousand men in three divisions, had organized something like a Commissariat, and had attacked the Tambookies and some of Hinza's people. One account states that he had been victorious, and was still advancing towards the Colony, another that he was returning to his own country, with the declared intention of coming back in three months and annihilating the intervening tribes, whilst a third represents him to have sustained a defeat.

In the mean time the Commandant of Caffraria, with the 55th Regiment and Cape Corps, has, we are informed, judiciously taken up his position, with the apparent intention of supporting the tribes, who are our immediate neighbours. An extract of a letter from Uitenhage, which will be found in our columns, shows that the alarm had by no means subsided when the post left.

We learn that presents for Chaka's ambassadors are forwarded by Helicon.

Connected with this subject is the Ordinance in the last Act, for admitting into the Colony, as free laborers, the sons of the nations in our neighbourhood. This measure, which evinces a total change in the branch of our Policy, has, we understand, received the sanction of the Home Government, and bids fair to prove an invaluable blessing to the Colony. Had such been from the commencement the basis of the intercourse between this settlement and the surrounding tribes, an inexhaustible supply of labor would have been always afforded, a great expense of blood and treasure would have been saved, and we might now with more confidence rely on those, whose alliance we must use, if we should ultimately be exposed to hostilities with Chaka.

An account has been received of the murder of a farmer in the Hantam (Clan William District,) named Nell, with his whole family. It is said to have been committed by Boersmen, but we have not been able to learn the particulars.

In the case of Mr. Jan de Villiers, for the murder of the slave Sym, the Jury retired at three o'clock on the morning of Tuesday last, and after about half an hour's deliberation, brought in their verdict—*Guilty of culpable Homicide, with a strong recommendation to mercy*. On Thursday the Prisoner was brought up for judgment, when Mr. Justice Menzies, who had presided during the trial, delivered a most impressive address, which was translated, sentence by sentence, into the Dutch language by

THE COLONIST.

Mr. Kuys, and during which the prisoner seemed much affected, and frequently shed tears. His Lordship then pronounced sentence on the prisoner, of confinement in the jail of Stellenbosch for one year.

We lay before our readers this week part of the proceedings in this interesting trial. During the many days that it occupied, the Court seldom adjourned before 9 o'clock at night.

Extract of a Letter dated Uitenhage, 12 July, 1828.—An Express arrived here during the night with positive orders to send all the armed Burghers to Cassfraria: CHAKA had fallen on the Tambookies and HINZA, and threatened destruction. Those tribes are therefore pouring in on the inhabitants located on the Boundaries. Every thing with us is quite in a bustle; my only horse is just this moment ordered on the Commando: I am really unable to say what will be the result.

SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 7th July, 1828.

THE KING versus JAN DE VILLIERS.

The Prisoner having been placed at the bar, the following Jury was sworn:

Messrs. SERVAAS HEUSER, H. O. EKSTERN, J. Ps. son, SAMUEL DRAKE, CHRISTIAN N. NEETHLING, J. G. F. VAN REENEN,	J. D. GREGORY, GODLIEB MARTYN, JOHN CAMPBELL, JOHN BLORE.
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The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then stated the case—The prisoner is the son of the Proprietor of the place "Doorn Rivier," where a number of slaves were employed. On Saturday, Dec. 22d, he arrived there, and having called all the slaves together, instituted an inquiry about the boy MAANDAG, who had run away. Nothing satisfactory having then come out, he pitched upon the youngest, and threatened to flog him, unless he confessed what he knew. After this, he flogged all the other slaves, and all of all Sym, who, at length said, that Maandag's hiding-place was in an island in the river.

Sym is then brought to the river, and cannot point out the place. They then return, and Sym is locked up with another slave, in a little pantry without air, without food, and without a bed. In the morning he is let out, and flogged again.

The boy who had suffered all this, was 60 years old, was infirm, and afflicted with a chronic asthma. It would appear, that his death had been accelerated, if not occasioned by this treatment, and that the prisoner, De Villiers, left the place, giving directions that, if any thing happened to Sym, "it should be notified to a Mr. de Wet, in the neighbourhood."—Such were the facts, that would be proved in evidence.

The first witness called was *Adrian*—

Mr. DENYSSEN moved, that Adrian be set aside, on account of incapacity. Before entering on the particular merits, it was imperative on him to show the practice of the former Court, respecting the question of credibility—every one of sound discretion was admitted, either sworn or unsworn; but a witness was not thereby held to be credible. The Court had a discretion to hear all *ad informandum*, but not *ad probandum*. The Members of the late Court were Judges, both of the law, and the fact, and statements of incompetent witnesses were arranged under the heads of *indicta* and *probationes*, on the basis of Cod. lib. 4. tit. 19. l. 25., and such statements, if accompanied by other, and certain proofs of the *corpus delicti* were allowed weight.

Mr. JUSTICE MENZIES wished first to know the facts, in order the better to apply them to the reasoning, for the facts might not bear it out.

Mr. DENYSSEN—the ground of his objection was the infamy of the witness, which would be proved by two records, and the testimony of his former master. Supposing it admitted, that such a witness can not testify, he would bring proof of the particular facts.

Mr. JUSTICE MENZIES thought the old system of evidence was unfit to be acted on, where there was a Jury—for Trial by Jury is a British Institution. Documents should be proved as in Civil Cases, and the evidence should be admitted on British principles. The Court would, however, take a note of the objection.

Mr. DENYSSEN, in being guided by the principles laid down by the Court, intended to prove the witness infamous, and incompetent, and called Mr. A. Berrange, Clerk to the Judge of Police, who being sworn, produced the record of the Court of Landdrost and Heemraaden, condemning the Slave Adrian, under 91st section of the Crown Trials, to be severely punished in the Town Prison, and to labor for six months at his master's place in irons. The sentence does not specify the crime for which he was condemned.

Mr. Denysen said, that such sentences used not to specify the crime, but to refer to the act of accusation.

Mr. Denysen then stated, that after serving 6 months, the slave Adrian's irons were taken off, and he immediately ran away, to prove which, the learned Counsel called Mr. J. J. G. Lindenberg, who being sworn, declared, that he is clerk to the Clerk of the Peace at Stellenbosch, was acting Secretary to the board of Landdrost and Heemraaden of Stellenbosch in 1824,—recollects a case against Adrian, and two others—does not recollect the witness—but the then prisoner, was a slave of Mr. J. D. de Villiers. Mr. de Villiers had but one slave named Adrian registered, which witness knows, being then Clerk in the Slave Registry Office—produces the original record stated by His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Jacob Daniel de Villiers sworn, and examined, lives in the District of Stellenbosch—had a slave named Adrian—the witness in the box is the same—while in witness's (de Villiers') possession was twice convicted—first by the Landdrost and Heemraaden of the Cape District. His punishment was scourging in the Trunk—was not then confined in irons—but after the second sentence—witness does not recollect the year, when his slave was infamis, nor whether it was in consequence of first or second sentence—witness sent in a petition to the Landdrost of Stellenbosch, on which Adrian was released, and immediately ran away—was not present at the trial. Had sent in the petition at Adrian's request, because his legs were sore from the irons. Presented the petition to the Governor, to the Landdrost of Stellenbosch a verbal petition—received a written answer from the Governor, containing permission to release Adrian from irons, but has not that answer now in his possession.

Mr. DENYSSEN. Adrian is admitted to be the person in question, convicted on two sentences, and therefore incorrigible. The jurisprudence referred to, declares an infamous person incompetent. Theft is an infamous crime, compounding is infamous, and dangerous, leading to dreadful consequences, and always severely punished. Adrian had not been publicly punished, but in the service of his master, according to the Roman law *de paenit.* He had also been made to stand on the place of public punishment. Chitty vol. 1st, p. 600, ch. 14, says, that any species of *crimen falsi* is infamous. It is not to be said, that Adrian, when he had associated with vagrants, had not stolen any thing. Russel on Crimes says, that all conspiracies to prejudice any one, are highly punishable at common law. The conspiracy is the gist of the offence, though nothing be done, and it is so considered by the law of the colony.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL. Two sentences had been produced, but the first alone had any difficulty. The compounding mentioned in the latter was as vague, as treason formerly was in England. For such that appeared, it might be to carry off Mr. Denysen himself. The conviction in the first case had been only for the misdemeanour. Stealing a Calf is subject to public punishment, vagrancy to private; so that the indictment in the first case, either did not charge the offence as felony, or if it did Adrian was acquitted of it.

Mr. Denysen should be guided either by English or Colonial principle. By the English law, stealing a Calf by a vagrant is felony—the Ordinance defining petty larceny, determines the law

THE COLONIST.

of the colony. The statement of the Judges could not alter the nature of the case, but if their opinion were relied upon, those of Stellenbosch had ordered him to be publicly punished.

MR. JUSTICE MENZIES. Counsel had succeeded in proving the conviction of the proposed witness in two sentences. The second was thrown out of the question. In the first sentence the judgment was so vague, that it was not clear, whether it was for stealing, or deserting, but His Lordship was of opinion that he was convicted of all, that he was charged with, and that it was considered merely, as a misdemeanor; for the punishment was such, as is inflicted for domestic offences. To steal a calf in England is felony, but circumstances here are very different. On these grounds the objection was repelled, but the Court would take a note of it.

Adrian sworn, and examined, Is the slave of Jacob de Villiers—knows the prisoner at the bar, the son of Paul de Villiers. Was in December at the place Doorn Rivier—went with his master Jacob de Villiers in the cart—on a Wednesday, or Saturday, cannot exactly state—no one with him but his master. Had been in a Mr. du Toit's service—was born in his house. Remembers Mr. Jan de Villiers coming to Doorn Rivier. On a Wednesday his master sent him to fetch a wagon, that was at Mr. Opperman's, and when he had brought the wagon home, his master desired him to get it ready, and his master went away to R. van der Merwe—and went on the Thursday to Drakenstein—on Friday, they returned to Fransch Hoek, and Mr. Jan de Villiers, the prisoner at the bar came—Witness with master and Jan, went to Mr. van der Merwe, and his master went home on foot, witness and Mr. Jan de Villiers went to Mr. Opperman's with the wagon—then brought the loose horses to Mr. Hendrik de Viljoen.

Mr. Egbert, sworn to Interpret.

The prisoner left witness there, and rode home, witness went on afterwards, and saw his master, and the prisoner standing before the wagon house at Doorn Rivier—then put the horses in the stable, and brought the goods out of the wagon—was desired by his master to bring candles—his master said the house had been broken open, but found that nothing was missing but a little rice—was then desired by his master to bring the candles to the slave house—where some meat was found—his master then asked Abel where Maandag was—Abel is a slave of his old master—prisoner desired Abel to answer quickly as he knew him well—Maandag said that Abel had been there with Sym—and that Flux, Mentor, Maandag, and Solomon had been at the hut, and Maandag had brought two legs of mutton—witness did not find Sym at the shepherd's hut, but afterwards found him; then Mr. Jan de Villiers came and asked witness, why he had staid so long, afterwards prisoner, witness, Abel and Mr. Jacob de Villiers went in to the house, and the doors were shut by prisoner and witness—prisoner then pulled off his jacket, and said to the people catch hold of Manuel, and then asked Manuel where Maandag was. Manuel said he did not know, prisoner then beat Manuel, who said that he had been away, when Maandag was there or he should have apprehended him—prisoner beat him with a horse collar—Manuel's jacket, and shirt had been taken off by prisoner's order. He gave him a great many stripes—about thirty-five,—severely (door—geschlagen) prisoner then said if Manuel persisted in denying what he knew, that he would continue to beat—Manuel then said Maandag had been there and had brought two legs of mutton, and that they had all eaten of it—prisoner then asked Manuel why he had not said yes long before, and let him go, Flux was then seized, Flux said in answer to the prisoner that he had not seen Maandag, prisoner then beat him, and repeated the question on which he said, that Maandag had been there, and was let go. He had been cut through, the blood came out in many places—Flux had as many stripes as Manuel:

After this prisoner said, to Jacob "now I have beaten my slaves, will you beat yours?" Solon and Manuel work at Drakenstein place of Mr. P. de Villiers. Witness Master then gave Solon two stripes, and said he had a pain in his side. Prisoner then beat Solon, and asked him, why he had not apprehended Maandag—Solon replied that he would have done so, but the others would

not assist. They were laid when beaten on their faces on the ground, and four persons held them Solon's blood was drawn also, Mentor was then seized, and denying that he had seen Maandag, was beaten by prisoner—Solon said Mentor was a shepherd, must have been with Maandag all day, and could show his hiding place—Mentor said as it was dark he could not show the place, but he could show nearly the place—Mentor had not been cut through—witness was then sent to the sheep—fold, and at his return Sym was already laid down, and prisoner was beating him, and said if he would immediately show him where Maandag was, he would release him, Sym said he had never seen him on the place, prisoner said you old rascal all the rest of the slaves have confessed, and you will not. The prisoner then said, that he would beat him as long as he denied.

Syme then confessed, and prisoner released him—he was more beaten than the others—with a horse-collar—between the shoulder-blades—it was then about midnight—Syme bled under both shoulder-blades—his clothes had been taken off—the collar produced is the instrument. [Witness here described how the collar was used, holding it with both hands, and striking with force upon the floor.] Syme cried out much while he was being punished, "If you please Mr. Jan forgive me; I know nothing of Maandag." Syme got about 20 more blows than the other slaves—the prisoner had begun to beat Syme when witness returned, and before witness heard the words "You old rascal, &c." Syme's shoulders were not cut when witness came in—when Syme said he knew where the place was; prisoner said he should show it to him that evening—when Syme was released, witness's master beat Kaatje—Syme when released, got up himself—looked badly, for when he got up he reeled—put on his own clothes, and said nothing—then witness, prisoner, witness' master, Mentor, Flux, Manuel, and Syme went to look after Maandag; but found nothing—the place, described by Syme, was as far as from the Court to the Butchers' Shambles—Syme walked before witness fresh and well—they returned home; prisoner making Syme walk before him—on coming home, prisoner locked up Syme and Mentor in the small pantry—witness saw them locked up, and had been in that pantry to bring out articles—it is about the size of Grand Jury box—has no window nor air-hole—provisions were kept there, but every thing had been carried out—witness did not see Syme and Mentor get any food that evening before being locked in—the slaves used to get supper about 5 or 6 o'clock—It was seven or eight o'clock when witness arrived—witness and others got their supper after Syme and Mentor were locked up—near day-break—the floor of the pantry was of earth—Syme and Mentor had nothing to sleep on—were let out in the morning after 8 o'clock—were locked up about three in the morning. In going to the bush and returning, they were about three hours. Witness saw Syme when let out—he walked bent and stiff—weaker than he always walked (describes). Prisoner asked Syme, why he let him walk out for nothing the evening before; Syme said, "Mr. Jan, the people that tell you of Maandag, must know where he is; but I do not." Prisoner then said, "are you telling me lies again; yesterday evening you said you knew where Maandag was, and now you say, you know nothing about it: you shall now get a beating for cheating me yesterday evening, and making me walk out for nothing; and you shall get another there, if you do not show me the right place: Mentor was then laid down and punished, and he said yes, he would show where Maandag had pulled up water-roots: he was beaten with the collar, but not through—the beating continued until Mentor said yes: Syme was then seized, laid down, and punished, and said it was no use to beat him; as he had not seen Maandag on the place. When Syme had received 15 stripes with the collar, prisoner desired witness to count them—witness reckoned, including the 15, 35 given on the broach—Syme was not then cut through—the wounds of the former evening remained in the same state—Syme was weaker than before he had been beaten on the previous evening, and still walked bent—was laid down and held—rose weaker than after the first flogging. Witness knows of no accident having then happened to Sym. [Describes how Syme walked after

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the second flogging, slowly and weakly.] Witness then remained at home. Prisoner and witness' master (Jacob), went out on horse-back; Sym walked before prisoner, Mentor before Jacob, Flux and Manuel with them—after 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, the weather not warmer than usual—Sym got a slice of bread before he went out from Jacob de Villiers—each of the slaves got such a piece. Witness saw Sym again about 2 o'clock, carried home by three boys—Jacob and prisoner before them. As soon as they came in, prisoner gave Sym a small basin of wine, half of which Sym drank, the rest was poured on his feet. Sym could not then stand—was lying on his side, on his bed—looked very badly, and was not sensible—did not speak. Prisoner said, "Sym, here is wine," Sym took hold of it, his hand trembled. Another boy poured wine on his feet: Flux lifted him up to drink—he breathed slowly; not as usual; by opening his mouth (describes)—with difficulty—his clothes were on—his eyes looked as usual—after drinking lay down again—made no noise with his nose. Manuel, Flux, Mentor, Kaatje, Jacob, and prisoner, stood round his bed—witness at the door; they were looking at Sym's foot, because the skin was off the toe. In the evening, at sun-set, Sym asked for food, and Jacob gave him bread and meat, of which he ate a little—was not able to get up to walk; sat up in the bed—complained of nothing, but that his shoulder-blades, legs, and feet, were burning like fire. Witness did not see them. On Monday morning early, prisoner set off to Worcester: witness did not hear him give any orders about Sym; Jacob remained at the place the whole week. The men slaves were at work; a slave girl name Kaatje, gave Sym water and food—in the evening, witness and the other slaves gave Sym what he asked for. Witness saw Sym die on the Saturday—saw no doctor about the house—saw the body on Sunday, when the Field-Cornet ordered it to be stript: the stripes were open, about as broad as his finger, and an eighth of an inch deep—the crust off—witness does not know, why—the stripes were white—Sym's body naturally black—witness saw no other mark, than the white stripe. His death took place 14 days after the flogging. Witness did not know Sym well—Sym took care of the sheep—the fold was near the house—Mentor and Manuel knew Sym best—he appeared well as usual before the first flogging—used to complain of his breast if he ran—during the punishment witness did not hear the prisoner use any threats but those mentioned.

Cross-examined.—Witness was sold 3 years since by Mr. Jacob Daniel de Villiers, who said nothing to witness about his reason for selling him. His former Master Mr. du Toit took him back, remained with him then about 1 year. Mr. du Toit said, his reason for selling witness was to pay security for P. de Villiers, witness employed by his present master in farmer's work, and driving wagon at Doorn Rivier only. Slave Goliath is employed with him. In harvest and ploughing time the slaves of Mr. P. de Villiers come to work there. When Sym was punished Solon, Manuel, Abel, and Jan Ruyter a Hottentot were employed there. Sym was always on the place; when witness was there always complained of his breast, and short breathing, but his general health, good—tended the sheep. On the day of Sym's punishment witness heard no conversation about Maandag's desertion; Kaatje was there—said nothing to prisoner that witness heard—witness told prisoner nothing she said. On the evening of the punishment witness saw the collar in prisoner's hand in the hall, but does not know who gave it to him. The punishment commenced after 8 o'clock—it was in the short nights. Witness master had a watch in the house—witness did not look at it, but Jacob asked the prisoner what o'clock it was, and prisoner answered a little more than 8. This occurred but once, and immediately before the slaves were punished. Witness did not mean to say exactly the hour when punishment ceased, but about the time. There is no air hole in the pantry. The prisoner himself locked up Sym and Mentor in presence of Jacob; said, as a reason for locking them up, that they would run away. Witness knew by the sun, that it was about 8 o'clock on Sunday Morning, when prisoner went. Prisoner had the same horse-collar with him.

That was the only collar of the kind at Doorn Rivier. Another collar had been produced at the preparatory examinations, but not shown to witness. Witness is certain that the collar produced is the same that was used in the punishment—can not say the number of stripes—did not remark. Jacob always gave out the food for the Slaves—Witness had the charge of distributing it. Mistress had charge of the meat, but not there on 22d December master then distributed the meat. It was Manuel that poured the wine on Sym's toe. Prisoner left Doorn Rivier for Drakenstein on Wednesday. Sym was then in the same state as on Sunday. Jacob left Doorn Rivier on Saturday, and said, that he went to spend New Year's day at Drakenstein. Witness went with Jacob driving the wagon—left Doorn Rivier on Saturday, and returned on the Friday following. Sym died, when the sun was on the mountain near sunset. Witness, employment was with the other slaves, but Sym had sent the Hottentot to call all the people to lift him from his bed, he was very weak, and witness put the blanket over him, but Sym said he was faint, and witness put the blanket on his feet. All the people went out, but witness turned back, and found him dying. At the time of Sym's death Kaatje was gone to Drakenstein.

Prisoner put away the collar in the hall after the punishment. Sym complained of nothing else than his feet and his shoulder-blades. Witness is quite certain, that he stated the same, when examined before. Witness gave notice of Sym's death to the Field-Cornet when he came—had sent a little boy for a pick-axe to dig the grave—according to his master's orders witness had previously sent a little boy to inform him of the death. While prisoner remained at Doorn Rivier witness saw no medicine applied to Sym's back—his legs were bathed in infusion of herbs, because they were swollen. Witness does not know, that Sym's back was bathed he complained to witness of his back—not to prisoner, that witness knows. Sym did not complain to witness of his breast until the fourth day after the punishment. Witness merely guessed at Sym's age.

Re-examined. There was no opening whatever in the pantry. When the door was shut, it was quite dark, no other hole than the key-hole. Kaatje went to Drakenstein 8 days before Sym's death with witness and his master. Witness does not know whether the people made Sym's bed in witness absence.—Witness did so at his return. When he had a call of nature—his bed was on the ground—he crawled alone about 6 yards out. On the evening, when Sym's feet were bathed, witness and master were there together. Prisoner did not give any orders in witness, hearing for taking care of Sym. Witness never complained of Sym's ill-treatment before his death—can not say, how far Doorn Rivier is from Worcester—it is far.

By a Juror. Witness thinks, that Sym got twenty stripes more than the other slaves, because he was punished so much longer than the others in witness presence, besides in his absence. Sym during his illness spoke of pains, but not of the cause of his illness—said nothing, but asked for water.

The Attorney General having called Mentor as his next witness,—

Mr. DENYSEN rose, and objected to the slaves of Mr. de Villiers being received as evidence; first, as being his slaves; 2ndly as being domestic testimony, and 3rdly as being interested in the event of the trial, in as much as they had complained of his punishing them. This objection was however overruled by the Court in conformity with the 19th Ordinance.

Mr. DENYSEN then objected to this witness in particular, on the ground, that he was not sufficiently instructed to understand the nature of an oath. The Ordinance of this Colony is general, that of Trinidad specifies, that no person shall be deemed incompetent from being a slave, if he produce a certificate, from the Guardian of slaves, or from a teacher of religion, that he is properly instructed; but this witness knows nothing of religion, nothing of a deity: knows not, that he has a soul, and has never thought of his having a soul or of the immortality thereof.

The Court then put several questions to the witness, and re-

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questioned Mr. Denyssen to mention any others, and all having been satisfactorily answered by the witness, this objection was also over-ruled.

Mentor sworn and examined. Is a slave of Paul de Villiers, prisoner's father. Knew Syme—lived at Doorn Rivier, when he died—remembers Syme, and others being punished—himself too—Jacob de Villiers had been at Drakenstein, and returned on Saturday with Jan.—Witness saw Jacob and prisoner go to the slave-house to examine—prisoner asked Abel; where Maandag was, and said, if he did not tell, that he would beat him, and desired Adrian to bring the collar. Adrian did so, and then Abel confessed that Maandag had been there, and had brought some meat, and all the boys were with him, Flux, Manuel, Solon, and witness. When all the Slaves came into the hall, prisoner ordered witness to shut all the doors, ordered the slaves to lay down Manuel, required to know where Maandag was, and said that he would beat Manuel until he told. Manuel said Maandag had been there, and was then released. Prisoner then had Flux seized, and beat him, and said, "I shall continue to beat until you tell." Flux was then released, and Solon seized and beaten in like manner—Manuel and Flux stood by—Mentor, the witness, was then laid hold of. Prisoner desired Jacob to beat—Jacob gave him two blows, and then said he had a pain in his side. Prisoner then said, "if you can not, I will till to-morrow (Sunday). Witness was then beaten by prisoner—does not know how many blows—can not count. Prisoner had strip off his jacket—witness could not bear the beating, and said that Maandag had been there—Maandag had not been there, but was in Drakenstein—the blows drew blood—the marks remain. [Here the witness was called on to show his back, but the Court interposed, and prevented it.] Flux, Solon, and Manuel, were all cut, and the blood came out—witness being released, prisoner said, "Lay hold of the old rogue"—all the slaves then laid hold of Sym, and held him down—Solon, Manuel, witness, and Flux, laid hold of Sym, and held him down—prisoner flogged Sym with a collar—witness does not know how many blows he got, but more than witness and the others—on his back—his skin was cut open—his shirt was stripped; off Sym then said, master forgive me, and I will show where Maandag is." He was then released, got up, and walked, as usual. They went all round the river witness with them, and Adrian, who had a gun—Maandag was in Drakenstein. When they came witness, and Syme were locked up in the pantry—witness had not known any one locked up there before—it is the place, where provisions are kept—prisoner desired Manuel to sleep before the door, and take care, that they did not come out. Prisoner said that witness was an old rogue, and must also know where Maandag was. Every thing had been taken out of the pantry. There was no window in it—but a little hole high up the breadth of two fingers, in the wall between pantry and kitchen—witness' hand could partly go into it—the floor was of earth.

Witness had not got his supper, when he went down to the river, and immediately after his return was locked up. Had eaten something in the middle of the day. Food was served out once a day. Sym used to eat by himself—on Saturday went to the bush with his victuals. They were let out of the pantry at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, laid down, and flogged. Prisoner said, "now it is day-light, you may show me where Maandag is." Witness asked the Prisoner not to beat him, and he would show them; they laid hold of Sym, who said the same. On Sunday morning Witness and Syme were flogged in the hall with the collar—Adrian being ordered brought it with the horse. Witness was flogged, as much on Sunday morning, as on Saturday, but not as much as Sym. Sym had as much as on Saturday night, but was fresh and healthy when he came out—did not complain but as usual of his breast. On Sunday Flux, Manuel, Witness, Sym, Jacob, and Prisoner went down to the river, looked for Maandag, but could not find him. Prisoner then told Jacob de Villiers to tie the horse to a tree, and desired the slaves to lay hold of Sym, to beat him again. Sym was then flogged, with the same collar, until he gasped for breath.

His clothes were not taken off but turned up, flogged as much as before (describes as former Witness,) flogged on the same place. Sym bled—his shoulders were cut to pieces, and breech—he cried out very much, "if you please, sir, I can no more, I faint." After being beaten, Sym sat on the ground, rocking about as if weak, stupefied, and in pain. Witness was then ordered away, they all left Sym, but Prisoner. Jacob sent Flux to see why Prisoner stopped so long. Flux came to meet them, and asked them to help to turn Sym, who had fainted away. Prisoner then lifted up Sym, who said he could not stand, he could do nothing. Prisoner ordered Flux, Manuel, and Witness, to carry him. It was as far from the house as Saltriver from the Court: they were about two hours carrying him to the house, and rested twice. Sym asked for a little water, said nothing more, but complained of being hurt in the carrying, and pointed to his breast. Prisoner was with them on horseback. On getting home, Witness fetched Sym's bed, and opened it in the kitchen by Jacob's orders. Prisoner then brought wine, and gave it to Sym, and Jacob brought brandy, and poured it on Sym's toe, and tied it with a rag. [Describes how Sym drank the wine.] Witness believes Jacob poured the wine on Sym's foot. Flux stood near the bed. Prisoner was also there. Witness then went out, came back to the kitchen about sunset. Sym was very ill—sitting in bed with his head bent down, and crept out slowly on his hands and knees—could not speak to Witness when he spoke to him. Witness gave Sym bread and milk on his asking for water—Sym ate a mouthful with difficulty, and then asked again for water—Jacob told Witness to give him some. Prisoner did not give Witness any orders about Sym—Witness was at Doornrivier until Sym's death, and used to bring wood and water. On Tuesday Sym was very ill—lay in bed—and said he was done up, that his whole body was sore, and that he was dying. Witness being with the sheep in the field, did not hear him mention the cause—was in the fields when Sym died. Sym was well (fresh) the morning that he was flogged—Witness did not hear him complain, but he was short of breath, and in walking often sat down, yet could do his work. Witness does not know how old Sym was—he was older than Witness, and has hair grey. No Doctor came to see him. Witness saw his body after death—the marks remained on his back—the skin was open all over—it was nearly in the same state as immediately after the flogging.

Mr. DENYSEN having said, in answer to a question from Mr. Justice MENZIES, that the cross-examination of this witness was likely to occupy much time, the Court thought it better, as the night was already advanced, to adjourn before all were exhausted.

His Lordship then admonished the Jury, that it was their duty to conduct themselves as if in Court, not to speak with any one but the officer, or each other, especially concerning the trial, and not to withdraw themselves from the room allotted to them, or from the surveillance of the officer, who was sworn to attend them.

The Court then adjourned.

Tuesday, July 8.

Men or cross-examined by Mr. Denyssen. Mr. Jacob de Villiers looked after the Slaves at Doornrivier. When any of the Slaves were sick, Jacob took charge of them. Prisoner came often there, but even then Jacob continued in charge. Prisoner beat the slaves. Jacob did not. Prisoner did so, as they were his father's slaves. Jacob and Prisoner arrived there on Saturday evening, when the cattle were put in the fold. Kaatje was on the place—said something to Jacob—Witness did not hear it. Manuel said, that Kaatje had stolen something, and showed Jacob the articles at his return—Kaatje said to Abel, that if Jacob or Prisoner should come to the place, he should say Maandag had been there. Witness was then in the kitchen. Manuel showed Witness articles that Kaatje had stolen, and said, that he would tell Jacob. The slaves got every evening food to serve until next evening. Witness got food on the Friday evening. No one got any on Saturday evening. Witness had never before been beaten by Prisoner at Doornrivier. Prisoner questioned Abel in the slave-house about Maandag. Manuel, Solon, Flux, Adrian, and the Hottentot Jan Ruifer, were there—Syme was at a distance, being a shepherd. Kaatje was in the kitchen. Prisoner had then nothing in his hand, but desired one of the people to loosen the collar. Adrian was desired to bring the collar of the horse Jack, and gave it into Prisoner's hand in the slave-house. When the punishment began, it was after 6 o'clock, and dark; as soon as one was flogged, Prisoner began with another. He was still busy until near 9 o'clock, because it was late—is certain the Prisoner beat Solon. Prisoner gave Syme the first blow. Witness and Syme were locked up in the pantry, when they returned from the river deep in the night, and let out in the morning at 8 o'clock, and punished again before Adrian went for the horses. Witness could see from the sun that it was 8 o'clock. Adrian, Flux, Solon, and Manuel were present on Sunday morning when Witness and Syme were beaten, Prisoner, Flux, Witness, and Manuel went with Syme to the river on Sunday morning. Prisoner rode before with Flux and Syme—Jacob followed with Witness and Manuel. They were all together when Syme was beaten—Jacob did not go up to the spot, but sat at a little distance. Witness was also beaten at the river

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after Sym. Prisoner desired Witness, after he had been beaten, to look for Maandag, and Jacob went with Witness. Syme fainted away on the island where Witness and he had been beaten. Syme sat down panting and moving his head, which was hanging down--on their return Syme was not able to walk, but was carried from the spot where he was beaten to his house--under a tree on the way he was put down, and asked for a little water, which was given him by Flux in a hat--there was a great deal of water, and Syme drank it all--the tree was as far from the island as from here to behind the castle--three men carried him. Witness did not hear him say anything else. Syme could neither stand nor sit, because he was faint, and had been beaten--the skin was off the great toe of his left foot, and the foot was swollen. Witness showed Prisoner a place, and said, that Maandag had dug up roots there which Witness had dug up himself, but said Maandag, on account of the flogging--Syme could not sit without making motions to fall. Prisoner brought wine, and Witness believes he threw it on Syme's foot: on the same day that Jacob left the place, Manuel and Witness gave Syme bread and milk. Witness was in the fields, and Manuel came to tell him that Syme was dead--about 4 o'clock--had seen Syme the evening before, and went away early the next morning to the fields with the sheep. On coming home on Saturday evening saw the body of Syme. Syme never complained to Witness that the other slaves neglected him.

Re-examined. Prisoner never beat witness but that time at Doorn Rivier, prisoner, and Paul, his father were always severe to witness. Witness could not agree with them. Prisoner used to beat witness, when any thing was missing. Witness old master, and young master beat him. Witness meant, that he was beaten but 3 times on that occasion. Under the tree no water was thrown on Syme's body--he only drank.

The Attorney General, in reference to an answer of this witness yesterday, wished him to show his back.

Mr. Denyssen objected, and the Attorney General replied.

The Court ruled, that it could not be permitted on the grounds, that the distance of time would not allow the Jury to institute a fair comparison, and the sight might prejudice the prisoner. Mr. Justice Menzies cited the case of Joseph Rae for the murder of John Frazer.

By a Juror. Witness did not know, that Maandag was at Drakenstein, until he was caught. Before witness was beaten, he heard, that Maandag had been caught at Drakenstein. After being beaten, Jacob told witness, and the other slaves, that they had been beaten for nothing, as Maandag was caught. On Saturday and Sunday witness had not heard, that Maandag was caught. Thinks it was the Doctor whom he sees in court (Dr. Gleeser) that opened Syme's body. Prisoner brought wine to Syme; Jacob brought bocho brandy, and put it on Syme's toe. Witness did not see Syme's foot swollen before Sunday morning: it was after new-year's day, that Jacob returned from Drakenstein.

Manuel sworn, and examined. Before newyear was a slave of Paul de Villiers on the place at Doorn Rivier--remembers the slave Syme there, and that he was punished--before Christmasday by his young master Mr. Jan--on a Saturday evening at candle-ight--remembers going to the river with his young master on Saturday night, and Sunday morning. Saw Syme flogged there by prisoner with a horse-collar, on a little island in the river, Syme was laid on the ground--witness does not know how many blows were given--can not count. Syme cried out, "if you please, Mr. Jan, beat no more, I do not know, where Maandag is". After being beaten Syme attempted to get up, and fell twice [Describes Syme's efforts to get up, and his panting] witness, Flux, and Mentor took up Syme, and carried him, laid him down under a tree on the road, and he asked the prisoner for water--Flux brought water in a hat, and Syme drank it all off--Syme could not walk--was carried all the way, and said nothing on the way, but to ask for water--they brought him into the hall, and then into the kitchen--prisoner asked Jacob for some wine, and took it, and poured some on Syme's foot--Syme was sitting on a bench near the hearth, when the wine was poured on his foot--the wine was poured on before Syme's bed was brought--at this time Syme could not walk--was obliged to crawl--witness was on the place at work, but not in the house when Syme died--saw Syme on the morning of the Saturday that he died--did not hear Syme say any thing--brought a bucket of water, and set it before him--saw Syme often during his illness, and gave him bread and milk--Syme drank the milk, but could not eat the bread--said to witness, I can eat no more: since I received the blows, I do not know what I do--witness brought the bread and milk himself--prisoner gave witness no orders to take care of Syme--nor did any one else--Syme was fresh and healthy the morning before he was beaten--did his usual work on that Saturday morning--cleaned the stable, then went to the kitchen, and afterwards to his sheep--as long as witness was there, Syme never omitted his work from sickness, but when he ran, was short of breath--witness did not see him die; but saw his body after his back was cut to pieces--witness did not see a doctor there before Syme died--Mentor also brought Syme bread and milk, as well as witness--does not know how old Syme was, he was very old--witness saw the Hottentot Jan Ruyter wash his legs; both were swollen--witness observed, that Syme's

legs were not swollen on the Saturday before he was punished--saw his back after he was flogged at the river--it was cut to pieces--the marks were still the same after he was dead--still raw--on the Sunday morning he did not walk so fresh as on Saturday--he had no time--the prisoner drove him on before his horse--he was a little waker and fell sometimes--prisoner pushed him with a stick, and then he fell--before Syme was flogged, he always ate his victuals.

Cross-examined. Saw Kaatje at Doorn's Rivier, on the Saturday, when prisoner, and Jacob arrived--did not hear Abel say any thing--was present when the slaves were beaten--Solon was beaten by Mr. Jacob--Mentor by the prisoner--prisoner gave Syme the first blow. The slaves were beaten with Jack's collar--Adrian brought it to Mr. Jacob in the large house. Adrian was desired by the prisoner to bring the collar--prisoner was then before the door of the slave-house, and waited there until Adrian brought the collar. Jacob was then in the slave-house Adrian brought the collar there--Witness being inside does not know to whom Adrian gave it--saw it in Adrian's hand, again in the prisoner's hand in the house when beaten. Witness saw Jacob with the collar in his hand in the slave-house. Jacob brought it into the large house, the dwelling house, and threw it on the ground. Prisoner then came. Witness saw with his own eyes Adrian give the collar into Jacob's hands. Jacob was then standing. Saw Abel at that time standing beside the door of the slave-house. Abel then said, that Maandag had brought meat for the slaves to eat. Witness went with others to search for Maandag. Adrian was there that Saturday evening, and carried a gun. When they returned it was almost midnight, and Mentor, and Syme were put into the pantry. The pantry lies to the side of the kitchen--there is no air-hole--none into the kitchen. Above is a loft, where wood is thrown--witness has been often in the pantry. Witness, Mentor, and Flux were present, when Syme was flogged in the island--Jacob was there--when they carried Syme, his clothes were not quite wet--the front, and sleeves of his jacket were wet--his shirt dry. On leaving the house to go to the river, witness was not with Syme--Jacob, Mentor, and witness were together--Flux, prisoner, and Syme before them--prisoner ordered Flux, and witness to take charge of Syme, and Mentor--Syme was before prisoner's horse, Flux, after--witness did not hear Syme complain, that the heat of the sun had burnt his legs--his legs were swollen, when they carried him home. He did not attempt to stand--could not stand after he was carried home, wine was poured on one foot, where the skin was off the great toe of his right foot--his leg was afterwards washed with herbs--the other leg was swollen too, but the skin not off. Witness does not know whether prisoner ordered the intestines of a goat to be applied to Syme's feet--saw Syme's back afterwards. On new-year's day witness carried milk to Mr. Viljoen's for the girls--returned at 4 o'clock--went at 8 o'clock--the distance is about as great, as from here to the castle. Mr. Jacob de Villiers before all the slaves ordered the Hottentot John Ruyter to take care of Syme. Jan Ruyter remained at home, and sent witness with the milk. Syme when lying ill, always complained of his back, and feet. Prisoner did not before Syme's death tell witness, nor any one in witness' presence, to inform the Field-Cornet of Syme's death. Jacob did not return from Drakenstein, until the the Commission was gone. Prisoner did not return after Christmas day, when he left. Jacob left on Saturday after Christmas, and did not return until after Syme's death--he ordered witness to tie up rushes in bundles--nothing else. When prisoner rode away to search for Maandag, he had in his hand a short stick.

Re-examined. Witness heard Jacob on the Saturday after Christinas, when the wagon was being inspanned, order Ruyter to take care of Syme--he said, "if Syme should die, send for De Wet." Witness saw Ruyter give Syme bread, and milk oftener than once--Ruyter, and witness did it in turn:--cannot tell how many blows Jacob gave Solon on Saturday--he beat him until he said, he had a pain in his side. Prisoner then took the collar, and beat Mentor--nobody else beat Solon--prisoner took the collar out of Jacob's hand and beat Solon.

Solon was then called, but not sworn, the Attorney General saying, that he placed him in the box merely to give prisoner's counsel an opportunity of examining him, which Mr. Denyssen declined.

Flux, and Abel were in like manner called, but not sworn. *Mr. Wm. Henry du Plessis* sworn, and examined. Is Field Cornet of Bosjesyeld. Remembers going on 6th of January to Doorn Rivier to take an inquest at 9 or 10 o'clock in the morning. The District Surgeon Mr. Gleeser came next day. Witness inspected on the 6th the body of the slave Syme--found on the back a small mattery place--on the right side a scratch--on both feet blisters. Found nothing more on the body, but old scars, that were healed--the mattery place was on the middle of the back. Witness has not seen Mr. Paul de Villiers since the inspection--the prisoner has not been on the place since. Witness has not seen him since, but now in the Cape--has had no conversation with him--has seen Jacob de Villiers since--they came together from home to the Cape--they conversed about the matter, that brought them here.

[The witness being directed to withdraw for a little, the Court asked, with what view those questions were put, and having learned, that it was to ascertain his credibility, the witness was recalled.]

Witness, and Jacob spoke of nothing more than their being obliged to appear, and that they did not know how the case could go. Jacob did not promise, nor lead witness to expect any reward for giving evidence favourable to the prisoner, nor did he hold out any threat, if witness should give evidence unfavorable. Witness swears, he had no other conversation with Jacob about the case, than what he has mentioned. No body has promised, or threatened witness on account of his testimony.

Cross-examined. Witness made a written report of the state, that he found Sym's body in---sent the report to Mr. Trappes (Civil Commissioner)---produces a paper. It is a copy of witness' report---was written by Mr. Kirsten at Worcester---witness wrote his own report, but had this copy written. [The Attorney General here produced a copy, which he admitted.] The wound on the right side appeared to have been caused one or two days before, as it was nearly healed, and the skin had only been broken. The wounds on the back, that caused the scars, must have been inflicted a long time before, as there was a callosity on them. The matter spot was about as big as witness' nail, and might have arisen from a pimple. It did not appear to witness, that a legal punishment with a legal instrument could have been inflicted---witness saw no marks of it---did not order the body to be buried, because the slaves, declared so positively, that Syme had died from beating, and seeing no marks waited for the Doctor to see it---if the slaves had not mentioned the beating, witness would have allowed the body to be buried. The slaves, that spoke strongly of the beating were Adrian, and others, whose names witness does not know. Adrian was the principal---he as well as the other slaves said, that Syme had been thrice punished by his master Jan de Villiers. Adrian said that he could not assign any other cause for Syme's death, than the blows. Witness did not see any other marks on the back, between the shoulders or on the breech---caused the body to be laid by, and made a report to Mr. Trappes---was not present, when the doctor examined the body. Jacobus Van den Berg, and Hendrik Viljoen were present at witness' inspection. Witness knew Syme, and Mentor, slaves at Doorn Rivier. Mentor had been several times caught by witness amongst run-aways (schelmen.) Witness would not believe Mentor on his oath.

(To be continued.)

CONTINUATION OF EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS UPON AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.

"They ought to give this practical proof that they really believe in an omniscient God, who will one day require an account of every crime, however successfully it may evade the civil judge---that they acknowledge a God who is the protecting Father of all mankind, in every clime, of every color---bond as well as free: that if by the course of things they are civilised, wealthy, and free, they are therefore the more especially bound to use the services of the slave with moderation, and to make both him and their uncivilised neighbours love the Christian name by seeing its professors always just and kind."

The people were deaf to this appeal, for the whole frame of society had long been disordered: and these principles were destined to produce only slight effects. Few besides the Missionaries were disposed to act upon them towards the Frontier; and the time was not come when even the Government would recognize the great importance of Missionary exertions as mere political defences.

It is clear, however, that there was much discussion upon what policy was fit to be pursued. At this time the Baron van Pallandt drew up a plan, which deserves to be recorded, although it met with equal neglect with the recommendation of Dr. van der Kemp. It is contained in the little work which is said to have been suppressed.

After sketching the events of the preceding ten years, in which a combination of wrongs inflicted upon the Caffres, and of errors committed by us, had ended in bringing them to the Sunday River where they continued in reliance upon the late peace---he states one recent instance of enormous outrage which, with others by white people, he says went unpunished by law.

He founds his plan upon the necessity of doing effectual *justice* upon the borders.---For troops to prevent aggression he relies upon the Hottentots, whose character he vindicates admirably---he then proposes the immediate establishment of,

1. A full Hottentot corps as mere soldiers;
2. A military Hottentot colony in Agter Bruytjes Hoogte---(now part of Somerset.)
3. Another similar colony under Sneeuwberg.

These three measures which are explained in some detail, are to be subsidiary only to the general improved state of things viz. a state of intercourse, justice, and peace, which the Baron contemplated; and the first duties of the Commandants would be to defend the Colonists against Caffres and Boschiesmen; and Caffres and Boschiesmen against Colonists. The consequence of this, as he justly argues, would soon be the restoration of tranquillity with the Caffres. "This people warlike and bold as they are in the field, says the secretary of Governor Janssens in 1803, estimate duly the value of peace; and so far from being a dangerous enemy would become our allies and friends. It only requires prudence in our Govern-

ment to derive from Caffreland a powerful support in any future attack which may be made upon the colony from abroad." p. 26---He proceeds to explain what might be done to ensure the execution of the good colony laws for the punishment of wrong doers; namely to establish an active Police throughout the Frontier, having, above all, at its head "honest and intelligent men who may be able and willing to dispense justice with advantage in all the remote districts."

It is to be regretted that the writer did not enter into further details and also specify the laws which he considered good in the letter. Up to this point some difference of opinion would probably arise now. His omissions on other heads are also considerable; but, looking to the point at which the sketch was written, his just character of the Hottentots, in his sound views upon the importance of a widely spread, active, intelligent Magistracy, deserve the highest applause.

These principles and plans were not adopted; except apparently in a determination to appoint a Landdrost at Uitenhage. Governor Janssens returned from the Frontier; and after his proclamation of June was not re-returned in October 1803, the Commissioner De Mist went thither.

Governor Janssens had punished slightly some of the boors who had caused much of the disturbance on the Frontier; but neither he nor his equally eminent coadjutor, the Commissioner, was able to persevere. Although both undoubtedly wished to civilize the border tribes, there was a fluctuation in their measures, which betrayed the struggles which were made against their better judgment. They did however some excellent things and what was less perfect than could be desired, may perhaps be attributed to adverse circumstances; and to the shortness of the time during which they directed the affairs of South Africa. Had they remained, they might have repaired the mistakes into which they were led. The documents which they promulgated relative to the Hottentots show good principles influenced them; and it is not in a spirit of reproach that their views as to the Frontier are alleged to have been erroneous. In late in 1805 after 2 years, experience, only when distinctly recognising the duty of *civilising* Hottentots, the instructions to Landdrosts, enjoin of the prevention of violence between the Colonist and the border tribes and to that end the no-intercourse system was persevered in. In view of the noble object of acting justly to those people, it was forgotten that mutual intercourse cannot be stopped, altho' most of its evils may be controlled; and that in order to conduct it with mutual advantage the Government must not be content with ordering subordinate functions to check wrong; but must go much farther in meeting step by step the peculiar difficulties attending the approach of civilised to uncivilised men---especially taking care that known acts of injustice are not passed unpunished; and that no sufferings remain uncompensated.

The foregoing and a subsequent document proceeded directly from the highest authorities; and the officer who superintended Caffre affairs in 1803, Alberti, has written a book upon them, in which he states the views which probably governed him in the discharge of his trust, at this time, and which certainly entered into the colonial Policy for many years afterwards. His methods for preserving the peace of the Frontier are:

1. To drive the Caffres beyond the Fish River.
2. To cut off all communication between them and the Colonists.
3. To hold no intercourse with them except through the public authorities.
4. To guard the boundary by patrols of European soldiers.
5. To encourage the settlement adjoining Caffreland.
6. To discourage all Missionaries except the Moravians.

In support of the last proposition he even alleges that the Caffres would be happier without such interference; and he also suggests that perhaps civilizing them would injure the colony.

Whilst countenance could be given in any degree to such principles, it is not surprising that quiet should fail to be permanent. To what extent they influenced the Government in regard to Missionaries may be seen from certain articles in a proclamation issued by Governor Janssens on the 20th February 1805.

(To be Continued.)

MARRIAGE.

In the English Church, Cape Town, by the Rev. G. Hough, M.A., Colonial Chaplain, on Monday, July 21, 1828.

Mr. Robert Muter, to Catharina Maria Heeger:--

CHRISTENING.

In the English Church, Cape Town, by the Rev. George Hough, M.A., Colonial Chaplain, on Sunday, July 20, 1828.

A Daughter of Francis Collison, Esquire, baptised Phoebe.

CAPE TOWN

Printed and Published (for the Proprietor) at Gossack Goss's Keizersgracht:---where Advertisements are received.



THE COLONIST.

No. 36.

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1828.

PRICE 6D.

FOR ALGOA BAY.

THE Brig *William Parker*, Capt. ELLIS, is under engagement to sail for Algoa Bay, on or before SUNDAY NEXT 3d of August.
Application for Freight to be made to Capt. ELLIS, or to WILLIAM BILLINGSLEY, Castlestreet.

THE Brig *Calypso*, PETER HUTCHISON Master, will sail for Port Elizabeth on Sunday next, wind and weather permitting.

A. CHIAPPINI & Co.

NOTICE.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE of the Colony hereby gives Notice, that he will not be held responsible for any Bills for Goods, &c. supplied on his credit, or as chargeable against him, in respect of which written orders shall not have been previously furnished, signed by the Chief Justice himself, or Mrs. CHRISTOPHER WM. LUTTERMAN, on his account, and which written orders will be required to be delivered up at the time when Bills are discharged.

Hopeville Lodge, Table Valley, July 28, 1828.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Extracts from the Minutes of the Committee of the Commercial Exchange, at a Meeting held the 22d July, 1828.

READ a Letter from Mr. DE WET, and Mr. VENNINE, "Joint Secretaries to the Committee for the Petition to The Honourable House of Commons, praying for a Colonial Legislative Assembly," stating, that said Petition which lay for Signature in the Commercial Exchange, had been surreptitiously removed, and calling upon the Committee to use every means to restore the Petition, and to discover the Person or Persons who have adopted the disgraceful method of endeavouring to frustrate the object of the Petitioners. The Committee having examined the Clerk and Messenger, were informed that the Petition had been found, and was in the hands of the Superintendent of Police; but were unable to obtain any information as to the Person or Persons guilty of so mean a transaction.

Resolved, that this Committee are unwilling to suppose that any Member or Subscriber to the Exchange, would have degraded himself by being a party to such an act of baseness; an act which, but for their firm belief in his integrity, might have led to the dismissal of the Messenger. Should it, however, be proved that any person connected with the Exchange, has been a party to the transaction, the necessary steps will be taken to procure his immediate expulsion.

A PARIS-MADE HAND ORGAN, WITH THREE BARRELS.

WILL be sold at the Sale of GEORGE CADOGAN Esq., at his House in the Heeregracht, or THURSDAY NEXT, a small French Hand Organ with three Barrels, for Quadrilles Waltzes &c.

ON THURSDAY MORNING NEXT, a Public Sale will be held as usual at the Stores of BORRADAILES, THOMPSON, & PILLANS.

WANTED, a good plain Cook.---Enquire of LANCELOT COOKE, & Co. No. 19, Burg-street, Corner of Castle-street.

SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, a Good HOUSE GIRL, whose character can bear a strict scrutiny.---Apply at the Printing Office of this Paper, Keizersgracht.

THE "South African Amateurs" return thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who favored them with their company on the 22d instant, and beg to apologize for the interruptions experienced during the evening, but to assure them that precautions will be taken to prevent their repetition for the future.---They further beg to notify, that the celebrated MELODRAMA of LODOISKA is under preparation, and will be brought forward with entire new Scenery and Dresses in the course of the ensuing month.

Elegant Furniture, Superb China, Rich Cut Glass, massive Plate and Plated Ware, &c.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, the 31st Instant, the Undersigned will hold a Public Sale at the House and on account of G. CADOGAN, Esq., No. 11, Heeregracht, of the above Property, consisting of Mahogany Dining, Card, and Sofa Tables, Sofas, Couches, Sideboards, Chairs, Wardrobes, Wash-hand Stand, Clocks, Chimney Ornaments, Carpets, Curtains, Mats, Dinner Services, Tiffin Tray with spare Dishes, Plated Covered Dishes, rich Cut Decanters, Claret Jugs; Claret, Madeira, Hock, Champagne, Finger, and Beer Glasses; Cut Glass, Decant Set, China Dishes; Pedestal, Swing, Bracket and Hall Lamps; Candelabra with branches; with a great variety of Silver Plate, Ivory-handled Knives and Forks, together with Kitchen Utensils, Meat Safe, &c. &c. --- May be viewed on Wednesday, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

JONES & COOKE, Agents.

Three Months' Credit will be given to Purchasers of 100 Rds. and upwards, upon approved Bills.

WOLFF & BARTMAN, Auctioneers.

DAMAGED BOOKS, &c.

ON THURSDAY NEXT 31st Instant, will be sold for account of the Shipper, a few Prayer and other Books, &c., damaged by Salt-water in the "Orange Grove."

R. WATERS.

KIDDERMINSTER CARPET.

To be sold at the Commission Sale of ROBT. WATERS, on THURSDAY NEXT the 31st Instant, Two handsome Kidderminster Carpets, Without Reserve.

Also a few Hearth Rugs, and Toilet Glasses.

J. BLORE,
Auctioneer.

RECEIVED PER "WILLIAM PARKER".

AVARIETY of Articles of Household Furniture, as previously advertised; together with an assortment of Gentlemen's White and Yellow Kid, Doeskin, Woodstock, and Tanned Riding GLOVES, forest Black Beaver Hats, Silk Umbrellas, very cheap; Braces, &c. &c.
Keizersgracht.

G. GREIG.

BIRTH.---On the 24th instant, the Lady of EDWARD TELIE, Esq. 98th Regt., of a Son and Heir.

CHRISTENINGS.

In the English Church, Cape Town, by the Rev. G. Hough, M. A. Senior Colonial Chaplain, on Sunday, July 27, 1828.

A Daughter of Mr. Wm. Edw. Scott, Jun.; baptised Amelia Ann.

A Son of Maria, (Prize Negress), baptised William Alexander.

An Adult, Native of the Cape, baptised Helena Christina van der Spuy.

An Adult, Native of Mosambique, baptised Manu.

DEATHS.

July 28. Mr. Richard Howell, aged 49 Years.
do. William Mathews, (late Pensioner 13th Lt. Dragoons), aged 49 Years, and 7 Months.

The Colonist.

CAPE TOWN, JULY 29, 1828.

We heard it proposed by some persons, in the first burst of their just indignation, that a reward should be offered for the discovery of the Thief, who stole the Petition from the Commercial Room; but if the effects of the trick be looked to instead of the *animus*, the delinquent should be rewarded rather than the informer: for the fact marks the faction, and exposes it to the general gaze in all its hideous deformity, at once impotent and unprincipled. Indeed, so great a re-action has this paltry effort produced, that, could the end sanctify the means, it would be almost advisable to offer those light-fingered gentry a reward for stealing it again.

Since this second edition was placed in the Commercial Exchange the Petition has received more signatures in one day than it had previously in five. Men's eyes have been opened to their duty: they see that the humility which would keep them in the rear has been construed into apathy or disapprobation, and they now come forward more promptly at the call of their Country.

There is yet another advantage which has accrued to the public from this act of *Petty Larceny*. Those who would sign the Petition, without possessing a heart capable of appreciating the sacred cause that it advocates—such persons as the Sub-Editor, and his puppet “The British Subject”—Sub-Editor!—should we not rather call him, in his own happy metaphor, “First Lieutenant of the Verzamelaar Fire-ship”?—such persons have had time to betray their design, and can no longer sneak into our line with a view to burn and disperse by stratagem what they could not fairly encounter. It has afforded time and opportunity to lay aside the mask, under which an insidious attempt was made to baffle the inhabitants of the Colony, so that even he, who publicly raised his voice, who publicly signed his name to the Petition for a Legislative Assembly, which he was secretly plotting to subvert, dared not a second time pollute with his hypocritical signature the expression of the People's desire.

But the *argumentum ad hominem*—the personal invective—the *blank cartridges*—as they are justly enough termed, of that Piratical Corsair, are almost expended—the explosion has burst forth too soon to accomplish the intended mischief, and her Russian crew are obliged to take to another mode of seeking plunder and devastation. Never daring to face the main point and centre of your forces,—the question itself—the *chef d'œuvre* of this political bandit is to fall upon another of your out-posts, the wording of the Petition, which appears not to suit the squeamish taste of the writer, who favors us with some stupid corrections of grammatical lapses, and who at one time says that the Editor of the *Colonist* does not write as well as he can, and within the same fortnight asserts roundly, and without the slightest qualification, that the same Editor cannot write at all.

But this is an innocent, a modest, and a venial instance of his

mendacity, compared with the unblushing impudence which dares to aver, in the face of the whole Colony, just now recovering from the effects of a Caffre war, and the failure of four successive harvests, when they speak of their “many calamities,” that they have had no wars, and that their harvests have been abundant.

If there be one individual to be found that will rely upon the *inferences* of a writer whose statements are so directly opposed to truth in plain and notorious matters of *fact*, let him be at the pains to make his way through that mass of froth and foam to the pure drop of political poison that lies concealed under it.

It was well-observed lately, that those who deny that this Colony is ripe for a Legislative Assembly, treat us like medlars. They will not allow that we are ripe until we are rotten.

We regret to learn from Graham's Town, that the drought is so excessive, that in many instances cattle have died in consequence of not being able to find other water than that of the salt springs.

No other information has reached us this week respecting Chaka's inroad, than that Major Dundas had volunteered to go on a mission to him, the result of which had not been ascertained.

The Express, which arrived in Town on Saturday evening, was not, we are assured, on public business, but respecting the Duke of Bedford, which was about to sail from Algoa Bay.

SUPREME COURT.

THE KING *versus* JAN DE VILLIERS:—

[Continued from our last.]

Mr. Wm. Henry du Plessis,—continued.

Re-examined.—Has known Mentor long 6 years certainly—at Villiers cattle place Doorn Rivier. Witness lives at the distance of 2 hours on horseback—not a neighbour—there are other places between—knows the slave from riding there often, as the place was often left without an overseer—would believe a good slave on his oath—does not know any Mr. Smuts in Cape Town—has not spoken to any.

By the Court.—By a bad slave witness means one who associates with run-away, and often runs away—would not disbelieve all who run away from their masters, but are instructed in religion—would disbelieve some—not if a slave run away for ill-treatment. Mentor did not run away for ill-treatment, for he was alone. Witness never saw Paul, nor Jan de Villiers there—considered Mentor a run-away from being in one house with runaways—had no other reason. The marks on the body were between the shoulder blades, none on the middle of the back, none on the breech—there were marks of several wounds. Witness thinks that a cat is the legal instrument for punishing. If a flogging of 25 lashes had been given to Sym 14 days before, the marks would remain. It did not appear to witness, that Sym could have received any punishment 14 days before—could see nothing of it—does not think it possible, that Sym could have received 35 blows from any horse-collar 14 days before, nor 25 blows on the Saturday night fortnight. Witness had not seen Sym for 6 months before—Sym was old—past 50—was in good health, but went a little bent—was very thin—the body was about the

THE COLONIST.

same—witness thinks the punishment, which caused the marks on his body, certainly took place 3 or 4 years before. The wounds were completely healed, and must have been inflicted long before. The marks were about half as broad as witness' little finger. Witness cannot tell by what the wounds were inflicted. They might have been caused by accident, as if his master had punished—witness thinks the marks must have been caused by punishment—a single punishment, not a severe one, might have caused the marks—they might have been inflicted with a quince switch. The mattery spot on the body was about as big as witness' nail—it looked like a pimple—the flesh was not swollen—the legs were not swollen, but the feet were full of blisters. Witness could not see any mark of a horse having trodden on Sym's foot—saw no difference in his appearance, but that he was a little more emaciated—was not surprised at seeing him dead—had heard it the same day. If witness had not heard from the slaves, he should have thought from the appearance of the body, and Sym's old age, that some sickness had caused his death. When witness cannot discover the cause of death by inspecting, he does not think it his duty to call in the Doctor, unless there be a complaint made. The Field Cornet's instructions are to send for the Doctor, when there are any marks, and when informed that death has been caused by any person. Witness did not wait for the Doctor—shut up the body in the kitchen—sent Adrian to call the Doctor—cannot say from the state of the feet whether Sym could have walked or not 14 days before—when witness saw them they were thickly swollen. In consequence of the report of the slaves witness made closer inspection than he would otherwise have done—guesses it occupied him at least an hour.

By the Attorney General.—Witness has nine slaves—has not often occasion to punish them—does not think the collar produced a legal instrument for punishing slaves, because the inhabitants are forbidden to use such.

Dr. Geo. Gleeson sworn and examined.—Is District Surgeon of Worcester—went on 7th Jan. to Doorn Rivier, to open a body—arrived about 10 o'clock in the morning—went with the Resident Magistrate, to the place of Paul de Villiers, to examine Sym's body—found him to be an old emaciated black about 60—the skin of the first part of the great toe of the left foot with the nail was off, which might have been occasioned by a horse treading on it, as was stated to have been the case. Witness found several blisters on both feet, which had been opened to let the fluid out. On the shoulders were the effects of a punishment, stated to have been inflicted 14 days before his death—one place half an inch long, and a quarter of an inch broad, where the epidermis or outer skin had not been perfectly re-formed, and three others, where the epidermis had not regained its natural colour, but had been formed—no marks on the breech—deceased had a slight sore throat, and strong adhesions of both lungs. There was a considerable quantity of pus in the left lung—the liver was larger than usual—a more than usual quantity of bile in the gall bladder—in the stomach a quantity of something resembling curdled milk mixed with mucus—the intestines were inflated with air—the legs in their natural state. Witness attributes Sym's death to a pulmonary complaint, which from the appearance of the lungs, was sufficient to occasion death without any other cause—the blisters on the feet might have been caused by exposure to the sun—the feet were not then swollen—from the appearances on the back, witness thinks it likely the marks might have been caused by a punishment inflicted 14 days before. If any person should say, that from appearances the punishment had not been inflicted 14 days before, he would say that, which the appearances did not warrant. In witness' opinion the appearances would not warrant any person in saying, that the punishment, which caused them, had been inflicted 2 years before—it was manifest to witness, that the punishment had been inflicted recently. Witness did not observe wounds, but the epidermis as before mentioned—would not call the injury which caused these marks, wounds, but laceration of the skin—conceives a wound to be a division of a fleshy part, or muscle—thinks, that any man

of ordinary observation, and common sense, must have known that the marks were caused by a recent punishment—thinks it probable that the marks were caused by the collar produced, used about 14 days before. It was part of witness' duty to visit the District prison—the instrument used in the prison at Worcester is a cat o' nine tails—the collar would bruise more than a cat, with the same number of stripes, but not bruise the skin so much—witness is decidedly of opinion, that the collar produced is less severe than a cat—25 lashes could be more safely inflicted on an old emaciated black with the collar than with the cat, supposing such force exerted as described by the preceding witnesses—the cat would occasion more laceration, the collar would cause more swelling, and bruise more. A blow inflicted with the collar, besides bruising the flesh, would shake the frame—the cat would also shake the frame—witness thinks the cat at Worcester as heavy an instrument—a blow of the collar on the head would knock a man down—it would require great force—cannot say whether a blow of a cat would knock a man down—does not know whether it is possible to inflict a fracture of the skull, by a blow of the strap end of the collar—would not recommend the collar to be substituted for the cat, because the effects of the cat could be better ascertained—would not recommend the collar as less severe or safer than the cat, especially if great punishment were to be inflicted, as the collar would then be more severe—at present does not know whether the consequence of Sym's punishment, as described, would be worse with the collar or with the cat—judging from the appearance of the body, does not think that Sym's punishment was very severe—thinks the cat at Worcester severer than this produced, because the handle is thicker—more blows may be given with the collar before cutting the skin than with the cat. Witness does not feel authorised to give an opinion, that internal injury could be inflicted with the collar without cutting the skin—means punishment on the shoulders. Witness cannot speak with certainty *a priori*, whether a punishment of the nature, which appearances on the back lead him to believe were inflicted upon Sym, would or would not produce dangerous consequences on a person whose liver was enlarged, or whose lungs were diseased—the swelling occasioned by such punishment with the collar, would probably have subsided in fourteen days—an internal injury, such as fever, being a general or constitutional effect of the punishment, might continue. Having examined Sym's body, and taking for granted that the treatment was as described, as long as all doubt was not removed from Witness's mind, that something else might have happened to Sym—Witness' opinion as to the consequences, would have been very uncertain; but having heard from witnesses, that Sym, in the hot sun, after punishment and a long walk, had thrown himself into, and drank cold water, thinks these circumstances might cause an increase of the pulmonary complaint. It appeared from the evidence this morning, that Sym seemed to suffer in consequence of the punishment but Witness cannot say whether these effects would have continued, if he had not put himself into the river, and drank water. Supposing Sym's lungs in such a state, that without injury, he must have died in 14 days. Witness cannot say, whether the treatment described, excluding the bathing in, and drinking water, or the bathing, and drinking by themselves, would have shortened his life, but all taken together might have had that effect. Sym's case was pulmonary consumption with ulcerated lungs—from the firm adhesions and general emaciation Witness called it chronic. This complaint might have existed without Sym's paying much attention to it, until the occurrence of a new exciting cause. Witness cannot say exactly how long Sym might have lived, if no new exciting cause had occurred, but thinks his death would have taken place at no distant period. Drinking cold water, and bathing, would check perspiration, and bring on an inflammatory affection. The immediate cause of Sym's death was effusion of pus on the lung, from the bursting of the abscess. Witness cannot say how old the abscess was. Any considerable inflammatory affection of the body would increase the abscess.

In Sym's state witness can not say with certainty, whether the treatment described to have been received by him, with the excep-

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tion of the water, would bring on inflammatory affection. From the opinion witness formed on inspection of the body, he thinks some parts of the slaves' statement not true, because they said Sym's back was cut to pieces, and witness did not find it so. There was nothing in the appearance of the body, when inspected by witness, which enables witness to swear with certainty, that the statement of the slaves was untrue respecting the manner of the prisoner's inflicting the punishment, and the weak, faint, senseless, and helpless state of Sym after the beating. Supposing the account given by the slaves of Sym's weak state to be true, witness cannot say with certainty, whether it was more likely to be caused by drinking water, or by the ill-treatment. Witness saw described Sym's reeling, and staggering, and inability to rise from the ground, and believes on his oath, that drinking water, or bathing was not the cause, but that his punishment was. Witness can not say with certainty whether the weak state, which Sym is said to have been in, from the time he was carried home till his death, was occasioned by the flogging, or by drinking, and bathing in cold water—is of that opinion, though he recollects that the symptoms commenced with the flogging, because he is not certain that they would not have ceased, if cold water had not been used—has known in healthy subjects acute inflammation of the lungs produced by drinking cold water—such inflammation is attended with great pain in the chest, and difficulty of breathing and full, hard pulse—when not acute the pulse is exactly of the opposite description, with pain, cough, and difficulty of breathing. Witness is of opinion, that cold water in Sym's case might have accelerated his death without producing acute inflammation.

Re-examined.—Witness is of opinion that Sym's reeling, and inability to stand, arose from the punishment; because he had walked immediately before, and because witness has known persons reel immediately after punishment, though that has gone off in a short time. Sym might have been so lame, as to have been unable to walk, though he had got no beating, but before attributing his lameness to this, witness would look for facts. Such lameness might arise from the heat of the sun, burning sand, a predisposition, and other causes. From the appearance of the corpse witness was not of opinion, that so many blows were inflicted as stated by the slaves, but must speak with uncertainty on this point: There was no appearance on the body to justify the expression, that "Sym's back was cut to pieces, and still open." There were no marks of punishment on the breech, when examined by witness. Sym's inability to walk might arise from punishment inflicted on the shoulders. Witness thinks the sore throat was not the consequence of punishment—a person could, if he rested between, give more than 120 lashes, as described by witnesses. In His Majesty's military service one man gives only 25 lashes with a cat o' nine tails, and on a person standing. More exertion is required, if the person be laid down. Witness thinks, that 140 lashes could be inflicted by one person in 120 minutes, and the person have sufficient time to rest.

By a Juror.—Witness knows the distance, and the road from the place Doorn River to the river, and thinks it very likely, that a person inflicted with pulmonary complaint, as Sym was, and who had walked, would feel weak in the loins, and unable to walk. The distance is half an hour—part of the way deep sand. Witness means by the short footpath.

Dr. John Murray sworn, and examined.

Thinks from common sense that the collar would bruise more than the cat, the cat would be more cutting to the flesh, if the blows were given with equal strength, and in equal number. Many blows might be given with the collar without cutting the skin, yet the muscle might be bruised. If the sufferer were an old man of 60 with a chronic pulmonary complaint 100 severe blows with the collar on the back or chest, in 24 hours would increase the complaint. [Here the punishment was exemplified.] If inflicted in the manner and as often as described, and on the subject described, witness certainly thinks it would increase the complaint. Supposing the subject to have been punished as described, witness cannot help thinking, that all this together with the concomitant circumstances narrated by the Court would

aggravate the complaint—thinks the fact of weakness ensuing tends to confirm this opinion. Witness being informed by the Court, that Sym had been able for six months previous to perform his usual business until Saturday, thinks the treatment received sufficient to account for subsequent illness, considering, that the sufferer was an old debilitated sickly man.

Here it was intimated, that Mr. J. Cambier, one of the Jurors, was taken ill, and Dr. Murray was requested by the Court to retire with him, and to inquire into his state. On returning, the Doctor said, that he considered Mr. Cambier unable sufficiently to attend to what was going on, nor could he be brought round in an hour or two; but by rest, and proper treatment during this day, he might be able to resume his duties to-morrow.

Mr. Justice MENZIES.—It was competent for the Court to adjourn on account of a Juror's illness, and it seemed to be the more prudent course. The gentlemen of the Jury would be reconciled to this when they considered, that by it they would be more likely to avoid the necessity for a new trial.

The Court then adjourned to Thursday.

Thursday, July 7, 1828.

Dr. Heurtley sworn and examined.—Is a Surgeon and Physician—saw Mr. Cambier yesterday, and this morning—he is feverish; it proceeds from bile. Witness does not think him in a fit state to perform the functions of a Juror: he has a foul tongue—pain in his head, and appears weak—could pay attention to the proceedings, but could not leave his bed with safety. Witness is his ordinary medical attendant, and from his state of health does not think he is likely to be sufficiently recovered for four or five days, and that he could not leave his bed to-morrow with safety. He will have to take some powerful medicine to-day, and will probably not have recovered from its effects to-morrow. Does not think he (being a weakly man), will be sufficiently recovered to-day, or to-morrow, to give his attendance.

Dr. Murray sworn and examined.—Has seen Mr. Cambier to-day—he is not better—he is in bed, where witness thinks it necessary that he should be. Witness cannot say, that he would be able to leave his bed to-morrow with perfect safety to himself—thinks he would not be recovered to-morrow from the effects of the medicine, that Dr. Heurtley and witness agreed to prescribe for him—does not think that he would be able to-morrow to act as a Juror.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL and Mr. DENYSSEN declined putting any questions to this witness, and the preceding.

Mr. DENYSSEN rose to request, as it was necessary, that the Jury should be discharged, that the present Jurors might be solicited to continue. Such was the serious wish of the Prisoner, and the Attorney-General concurred in it.

The Court referred to the 48th Rule, and found, that though the case was not precisely contemplated, the principle was the same, and the Jurors had a right to take their chance of being re-drawn.

Their Lordships suggested the propriety of challenging some of the Jurors, who declared that they were unable to proceed, but both the Attorney-General and the Prisoner's Counsel seemed unwilling to relinquish one of them. The Court therefore, found it necessary to excuse, on the ground of illness, Messrs. J. Blore, S. Drake, J. Cannon, and G. Martin.

The following new Jury was sworn:—

Messrs. JACOB EKSTEEN, CHRISTIAN NICHES. NEETHLING, M. THALWITZER, J. D. GREGORY, S. V. VAN REENEN,	J. LETTERSTED, H. O. EKSTEEN, W. MASKEW, and E. CHRISTIAN.
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Adrian being called, Mr. DenysSEN repeated his objection, and begged the documents might go to the Jury.

The Court took a note of the objection, but the Jury had nothing to do with the competence of the witness.

Adrian was then examined, and the following additional

particulars were elicited: Flux was questioned by the prisoner about a foal, which had been eaten by the wolves, on Saturday night. Syme described Maandag's hiding place to be at the great almond-bush. The others went on further to look, witness and Syme following. Jacob de Villiers is Paul's Son-in-law. There had been a hole in the wall of the pantry, which had been long built up on the out-side.

In the cross-examination.—Witness knows that Jacob is Paul's Son-in-law, by his being married to Paul's daughter. Prisoner beat all the slaves in the same way. Witness thinks Flux got about 40 lashes. Solon got 2 blows from Jacob, and all the rest from the Prisoner. Sym did not quickly confess, and got more than the others—about 20 more than Flux. Kaatje was beaten by the prisoner. It took place in the short nights—began about 8 o'clock, and ended about 2 hours later. The blows were given on the shoulder blades. Witness did not count how many marks,—there were several behind the shoulder blades. Mentor was not cut through. Prisoner beat Sym and Mentor on Sunday Morning before the horses were brought out. Witness carried a gun with him on Saturday evening by prisoner's order. Prisoner had said, they might meet the run-aways there, and if they found them witness must shoot low at their legs. Witness' master, and the slaves were present, when the order was given. As soon as witness had removed the things out of the pantry, prisoner put in Mentor, and Sym without examination. Witness saw no air-hole. There was nothing in the pantry but rack for plates, and dishes. The reason assigned by prisoner for putting the boys in, was that he feared they would run away to Maandag. Maandag was caught, and seen by witness the week they came to Drakenstein—the week the slaves were punished. Witness was informed, that he was caught at P. du Toit's, at Fransche Hoek. On Sunday morning, prisoner had Syme before his horse; Jacob and Mentor, before his; Flux and Manuel followed the horses. On the Sunday morning, when Syme was punished, his jacket was off, and his trowsers pushed down—his shirt was on—the blood appeared through the shirt. Mentor, Manuel, Flux, and witness held Syme fast on Sunday morning. On Sunday evening Syme asked for food, and Jacob gave out bread and meat, which witness gave Syme—he ate a little. Maandag came to Doorn-rivier on Friday evening, when witness returned. The gun which witness carried, was loaded—witness did not see it loaded, or the charge drawn—did not bring the horse-collar, when ordered by the prisoner—does not know who brought it—did not take it from the horse. Prisoner and Jacob examined the slave-house, to ascertain if there was meat there, which had been killed by the slaves. Witness saw the body at the inspection—the stripes on the back and shoulders were white, and the scabs off. The skin was not entirely formed, but the marks were still open.

A Juror requested, that the witness might be directed to count up to thirty five, which he did correctly. The slaves got food in the evening and at noon.

Manuel being sworn, and examined mentioned, the following particulars in addition to what he had stated on the former trial; Prisoner rose on his toes in giving the blows, and went from side to side. About thirty blows were given to Sym on Saturday evening. Witness slept at the pantry door, until day-light—saw Sym flogged on Sunday morning—thirty five blows were inflicted—by prisoner—on the shoulder blades—prisoner desired witness to count. Under the tree Sym drank as much as four glasses of water. Sym was not carried into the hall. Witness saw Mr. Jacob give Sym soup, and bread on the Monday. Sym took the soup only.

Flux sworn, and examined.—Is a slave of Paul de Villiers—lived at Doorn Rivier in December last—remembers prisoner, and Jacob coming home on a Saturday evening near sun-set. The slaves were all called together in the hall—witness amongst them.—Prisoner asked witness where Maandag was. Witness said he did not know. Prisoner then asked Abel, who said, that Maandag had been at Sym's hut, that they had all been there, and Maandag had brought a leg of mutton. This conversation took place in the slave-house. When they came into the house, Manuel was laid hold of, and punished—said he did not know, where

Maandag was, and was then punished again. He afterwards said through pain that Maandag had been there. Manuel was beaten with the collar. [Describes the manner as the preceding witnesses]—received many blows. Witness was then punished in the same way, but got more—did not acknowledge. Solon was then seized. Jacob gave him about four blows, and said he had a pain in his side. Prisoner then gave him a good thrashing. Solon was asked by Jacob, and said through pain, he had seen Maandag. Mentor was then laid hold of—got a great many blows—more than witness. Witness got more than Manuel, or Solon. Mentor at last confessed, and said he would show, where Maandag had dug up waterroots. Sym was then laid hold of, and said he did not know where Maandag was. Prisoner said, "you old rogue, you are connected with him." Sym was afterwards released on saying, that he would show where Maandag was. Sym received more blows than any—the blood came—his shirt was taken off. The punishment began about dusk. Witness thinks it was left off about ten o'clock. Mentor and Sym were locked up by the prisoner in the pantry. There was no air-hole in the pantry. Witness saw Sym and Mentor let out. They were sent outside, and at their return laid down and beaten; Mentor first, Sym after, both with the collar. Sym received many blows behind his shoulder-blades—none on the breech. Prisoner said it was for not showing him Maandag's hiding place. Witness was then ordered to bring Prisoner's, and Adrian to bring Jacob's horse. Prisoner then mounted his horse, and drove Sym before him, shoving him with a stick when he did not go fast enough. Witness did not see Sym fall. Prisoner desired Witness to remain by his side at the river. Sym went on his knees and drank water, and went through the water, which was not so high as his knee. Witness was then ordered by Prisoner to take Sym back the way he came, and Sym threw himself into the water. Witness saw him stagger and fall in the water, but does not know whether purposely or not. Sym was not wholly under the water, only the lower part of his jacket was wet.—Witness caught him by the back of his neck. His breast, belly, and shirt, were not wet—only half the point of his jacket. When Witness took him out of the water he said, "I can no more." Witness then called Prisoner, and said "the old boy can no more." Prisoner came up and said, "perhaps, he likes to stop where Maandag is." Prisoner then laid hold of the collar of Sym's jacket, lifted him up, and then letting him loose—drove him before his horse. Sym staggered before the horse and fell. When they came to the other river Prisoner asked Syme, where was Maandag's nest—Syme said, along the river. Prisoner then said to call them all together to lay Sym down, because he had made him hunt all night over the whole place for nothing. Sym was then laid down, his jacket and shirt stripped off, and he got a good thrashing with the same collar. When Prisoner saw Jacob, he said, brother give me the collar.—Sym's trowsers were pulled down—he got about thirty blows (Witness describes how). Prisoner then told Sym to go home. He got up, and after a step or two fell. Prisoner then desired witness to carry him. Witness said he could not, as his back was also cut to pieces. Prisoner then desired witness to lead him gently into the shade. Witness did so, and prisoner desired witness to wash Sym's face, and asked witness how Sym's toe came to be in such a state. Witness said he did not know, because, if he had said the horse did it, prisoner would have beaten him. Jacob, Mentor, and Manuel, had gone after the flogging. Jacob rode through the river—only gave the halter, and rode past. They then carried Sym, and stopped where there was shade. Witness gave Sym water in a hat which was half full. Sym drank a little more than half—Sym was then on his knees—None of the water was spilt—they then carried Sym into the kitchen, and Mentor went for his bed. Prisoner gave Sym wine, and Kaatje gave a rag, which witness wrapped round Sym's toe, and prisoner poured bokko brandy on it—from the time that Sym was put to bed, witness never saw him walk, nor stand, but only crawl—his feet were swollen, and of a different colour—he could not breathe well, but panted like a dog—witness saw him get meat and bread immediately after the wine, and Sym could get

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got the meat and bread in, the bread was so bad (produces a piece). Witness brought this from Doorn Rivier—it is part of what he received from Jacob, when summoned to Cape Town—witness having gone to Drakenstein, did not see Sym just before his death—went about four days after Sym was put to bed, and did not return before his death—Sym was fresh and well, and his legs not swollen on the Saturday before he was flogged—his legs were swollen, when he was brought home. Sym never before, that witness knows, had been prevented by illness, from attending to his ordinary business.

Mr. Denysen declined cross-examining.

The Court then adjourned to the next morning (Friday).

(To be Continued.)

CONTINUATION OF EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS UPON AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.

ART. 1. All Missionaries who are in this Colony under lawful authority shall have the liberty to teach and promote religion and civilization amongst the helpless heathens in the Interior, viz. beyond the boundaries.

2. They shall however be obliged to place themselves at such a distance from the boundaries assigned by the Governor to this Colony that the schools may have no communication with the inhabitants within the boundaries, whether Christians or Heathens.

3. In such associations of natives about to be formed by the Missionaries, no one shall be allowed to attend who resides within this Colony, and belongs to the population thereof, unless special leave were thereto granted by Government; which will not be granted but in case of necessity.

9. The Hernhuter's establishment in the Baviaan's Kloof, which until this period has in every respect been conformable to the views of Government, may remain there, being recommended to imprint industry continually into the minds of the natives, and to break as much as possible their habits of idleness; they must however be careful not to entice any Natives or Bastards from the service of their masters to their schools.

10. Further, also, the institution of the Missionary Van der Kemp, founded in Bethelsdorp, is permitted to remain within the Colony, but under this special stipulation, that neither the Missionary Van der Kemp, nor his brother Missionaries, nor any person belonging to the Bethelsdorp Institution, shall without a special order from the Governor or the Landdrost of Uitenhage be allowed to go beyond the boundary.

11. In none of the aforesaid schools shall writing be taught to the Heathens or Natives, as such is not essential to civilization: but this tuition shall be deferred until positive orders be obtained from the Governor.

The proclamation concludes with declaring that the state of the Colony had required those stipulations, "which were only established to promote the object of Missionary institutions," and that all possible aid should be given to them.

The restraints imposed upon Missionaries by this proclamation, and by other means, stopped the beneficial instruction which some Caffres were at this time receiving, and for which others were anxious at Bethelsdorp, the institution founded by Governor Jansens in 1803, and prevented those improvements of character which would have tended to compose the quarrels between that people and the Colonists. The Governor could not however execute its design of utter separation; although the tranquillity, which suspending violent measures against the Caffres tended to ensure, did not suggest that persevering efforts, religious and civil, to improve and protect them at this period, must have produced the best effects upon their habits.

One of the latest public notices of the Caffres under the Batavian Government however does credit to the local administration of Alberti, in honestly and firmly doing justice to their dispositions.

In 1805 Captain Alberti, the Landdrost of Uitenhage, published officially in the Courant of the 1st of June, that "a report having been spread that the inhabitants at the Zwartkops Rivier and the environs had quitted their farms for fear of another Caffre revolt, he considered himself bound, for the public satisfaction, to declare that no farm had been left; and the Caffre chiefs had acted with so much propriety, that there was no reason whatever to doubt the continuance of peace with them.

"Probably," says the Landdrost, "a few robberies committed by single Caffres have given rise to this false report: but in those instances the owners had already recovered the greatest part of the stolen cattle, and what are still missing will undoubtedly be restored. There is in reality the best proof that we have nothing to fear from the bulk of the Caffre nation, the chiefs and well-disposed part thereof having strongly condemned the few plunderers, and assisted zealously to punish them, and recover what was stolen."---

(Signed.)

ALBERTI.

Port Frederic, Algoa Bay,
May 14, 1805.

This notice appeared in the Government Gazette, and at a time when nothing could be printed (much less a paper, from a public functionary upon Caffre affairs) which had not credit with the chief authorities. In the preceding week, the mischievous effects which these false imputations against the Caffres produced in the Colony had been noticed in the Gazette: where it was declared, that no Commando would be allowed upon such pretences, to plunder the natives; and the people were firmly called upon "to respect the rights of others as they would wish regard to be shewn to their own." Lichtenstein remarks, that at this time the Colonists pastured their herds *safely*, in the parts of the country thronged by the intruders— who had only asked for a little delay before they should return beyond the Fish River; and other accounts testify that numbers of them came into the service of the boors.

Erroneous as the principles were, to which Governor Jansens gave way, yet, happily, the treaty, and order for peremptory expulsion in 1803, were not acted upon; and intercourse continued in fact, although forbidden by law. The natural consequence was, a general tranquillity.

For some time before the English arrived, in 1806, that event did not interrupt it; and every thing was ready for lasting prosperity, if the old system of non-intercourse, non-improvement, and wars, had not forced itself into greater activity than ever.

Alberti, in his book, attributes the moderation of the Dutch Authorities to their weakness in soldiers. His own official papers, however, of which one is printed above, furnish better reasons: namely, its good effect upon the Caffres; and it seems probable that Commissioner de Mist's sagacity checked some violent designs.

Several years elapsed before the unfortunate policy again prevailed so as to produce the great Commando of 1811. In the mean time, the insufficient dispensation of justice between man and man multiplied the common acts of mutual outrage incident to all societies, but which ought not to have raised arguments in favor of the partisans of hostility. The Caffre chiefs were not backward to bring marauders to punishment; but no proper and ready methods were adopted to effect a border scheme of justice, and to continue general tranquillity, by punishing occasional robberies and violences as they occurred; and the offers repeatedly made by able Missionaries for attempting to civilise the Caffres were rejected down to 1816.

Although Sir John Cradock admitted the utility of the Missionaries, and in 1813 granted leave to one society to form an establishment on the borders of Caffreland, he persisted in the system of non-intercourse to the last; and against the most decisive evidence of the general good character of Caffres, he stigmatised them as a "barbarous and perpetual enemy." It is not surprising, with such impressions, that the means were not used, which the case abundantly offered, to compensate all parties for losses sustained; and to induce the real intruders to withdraw from the Colony, but to spare those who were entitled to remain.

The Earl of Caledon appears to have wished to do right on this head; and to have deliberated long before he fell into the errors which gained so much strength under his government. The plans which his lordship at length pursued for driving out many thousand families, scattered through the Colony from Swellendam eastward, were in vigorous progress from January, 1809, and the war to enforce them was left to His Excellency Sir John Cradock, under whom, in 1811, the fatal measures were consummated, to which the Colony owes a series of struggles to be long felt in their consequences upon its character and finances.

The time chosen for commencing the war necessarily aggravated the distress it occasioned. Attachments, too, which spring out of long possession, and habits of friendly and mutually useful intercourse with white people, had grown up with occasional interruption during about 20 years; and above all, numbers had confirmed their ancient right by recent enjoyment, when a general expulsion was definitively resolved upon. The measure was so undistinguishing in its scheme, and so sweeping in execution, that it destroyed many who were not only blameless in their lives, but also possessed of an indefeasible title to remain among us. The rigor which Governor Jansens had been compelled to relax in 1803, we persevered in before, and until 1811, under far stronger claims for moderation; and the peaceful connections of years of faithful free domestics, and of domesticated families, were torn asunder, in defiance of the truest interests of the people, and of the best feelings of humanity.

So complete was the theory of intended separation of the adjoining people, that where Caffrewomen had intermarried with Hottentots in the Eastern Districts, and the latter were considered not to be trust-worthy in Cafferland, they were to be brought together westward. A clause in the instructions to the inferior functionaries in 1809 will explain this arrangement.

(To be Continued.)

* It has been asserted, that very few Gonaquas were living twenty years ago, and their home is placed, by BARROW, on the Gona. It is however clear, that, broken as that people might be, a considerable number, perhaps a thousand, had not lost their right to great tracts, west of the Fish River. Many, in fact, continued there; but their claims to hold peaceful intercourse with us in the country which we had encroached upon cannot be denied. The Gonaquas and mixed Caffres, indeed, afforded scope for the only policy which should have been followed in 1803, and subsequent years.

THE COLONIST.

SLAVERY.

Mr. DENISON presented a petition from the Surrey Anti-slavery Society, praying for an amelioration of the state of the negroes. It was now four years since Mr. Canning had made his motion upon this subject, since which period no effectual measure for the relief of the negroes had been taken by the Legislature. He wished to ask, whether the Government intended to take this question into its own hands, or leave the work to be conducted by the Legislatures of the Colonies? If those Legislatures continued to persevere in a course of opposition, he would suggest a very effectual remedy, the imposition of a temporary duty upon sugar exported from the Colonies.

Lord GOWER expressed himself unable to answer the question; and regretted that the question should have been proposed on a Wednesday, when Ministers were usually absent.

Mr. BERNAL said the traffic in slaves, which the petitioners complained of, had already been abolished in the Colonies. As a West India proprietor, he was most anxious to have the question of Colonial slavery set at rest; and he was sure that all the proprietors in the West Indies were equally anxious to ascertain the views of his Majesty's Government with regard to it. The time was come when it became important to ascertain whether the link which bound the Colonies to the mother country was to be broken. The plan suggested by Mr. Denison for bringing the Colonial Legislatures to their senses was liable to this objection, that if we restricted the importation of sugar from our Colonies, (and where no slave traffic existed), it would have the effect of causing an immense importation from the French Colonies and the Brazils, where the traffick which the petitioners wished to abolish flourished in full vigour. The visionary schemes of some of the anti-slavery societies had done a great deal of mischief; and the one from which the present petition emanated would never attain its object, while it patronized such irritating publications as had lately appeared.

Sir A. GRANT said, the proprietors were unanimous in their wish to promote negro amelioration.

Sir R. WILSON defended the Society. It was intended to prevent the further practice of flogging females, and to procure a compulsory manumission.

Mr. HUSKISSON here entered the House, and stated that he had come down in consequence of an intimation from Mr. Brougham that he intended to question him on the subject now under discussion.

Mr. BARING said, in justice to the Colonists, they should at once know what were the views of Government on the slave system, and whether they intended to force its total abolition.

Dr. LUSHINGTON said, the House was pledged by the resolutions moved by Mr. Canning to proceed with the task of amelioration; and he believed no Minister would dare propose that it should retrace its steps.

Mr. BROUHAM asked the Secretary for the Colonies, whether what had been done by those Legislatures, or what had taken place generally in the Colonies, appeared to the Government so satisfactory as to preclude the necessity of acting further in this country upon the pledges made by Parliament?

Mr. HUSKISSON replied, by referring Mr. Brougham to the ample information laid on the table of the House last session, specifying what had been done by the different Legislatures, as to rejecting or complying with the recommendations of Government. Another similar report would soon be laid before Parliament, and an opinion could then be formed as to the extent to which their resolutions had been acted on. There could be no doubt that the resolutions of 1823 contemplated raising the slave to the enjoyment of civil rights; but care was to be taken that such an object was not attained by violence, nor by a sacrifice of the rights of private property. There certainly were steps taken in the Colonies, in compliance with the wishes of Parliament; and in many of the Colonies great improvement in the condition of the slaves had taken place. It was time that some strong objections had been made to the resolutions by some of those Colonies which had Legislatures of their own; and it was desirable that the object of Parliament should be attained through the AGENCY OF THE COLONISTS THEMSELVES--indeed it was not easy to see how it could be done otherwise with safety and advantage to the Colonies and the mother country. He believed there was a strong inclination on the part of the Colonists generally to improve the condition of the slaves. With respect to the state of the Slave Trade, the expenses of enforcing the abolition of that trade would, probably, be a subject of inquiry before the Finance Committee, and the result would show to foreign countries that this country was earnest in its wishes to put down that trade, although our success did not entirely correspond with our exertions, the expense incurred would show how sincere we were in our professions.

Mr. BROUHAM said, that Mr. Huskisson had not been as explicit as was to be desired. The question to which he wanted an answer was, whether the Government were satisfied with what had been done by the Colonists, in obedience with the resolutions of the House? For his own part, he must say that he was not at all satisfied with the conduct of the Colonies; and if Government were satisfied, then he would feel it his

duty to bring forward the subject immediately after the Easter recess. Nothing of importance had been done by the Colonists. If they had moved at all, it was an imperceptible movement. But it was the business of Parliament to see that the progress of improvement was steady and effectual. That such was not the case, was proved by the fact, that out of twenty suggestions or heads of grievances, nine most important ones, including the flogging of females, has been entirely neglected by all the Colonists. With respect to the question of compensation, he could not see why the Colonists should claim that which was never thought of by other interests in the state, which had been effected by legislative enactments. At all events, they could not claim compensation until their rights had first been affected. The manufacturers never thought of claiming compensation, when a bill was passed to prevent them from employing their apprentices more than certain hours in the day.

Mr. W. SMITH hoped that Mr. Huskisson would lay before the House a copy of his despatch to the Colonial Governments, which had already appeared in some of the papers.

The petition was then laid upon the table.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH presented a petition from the merchants and other inhabitants, of New South Wales, praying that they may be allowed a Legislative Assembly and the benefit of Trial by Jury. According to the best information which he had received, the two colonies amounted to upwards of 50,000 persons, of whom 45,000 were free men; and he thought it strange they should be denied the rights of the British Constitution, to which they were entitled as natural-born subjects of England.

Mr. HUSKISSON begged to inform the hon. Baronet that he was entirely mistaken in stating that the great majority of the inhabitants of New South Wales were free men; according to the best information received by Government the free men amounted, out of a population of 49,000, to only 18,000, and he thought that circumstance was a sufficient reason why Parliament should hesitate to give the petitioners the privileges they asked for.

NEW SOUTH WALES' ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE BILL.

Mr. HUSKISSON moved the order of the day for the second reading of this bill.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH took advantage of that stage of the measure to observe that he would, on a future occasion, when the bill would be about to be committed, move that the committee be instructed to introduce clauses to the effect of extending Trial by Jury in civil and criminal cases to New South Wales--and of admitting a certain number of the inhabitants into a Legislature. His object would be to record on the Journals of the House his views of the policy of establishing principles of reform in the administration of justice in the colonies--as well as of the policy of making a beginning towards a system of popular representation.

GREECE---At the end of March, a squadron of men-of-war, belonging to the Allied Powers, was cruising before Navarino, and forbade all ships to approach the Morea. The Greek steam-packet remained before Patras. Pirates were still seen in the environs of Maina.

The Greeks, it appears by the German Papers, have not formed again before Scio, after their dispersion by the expedition from Smyrna; they had taken partly to the mountains and partly to the mastich villages, observed by a Turkish corps. The presence of Admiral Miallis, with the Greek squadron, protected the fugitives, and intercepted the provisions destined for the Turks. It is not known whether Colonel Fabvier was still with the Greeks at Scio, or whether he had gone on board a French vessel, which took many fugitive Greeks, and conveyed them to Napoli di Romania.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE---We hear from good authority, that the Duke of Buccleugh is shortly to lead to the altar the beautiful and accomplished Miss Sheridan, daughter of Tom Sheridan, and grand-daughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. His Grace has at present 240,000/- per annum, and will get 60,000/- a year more at the death of his grandmother.---*Drogheda Journal*.

It gives us sincere pleasure to be able to communicate, on what we deem good authority, that his Grace the Duke of Wellington, impressed with a laudable desire to obtain all the qualifications demanded by the high situation to which he has been called by his Sovereign, is taking lessons in political economy, from a professor of that science, twice a week. We regret to hear that the teacher has hitherto found his Grace any thing but an apt scholar.---*Morning Chronicle*.

A celebrated wit observes, that the late political events should give peculiar fervency to the supplication, "From all sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion; from all false doctrine, *Herrieses*, and schism, good Lord deliver us."

Mr. Spring Rice goes out to India as Secretary to Lord William Bentinck.

THE COLONIST.

WE were at first quite at a loss to account for the seeming mixture of public and private affairs contained in a "Notice," which appears in our front page. On calling to mind, however, that we heard the Registrar of the Supreme Court during last Criminal Session, directed by the Lord Chief Justice to apply to Government for candle-light, and other accommodations, and that we heard the Registrar's Assistant, Mr. JURGENS, reply, that he had written more than once without avail, we are led to conjecture, that the Advertisement in question was transmitted for insertion, in order to avoid that confusion of public and private accounts, and to remove all appearance of individual responsibility for public supplies.

BOW-STREET--WEDNESDAY.--A somewhat singular charge was preferred at this office by Colonel O'Brien, against Mr. Laurie, a saddler, a nephew of Sir Peter Laurie. Colonel O'Brien stated, that, about four years ago in Peru, he purchased a rare specimen of virgin gold, the intrinsic value of which might have been about 80*l.*, the weight of it being about eighteen ounces avoirdupois. This, about seven weeks ago, he showed to Mr. Laurie, who admired it exceedingly, and begged that it might be left with him for a few days, in order that he might take it to his uncle in the city. The Colonel consented, but had to call again and again for the gold, until, at last, Mr. Laurie's brother handed him the ore rolled up in a piece of paper. The Colonel omitted to open the paper until his arrival at home; when, to his very great vexation, he discovered that a part of the ore, which he most valued, had been cut away, and the place hammered over. Colonel O'Brien had not weighed the ore immediately before it left his possession; but when he purchased it its weight was exactly eighteen ounces avoirdupois, and it only weighed sixteen ounces when he had it weighed in Regent-street, as soon as Mr. Laurie returned it. The Colonel then proceeded to state, that, although the actual value of the ore was only about 80*l.*, he paid 100*l.* for it in Peru. The chief reason which he had for purchasing it, he said, was the remarkable likeness which it presented of his Grace the Duke of Wellington's features.

"Indeed," said Sir R. Birnie. "The likeness, I suppose, was formed by the hand of an artist."--"Not at all, Sir," replied the Colonel; "but by the hand of nature. Had it been the work of art, I should not have felt so warmly." Mr. Laurie at once admitted that the facts were as stated by Colonel O'Brien. After his uncle had examined the ore; he (Mr. Laurie) let a friend of his, Mr. Roberts, a refiner, have the ore to take home and try it. Mr. Roberts corroborated Mr. Laurie's statement, and said, that the ore was laid on the top of the fire in crucible, and during his temporary absence, it happened that the embers sank, and with it the crucible. He became agitated, and, instead of having recourse to the 'beef-steak tongs,' the implement generally used upon such occasions, he took the common tongs, with which he drew out the ore which was then in a fervid state, and immersed it in a tub of pickle. "A pretty pickle," said the Magistrate, "you appear to have made of it!"

"On observing that a part of the ore," continued Mr. Roberts, "had turned black, I put it into a vice and hammered it. Colonel O'Brien complained of the irreparable injury which the likeness had sustained, and pointed out to the observation of the Bench those parts of the supposed profile which had withstood the heat of the fire. Sir Richard Birnie, after a close examination, said he certainly could trace some faint resemblance to his Grace, even wanting, as the likeness did, those very prominent features of which it had been deprived. 'An injury, no doubt,' said Mr. Halls, 'has been sustained, but it is not in our power to redress it.' The matter ended thus, the parties retired, the Colonel declining the offer of 8*l.*, the value of the deficient two ounces.

Who knows but there may be something prophetic in the story of Col. O'Brien's gold ore? The noble Duke is already in the crucible of public opinion; and we shall not much regret the loss of his prejudice and passion, in the fiery ordeal, so long as the remainder turns out sterling gold.

In a speech delivered by Mr. Denman, at the opening of the new lecture-room of the City of London Literary and Scientific Institution, it was stated to have been ascertained, that the room was built on the very site of Milton's house.

GREECE.--We can state, upon good authority, that the French and Russian Governments have agreed upon the means of carrying into effect the spirit of the Treaty of the 6th of July, and that Princes Lieven and Polignac have, in the name of their respective Sovereigns, invited the British Cabinet to accede to them. We do not find that any positive answer has been returned, but it is officially declared, that the report of our Cabinet having resolved to withdraw from the alliance, and to take its own course in the arrangement of the affairs of Greece, is unfounded.

It is stated in accounts received this morning from Van Diemen's Land, that further discoveries have been made relative to the loss of La Perouse, the French navigator, and that it has been ascertained that three of his crew are living.

MARKET PRICES.

Aloe, per pond	Aloe, per lb.	4 <i>l</i> to 5 <i>l</i> St.
Amandelen, per 10	Almonds, per 1000,.....	4 <i>l</i> 1 Rd.
Appelen, per lb.	Apples, per lb.	4 <i>l</i> 6 ..
Abrikosen, ditto.	Apricots, ditto ...	3 <i>l</i> 4 St.
Aardappelen, per muid.....	Potatoes, per muid,.....	4 <i>l</i> 6 <i>l</i> Rd.
Asyn, per legger.....	Vinegar, per leag.	3 <i>l</i> 40 ..
Balken, per stuk	Beams, each,.....	7 <i>l</i> 8 ..
Boonen, per mud	Beans, per muid ..	6 <i>l</i> 9 ..
Besjeswasch, per lb.	Berry Wax, per lb.	12 <i>l</i> 18 St.
Boter, ditto	Butter, per lb.	20 <i>l</i> 43 ..
Brandewyn, per leg.	Brandy, per leaguer.....	6 <i>l</i> 7 <i>l</i> Rd.
Erwten, per mud	Peas, per muid,	3 <i>l</i> 18 ..
Gars, ditto	Barley, per muid,.....	2 <i>l</i> 3 ..
Hoenders per stuk	Hens, each	2 <i>l</i> 4 ..
Eenden en Makouwen, ditto	Ducks, and Muscovy ditto ditto	4 <i>l</i> 14 ..
Ganzen, ditto	Geese, ditto,	12 <i>l</i> 14 ..
Kalkoennen, ditto	Turkey, ditto	2 <i>l</i> 3 ..
Hontskolen, per zak	Charcoal, per sack,.....	1 <i>l</i> 1 ..
Hooi, per 100 pond	Hay, per 100 lbs.	2 <i>l</i> 24 ..
Ioning, ditto	Honey, per lb.	16 <i>l</i> 31 St.
Haver, per mud	Oats, per muid,	2 <i>l</i> 3 <i>l</i> Rd.
Kaf, per 15 zak	Chaff, per 16 sacks,.....	2 <i>l</i> 30 ..
Kazen, Kaap, p. lb.	Cheese, Cape, p. lb.	6 <i>l</i> 18 ..
Kalk, Schelpe, per haftaam	Lime, Shell, per half.	1 <i>l</i> 2 Rd.
— Steen	— aum,	1 <i>l</i> 2 Rd.
Koorn, 10 mudden	— Stone, ditto,	1 <i>l</i> ..
Linen, per mud	Wheat, 10 muids,.....	6 <i>l</i> 92 ..
Meel, fyn, per 100 ponden	Lentil, per moid,.....	10 <i>l</i> 12 ..
Melies, per mud	Flour, fine, per 100 lbs.	7 <i>l</i> 8 ..
Olfant's Tanden, per pond	Maize, per muid,	4 <i>l</i> 5 <i>l</i> ..
Okkernoten, per 100	Elephant's Teeth, per lb.	1 <i>l</i> 14 ..
Poren, per pond	Walnuts, per 100	16 <i>l</i> 18 St.
Persiken, ditto	Pears, per lb.	2 <i>l</i> 4 ..
Planken, per voet	Peaches, ditto	2 <i>l</i> 4 ..
Rozynen, per pond	Planks, per foot	6 <i>l</i> 6 ..
Rugget, per Mud	Raisins, per lb.	5 <i>l</i> 6 ..
Stroo, per 16 stak	Rye per muid,	2 <i>l</i> 4 ..
Tabak, per pond	Straw, per 16 sack,.....	18 <i>l</i> 2 <i>l</i> Rd.
Uyen, per mud	Tobacco, per lb.	12 <i>l</i> 16 St.
Yederen, Struis, per stuk	Onions, per muid	2 <i>l</i> 3 <i>l</i> Rd.
— Bedde, per lb.	Feathers, Ostrich, each,	1 <i>l</i> 2 ..
Varkens, gemeste	— Bed, per lb,	1 <i>l</i> 1 ..
— ongemeste	Pigs, fattened, each,	2 <i>l</i> 30 ..
— speen	— unfattened,	5 <i>l</i> 6 ..
Vet, of Talk, per pond	— sucking,	1 <i>l</i> 2 ..
Wijen, per pond	Suet, or Tallow, per lb.	12 <i>l</i> 16 St.
Tyger, Leeuwen, en Struis, per stuk	Figs, per lb.	6 <i>l</i> 8 ..
Droge Ossenhelden, Bokkevelles	Lion, Tiger, and Ostrich Skins, each,	2 <i>l</i> 3 <i>l</i> Rd.
Wol, Schapen, p. lb.	Dry Ox Hides,	3 <i>l</i> 5 ..
Zurliemoenzap, per halfam	— Buck Skins	4 <i>l</i> 1 ..
Zoetleemoen, p. 100	Wines, ordinary,	4 <i>l</i> 50 ..
Zout, per mud	Wool, Sheep, per lb.	18 <i>l</i> 20 St.
Zooleder, per half	Lemon Juice, per half aum	2 <i>l</i> 8 St.
Zeep, per pond	Oranges, per 100,	4 <i>l</i> 1 <i>l</i> ..
	Salt, per muid,	3 <i>l</i> 5 ..
	Sole Leather, per half hide	— 4 ..
	Soap, per 3 lb	11 <i>l</i> 14 St.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals in Table Bay.

July 22.—Succos, schooner, G. Smith, from St. Helena, May 25; Mone Bay, July 15, this port. Cargo timber.—No news. Agent, J. Dixie.
26.—WILLIAM PARKER, brig, J. R. Ellis, Simon's Bay July 20, this port. Cargo sundries. Agent, W. Billingsley.
27.—CALYPSO, brig, P. Hutchison, Algoa Bay, July 18, this port. Cargo colonial produce.—Passengers, Lieut. Peck, and 3 servants.

CAPE TOWN:

Printed and Published (for the Proprietor) at GROER GREEK's, Keizersgracht:—where Advertisements are received.



THE COLONIST.

No. 38.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1828.

PRICE 6D.

FOR BOMBAY & LONDON.

THE fine Ship "Bride," Wm. BROWN Commander, having to discharge part of her Cargo at this Port, will have room for one or two hundred Pipes of Wine (more than already engaged,) either for Bomba¹, at 25s., or the round to London at 80s. per Pipe of 112 Gallons.---The moderate rate of Freight, as well as the improvement the Wines must experience by the voyage round, will no doubt induce Wine Merchants and others to avail themselves of the present favorable occasion.---For particulars apply to No. 19, Heeregracht.

THOMSON, WATSON, & Co.

FOR MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

EXPECTED DAILY, The fine Ship *Rockingham*, 500 Tons, WILLIAM HORNBLOW Commander, (late of the *Moira*). This Vessel offers a most desirable opportunity for Passengers, having excellent accommodations, plans of which may be seen at the Commercial Room, and at the Counting House of 19, Heeregracht.

THOMSON, WATSON & Co.

NOTICE TO WINE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

THE Undersigned is authorised to offer an advance of Five Pounds Sterling per Pipe (to the extent of 100 Pipes) on Cape Wine of approved quality, to the Consignment of a House in Bombay, of the first respecting.

Immediate application to be made to J. DIXIE, Sworn Broker, Begg-street.

ON THURSDAY next the 14th Instant, a Public Sale of Sugar, Rice, Coffee, Cloves, Ginger, British Goods, &c. &c. will be held at the Stores of HAMILTON ROSS & Co.

S. B. VENNING will hold a Public Sale of the usual variety of Merchandise, on WEDNESDAY MORNING next the 13th Instant previous to his removal to the premises lately occupied by Mr. GREIG, in Market Square.

RECEIVED per *Bride* and for Sale at the Stores of S. B. VENNING, Osnaburgs, Ravenducks, striped Cottons, striped Cotton Shirts, Bombazets, broad Cloths, Kerseys & Plains, Drilling, printed Cottons, Nankinets, Satinjean, Crape, Ribbons, Shawls, Ginghams, &c. &c.---Also a parcel of Westphalia Hams, and an investment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.

THE Committee appointed on the 24th of July, at a General Meeting of Subscribers to the Society, denominated "The Cape of Good Hope Philanthropic Society for aiding deserving Slaves, and Slave Children, to purchase their freedom," avails itself of this first moment to congratulate the Subscribers, and the public, upon the recent establishment of the most benevolent, the most interesting association ever formed in this Colony. This association presents itself to the notice of mankind with "Healing on its Wings," and with the acknowledged attributes of mercy. "It blesses him that gives, and him that doth receive." The Committee is aware, that an address made in this period of its infancy, can only be classed as the declaration of its future hopes and expectations; but it feels it to be a first and important duty publicly, though briefly, to record in an open and clear manner, so that "he who runs may read," those human motives, and liberal principles, which gave birth to this Society, and which must be strictly and religiously maintained in order to realise, and secure the object of the Subscribers.

The Committee is fully impressed with the tender state of the ground on which it treads,---of the piercing and jealous eye with which all the measures of the Society will be searched and scrutinized.---It believes that one false

step might be fatal---one hasty and rash disregard of the rooted feelings, nay even the non-exercise of moderation towards the prejudices of those, whose dominion over the Slave population has been so long established, and since confirmed by the British Government, might arouse passions difficult to be soothed, if forced into action.

The society having adopted the primary Resolution of the Individuals who first met on the subject, and declared, that they disavowed all intention of discussing the question of Slavery, and distinctly disclaimed any interference with the existing claims of the Slave Proprietor,---the Committee is happily released from any lengthened remark on that part of the subject, and takes a view of things as they now exist.

The Society calls not in question, nor attacks the rights and property of others; but it assumes to itself the unquestionable privilege of purchasing or assisting to purchase Freedom for the Slave.---It is content so to do, from those who may be disposed by inclination, constrained by necessity, or induced by feeling or argument to divest themselves of this species of property.---It requires, it enforces no unwilling bargain.

True it is that the existing Laws of this Land authorise an immediate sale, through the Agency of the Guardian of Slaves and of the Courts of Justice, and to them this Society, without reluctance, yields the exercise of their special privileges, and of their peculiar duty.---This Society neither claims, desires, nor assumes such a degree of power; its more pleasing task will be, to afford means to the young female Slave of purchasing her freedom, without prejudice to the wishes, nay often at the desire of the Proprietor.---It neither forces nor seduces any favourite Slave from the service of the owner, to whom such an one may be necessary or endeared, by habit and by time, or required for the comfort of those, labouring under old age, or human infirmities; and it disdains to become a tempter, or to break asunder those bonds of attachment, which often exist between the female Slave and her Mistress.

The Committee has dwelt on this branch of its duty than might actually be required; but it is of opinion, that the same disclaimer of interference in Families, should stand displayed to the world.

Does an Individual exist in these latter days, so unobservant of passing events, so far outstripped in knowledge by his contemporaries, as to question the superiority of a free, over a Slave population; or to despair of the attainment of the object, by means though slow, yet steadily pursued?

If such a glorious event can be gradually accomplished without violence, without violation of the property of others, giving "Unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's," surely this Society must be received by the Cape Public with favour, and encouraged by good feeling and generosity, on the part of the Slave Proprietor.

The Committee must now advert rather to its hopes and expectations, than to the actual effective state of the funds at this dawn of the Association. That the public interest at the Cape has been excited in some degree, is ascertained by the prompt annual Subscription of £72: 9s.—and Donations of £46: 12s. being upwards of Rds. 1500; and now that the disposition of this Society to forbear from giving birth to exaggerated expectations is manifest, and that in the correction of a long standing system, in which the fortunes of many classes are involved, due regard will be paid to justice, and that caution will temper zeal, can there remain a fear as to the rapid progress of the Society in that pleasant path which it has now begun to tread?—Can a stronger excitement be given to the good conduct and behaviour of the Slave, than the expectation of Freedom to the Children?—Does a doubt exist in the mind of any man as to the full, the moral effects of such a Benefit?—Is there a human creature existing whose thoughts—Is there an animal whose instincts are not frequently employed on the welfare of that to which it gave birth?—All nature proclaims it. Give assurance to a female Slave that her Child shall be free—see how her lip quivers with hope and expectation; how her eye glistens with joy!—If such then be the feelings acting on the mind of the Slave, this Society ought confidently to look for the willing, the eager co-operation of the Proprietor of Slaves, to whom this inducement for the amelioration and improvement of the Slave population is most important and vital.

The Committee intends to make early application from the Society to benevolent institutions for such and similar purposes in Great Britain; nor is it without hope, that the Home Government, convinced that the work of Emancipation is honestly and practically on foot, may make a pecuniary

THE COLONIST.

The Colonist.

CAPE TOWN, AUGUST 12, 1828.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Grant to the Colony in aid of a measure so grateful to the feelings of humanity. After all, should these reasonable expectations of foreign succour unexpectedly fall to the ground, the Committee is of opinion, that it is the duty of the Society to persevere; a drop of water excavates the hardest stone—not by its force, but by its continued and unceasing fall: the small but well directed efforts of the Subscribers will achieve something at present. This work, commenced in a true and sincere disposition to improve the condition of a class of individuals deeply suffering for many generations, must eventually succeed—Providence will hallow the deed; and if ever the Society should be blessed with the power of purchasing annually fifty Females, at the lapse of twenty years, (and the stream of time passes rapidly), the annual increase in free population from 1000 free mothers of families, acting so powerfully, will cause Slavery to expire in a gradual imperceptible manner, without violence, or pecuniary distress to individuals.

The Committee turns with satisfaction to the consideration of the peculiar good fortune which has attended this society by the commencement of its exertions at this particular juncture. In the British House of Commons, feelings of a determined nature were displayed in the late debate upon the amelioration of Slavery; a distinguished and leading member declared, that he should bring forward a motion after Easter, "For nothing of importance had been done by the Colonies; and if they had moved at all, it was an imperceptible movement."

This Society has by its institution, given a redeeming pledge in behalf of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope.—The question now is, whether by the full support of all parties to this or any similar association, whose object may be to cause Slavery gradually to melt away like "Snow before the Sun," this Colony will satisfy the Mother Country that the amelioration of Slavery is in active progress, and that it has rendered unnecessary those severe regulations which otherwise the Parliament of Great Britain is pledged to enforce. Various petitions have been, and are about to be submitted to Parliament, praying for the full enjoyment of the Liberties and Constitution of England.—To what grace, to what favor may not the Cape aspire if it should be shewn, that all the various Classes of Inhabitants in the Colony, becoming Members of a Society for purchasing and assisting to purchase the freedom of Slaves, have by so doing offered indisputable proof, that whilst they invoke for themselves the liberal institutions of England, they are not regardless of the liberty of others, or of the amelioration and eventual freedom of the Slave Population of the Cape of Good Hope.

COMMITTEE.

Rev. R. MILES.	W. BEDDY.
W. HAWKINS.	Rev. JAS. ADAMSON.
G. W. SILBERBAUER.	W. W. BIRD.
Dr. L. LIESCHING, Junr.	C. S. PILLANS.
Rev. W. WRIGHT.	Rev. G. HOUGH.
E. ROBERTS, Surgeon.	H. E. RUTHERFOORD, Treasurer.

J. H. TREDGOLD, Secretary.

SUBSCRIBERS.

Name.	Annual Sub- scription.	Dona- tion.		Annual Sub- scriptions.	
		£	s.	£	s.
L. Liesching, Jun. M. D.	3 15	1	1	E. Norton, ..	1
W. Hawkins,	3 18	1	1	S. Twycross, ..	1
Rev. R. Miles,	3 15	1	1	H. Hancke,	1
J. H. Tredgold,	2 2	1	1	H. Buckton,	1
J. D. Gregory,	2 2	2	2	L. Krebs,	2 0
Members of the Kirk Session of the Scottish Church,	10 10	10	10	Mrs. Gen. Bourke, ..	10 0
G. Thompson,	1 1	1	1	J. Blore,	1
Rev. W. Elliott,	1 1	0	0	B. Phillips,	1
S. B. Vennin,	2 2	0	0	G. Greig,	1
W. Billingsley,	1 1	0	0	Hon. W. L. Mellville	3 15
W. W. Bird,	1 1	1	1	Capt. Andrews, ..	3 15
G. W. Silberbauer,	1 1	1	1	J. A. Joubert,	1
Rev. W. Wright,	1 1	0	0	F. S. Watermeyer, ..	1
Rev. R. Haddy,	1 1	1	1	R. Reeves,	1
G. Yculand,	1 1	1	1	J. B. Barnes,	1
E. Roberts,	1 1	1	1	Joseph Dixie,	1
J. Lawton,	1 1	1	1	T. Sutherland,	1
J. Reid,	1 1	1	1	J. Laing,	1
J. Gunn,	1 1	1	1	A. Gray,	1
Thos. Mathew,	1 1	1	1	J. Marshall,	1
H. Rutherford,	1 1	1	1	Rev. G. Hough, ..	3 3
A. Steedman,	1 1	1	1	Mrs. W. W. Bird, ..	3 0
A. J. Jardine,	1 1	1	1	Mrs. Hough,	1
W. Beddy,	1 1	1	1	Mrs. Hawkins,	1
H. E. Rutherford,	1 1	1	1	Mrs. Rutherford,	1
Thos. Tenant,	1 1	1	1	Mrs. Miles,	1
James Smith,	1 1	1	1	Mrs. Tredgold,	1
W. Bridekirk,	1 1	1	1	G. Kemp,	1
N. Stenhouse,	1 1	1	1	W. Maskew,	1
Rev. R. Snowdall,	1 1	1	1	T. Maskew,	1
W. Gadney,	1 1	1	1	G. Steyler,	1
J. B. Ebden,	1 1	1	1	L. Twentyman,	1
F. Collison,	1 1	1	1	W. Smith,	1
W. Liesching,	1 1	1	1	C. F. Liesching,	1
J. D. Piton,	2 5	5	5	Capt. Morris,	1

(To be Continued.)

ADVICES have been received from Major DUNDAS, dated Camp on the *Kaay River*, the 1st inst. from which it appears that the *Tambookies*, under the Chief *Vossanie*, had moved forward to meet the invading Forces of *Chaka*, and having attacked them on the 26th ult. between the *Bashie* and *Umtala Rivers*, had completely routed them. The Invaders fled in the greatest confusion, leaving in the hands of the *Tambookies* an immense quantity of Cattle, which had been plundered from the neighbouring Tribes. Major DUNDAS, with a small escort of armed Inhabitants from Albany, was present and took part in the affair.

Lieutenant-Colonel SOMERSET, who had formed a Camp near the *Kaay River*, where he was joined by *Gaika* and other Caffre Chiefs with their Forces, was about to return to Fort Beaufort. The armed Inhabitants who had been called out, have returned to their homes.

Colonial Office, Cape of Good Hope, 11th August, 1828.

By Command of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor,
(Signed) JOHN BELL, Acting Sec. to Government.

THE last Post from the Interior brought no advices for Government; but from private sources we are enabled to offer a little information. On the 2^d of this month H. M. S. *Helicon* still remained in Algoa Bay, and Chaka's chiefs refused to return, unless Capt. King accompanied them, which, it was understood, he had agreed to do. One of those chiefs, who appears to be very shrewd and intelligent, said, in answer to some questions put to him, "when you see the elephants and other wild beasts rushing into the Colony, you may expect soon to see my master."

In the mean time Chaka himself was with his army, part of which had crossed the *Bashie*, and therefore he might soon be expected to come in contact with *Hinza*. *Faka*, the chief who gave the invaders battle, is said to have since joined them; and if he has, no doubt is entertained that he was compelled to do so. Of all the Caffer captains summoned by the Commandant, *Botma* is understood to be the only one who promptly attended. *Gaika* was at first not to be found, but had since joined our troops and employed his people as spies upon Chaka. *Hinza* and *Vossanie* are represented to have been panic-struck; but the sight of the little army of auxiliaries will perhaps revive their courage and rouse their ardor.

The force under Col. Somerset consisted of about 2,000 men with two six pounders and a howitzer. All the troops, farmers and others, were in high spirits, and longing to have a brush with the enemy. Major Dundas, it is said, had been within eighteen miles of Chaka, but had afterwards retired towards the

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Colony, and was using every persuasion to induce Hinza and Vossanie to make a stand. The country through which he passed is said to have been burnt up by the Caffers, for the purpose of distressing their enemy.

On the 28th of July Chaka was supposed to be only about fifty miles distant from our army: so that next post will probably bring news of some decisive event. When the mail was dispatched from Graham's Town on the 1st current, the out-Posts had not yet come in.

Since writing the above, some important intelligence has been received by an express which reached town on Sunday night. The particulars will be found in our columns.

In our advertising columns will be found an Address from the "Philanthropic Society," and in another part of this Paper an extract from the *Times*, on the subject of a letter published by Mr. Dwarris, an owner of Slaves in the West Indies, in which the very principles of the Cape Association are inculcated.

The means, which that gentleman suggests for attaining the object of emancipating the slaves without injury to the proprietor, appear to us less simple and less feasible than those which have been suggested here; but some further hints have reached us, which we feel it to be our duty to offer to the Public, and to the Association, with any weight that our humble recommendation can afford.

The plan proposed is, that Charity Schools should be instituted for children, more especially females, the offspring of slaves. In these schools should be received children freed through the aid of the Society, or solely by their owners; and to those inmates of the schools instruction should be afforded in religion, morality, and industry, including so much of needle-work, and even of useful learning, as might seem suited to their state and condition in life, until they were of a fit age to be apprenticed out.

It is proposed that this institution should be managed by a Board of Directors, and that every person emancipating a child, and placing it under their care, should thereby be entitled to become himself a Director during the period, that that child should remain in the schools, and should likewise have the preference when it was to be apprenticed, if no just and reasonable objection could be stated on its behalf.

The means of putting this plan into operation seem easy to be attained. The Government Slave Lodge would afford a building for the purpose; and we cannot help considering it a strange anomaly, that the British Government, which has done so much to discourage, nay, to suppress slavery, is itself the possessor of slaves. If Government would but appropriate that building, or a part of it, to the purpose, very little further expence would be necessary for giving this plan a fair trial. Even the present Society's resources would probably be sufficient to commence with: for we have had opportunities of ascertaining that several individuals of respectability and influence, who possess property in slaves, are favorably disposed towards the measure; and we have strong grounds for believing, that if such an asylum were

opened, and the means of religious instruction afforded, several slave children would at once be emancipated, and consigned to the care of the institution.

Such a mode of emancipating slaves would even at the outset gain the approbation of many who are deeply interested in it as a question of property; and when its effects should have been developed by time, we may venture to predict, that that approbation would be universal.

When the master of a female-slave should find that instead of having her time occupied in nursing her children, she might be advantageously employed at home, whilst they were well taken care of, in a Public Establishment of which he was himself a Director,—that they were likely to be brought up as good Christians, and conscientious servants—and that, as soon as they should be capable of being useful, he might enjoy their services, not as eye servants, but as those who were influenced by a sense of religion, and of moral duty, these considerations aiding, and combined with, the pleasing reflection, that he had assisted under Providence to raise a fellow-being from a state of deep degradation, would have a powerful, an irresistible influence over all within the sphere of their action.

To the Ladies of the Colony, some of whom have already given the Society earnest of their support, such a change, as we have anticipated, in the character and condition of their female attendants, is particularly desirable. That they, whose more especial attribute it is to possess the kinder, and more delicate feelings of our nature, should have those feelings outraged by the fact, or alarmed by the apprehension, of a fond, and favorite female attendant being exposed from the want of early religious instruction, to evils which we dare not more than hint at, is a state of things, which we know that the Ladies of the Cape endure but from necessity, and which we feel assured, that they will gladly aid in alleviating, as we now invite them to do.

We cannot conclude these remarks without endeavouring to impress upon the minds of our Readers the vast difference that exists between Slavery, as it is in this Colony, and in most, if not every other settlement where it is tolerated. Here, the Slaves form little more than one fourth of the whole population. In other places the proportion of Slaves is far greater, in some even amounting to nine tenths and upwards. There is, however, a much more important difference still in the kindness, and humanity with which Slaves are treated generally throughout the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope; and if instances of severity, or even cruelty are sometimes seen, they are stigmatized by Public Opinion, as well as punished by the law of the land; nor unfortunately are similar transgressions unknown even in countries where there are no Slaves.

The news from England brought by the *Harriet* in 56 days, is of an unusually late date, and of unusual importance. A change has taken place in the Ministry, the particulars of which will be found in our columns. The Duke of Wellington appears

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to have availed himself of the opportunity to thrust some of his military friends into the Cabinet, but if the British People retain a single spark of the spirit of their ancestors, it will be quite enough to spring the mine upon which his Grace has posted himself, and to blow him, and his semi-civil staff, so far from the breach which they have made in the Constitution, that they will never again be able to approach it.

The Catholic question having passed the Commons with a majority of six, was thrown out in the Lords by a majority of forty-four. The Marquis of Lansdowne advocated the resolution which he moved in a splendid speech, that must tend to accelerate the rapid progress which this important subject is now making in public opinion.

A counter-revolution had broken out at Oporto, which had spread over the whole kingdom of Portugal. Twenty-six regiments had declared for the Emperor and the Constitution; and it is said, that Don Miguel was obliged to take refuge on board one of our ships. The security of the free institutions of Portugal thus effected without foreign aid, was mentioned in terms expressive of joy, and congratulation in the British House of Commons, where a member also spoke of Don Miguel as one, who had some years ago been guilty of murder.

An account had been received of a battle between the Russians and Turks, but it seems to have been destitute of foundation, and to have been fabricated in order to influence the funds. It appears however to be certain, that hostile movements had taken place, and that detachments of both armies had entered the Principalities. It is understood, that all the other great Powers remain neutral.

WE learn, that some pieces of artillery and military stores have been shipped on board the "William Parker," to be transported to the Frontier.

It is currently reported, that instructions have been received from home, to commence forthwith the new Stone Pier, and that 120 of the convicts are to be employed upon it.

Letters, dated the 1st of May, have been received by a mercantile House in Cape Town, from their correspondents at Gibraltar, stating, that the "City of Bordeaux," with Mr. W. E. Sheppard on board, had been at Cadiz about the 25th of April, from whence she sailed for Leghorn, with her cargo of Mauritius Sugars, &c. Sanguine hopes were entertained of overtaking her at Leghorn.

Extract of a Letter dated Camp, about 5 miles from the Kaay River, 130 miles from Fort Beaufort,

1st August, 1828.

We have now been a week on the march, and are 170 miles from Graham's Town. Major Dundas has just this moment joined us. He has been some distance from here, and fell in

with some of Chaka's army. You will be surprised to hear, that he repulsed them with forty men. I do not think there is any chance of the two fives (55th Regiment) displaying British valour: I have no doubt the Kaffers will defeat them without our assistance. God knows whether we proceed farther or not. Perhaps we shall be encamped here for some time. Chaka will most likely make another attack. Major Dundas with forty men and five or six thousand Kaffers, completely drove them back, and took 30,000 head of Cattle from them. Our regiment march uncommonly well; in fact, if we go farther, we shall knock up the Cavalry. Our army consists of two divisions, about 800 men in each: Colonel Somerset commands one, Colonel Mill the other. We have also three pieces of artillery, drawn by oxen; altogether we make a very formidable appearance. We have been rather short of provisions: we have had no bread for the last two days, however a wagon load is expected every hour. We are all in very good health, and I like the campaignt very much. The country is beautiful. There has been no rain since we left, which is very fortunate.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from the Rev. J. Brownlee, at Buffalo River, to the Rev. R. Miles, dated 3d of August.

I have this day seen Major Dundas, who halted here for two hours on his way to the Colony, and from what he says there is no doubt, that the party he attacked, and routed in conjunction with Vossanie, and some of Hinza's people, were part of Chaka's army. The dress, the shields, weapons, manner of fighting, and the women they took, who had been carried away, all corroborate the above statement, and particularly the route they took after plundering the different Mambookie tribes in June, confirm the above. The design evidently of Chaka's people calling themselves as being attached to Madikana, was to conceal their designs from the Tambookies, and probably from the Colonial Government.

The Major says, that the Chief Faka was not in league with Chaka, although some of his men had been there shortly before the Major's arrival. The barbarity of Chaka's people is such, that they were not content with taking the cattle, but murdered the women, and children, dug up the corn from the magazines, and burnt it. The Commando will all be out of Caffer-land in a few days. Col. Somerset is here on his way out. Major Dundas mentions that Vossanie expressed great anxiety respecting the promise you made him, that a Missionary should be sent him: he thinks that he is quite forgotten. The Major will be probably in Cape Town about the 27th, and he will give you all the news, particularly respecting commencing a mission among the Tambookies. It is probable Chaka will try to recover his cattle, or probably will give up the design of destroying all the Caffer tribes. The party of Chaka's who were defeated, are supposed only to be a detached marauding party.

All the people speak of Chaka's forces being composed of different squadrons, bearing different colored shields. The above party carried white shields. I hope the gospel will soon find its way to Port Natal. There is a great change in the ideas of most of the people in power, respecting the importance of missions.

The Collection made after the Sermon preached in the English Church on Sunday last, by the Rev. F. Fallows, in aid of the funds of the Cape of Good Hope District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, amounted to, £ 27 1 0. We hail, with unfeigned pleasure, any accession to the pecuniary means of this truly useful Institution, as a benefit to the community at large.

IMPORTANT EVENTS.—Botanists have discovered a new species of *Butter-cup*. The *Cognoscenti* are all packing up for Chili, in order to see this natural curiosity.

The Duke of Wellington's face discovered in virgin gold; the original is said to be of another metal.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIST.

Verandah Lodge, Aug. 1, 1828.

SIR.—It is now nearly twelve months since, that a spot of ground was consecrated by the Bishop of Calcutta for the building of an English Church: a Committee as well as Trustees were appointed; and, from the highly respectable character of each individual forming those two Boards, it was fondly hoped that the disgrace which has for twenty-two years hung over the English inhabitants, of not having a church of their own, would last but a few months; accordingly, subscriptions were entered into, as I may have been informed, to the amount of £3,000, the first instalment of which has long since been paid; nothing, however, being made public, and the Subscribers seeing no advancement in the proceedings, two letters from one of them appeared in your impartial Paper, calling on the Committee to give some account as to what they were doing; and as, from the last letter appeared that my worthy father was seen, a few days before, returning from a meeting of the Committee in good humour and with a smiling face, the inference was, that his active genius being roused something would be done, and the public wish gratified, especially as it was understood that several gentlemen, including most of the Committee, had liberally come forward and bound themselves as security in the further sum of £2,000, to make up the amount of £5,000, (the moiety to be paid by the public,) provided the subscription should fall short of that sum. Months, however, have elapsed, and we are still in the dark. There, Sir, has been the difficulty, and what has caused the delay? Is it the excess of duty put on the shoulders of one of the Committee, by his being also appointed a Trustee, that has caused difficulties? or have the obstacles originated in a hasty, that should have been the first to promote the undertaking? At any rate it is a duty incumbent on the Committee to call a General Meeting of the Subscribers, and explain the reason why, after so long a period has elapsed, no further progress has been made than the erection of a paltry wooden fence round the pointed ground? Query—Was there not a resolution passed in the motion of Mr. Maskew, at the second meeting at the Commercial Room, that Half-yearly Meetings of the Subscribers should be called by the Committee? Why has this not been done? Are they afraid "that out of their own mouths we should condemn them?" It looks like it. I really think, Sir, we had better withdraw our subscriptions. The Scotch Church is now nearly finished: and to our disgrace be it told, the first stone was laid after our ground was consecrated.

I hope, Sir, you will excuse my intrusion on your columns; fearing that some late domestic event may have prevented my honored father from paying that attention to the subject it deserved, is the reason of my offering myself to your notice.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
PIET PRY, PAUL'S SON.

THE JETTY.

"A Chiel's amang ye takin' Notes,
An' faith he'll Print it."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIST. 11th Aug.

SIR.—I was much amused on reading the "Verzamelaar" of Wednesday last to find in it a letter on the subject of the Repairs of the Jetty, signed by "A Friend to Common Sense." After describing it to have "undergone a thorough Repair," and stating regret that the object of the Engineer, whom he has heard of as having been sent out for the express purpose of building a Stone Pier, has been "like the baseless fabric of a vision," and "left a mass of rotten timber behind," he affirms that the expense of the present repairs of this mass of rotten timber would have been better bestowed in making at a commencement of a new Pier. He has forgotten however to state, what manner the shipping and commercial interest were to carry on trade, until this New Stone Pier should be completed. He then expresses his astonishment at "the consummate ignorance displayed in the execution of the present Repair," and its weakness is set

forth as consisting "in piles being driven, and beams being laid upon their tops, secured by a nail, many of the piles and supports being too short," and "this evil is remedied by interposing pieces of wood in shape like Cheshire Cheeses, &c."—Wonderful display of Judgment! Consummate Ignorance! to state that piles well driven, bearing the weight directly on their heads, secured with skewers of one inch and a quarter diameter, should be so weak and feeble, and that Wedges, Chips, and pieces shaped like Cheeses, combined to support the tottering frame, and that the Wood, Iron, Copper, Skewers, and cheese Blocks, should be doomed to become in a short time food for ravenous worms, and be meant to render the Jetty "as insecure as human ingenuity could make it." I do not know whether the Friend to Common Sense is capable of forming a correct judgment with respect to these Repairs, but from his letter he shews consummate Ignorance on the subject.

The Antidote to the decay of this "thoroughly repaired Wharf" recommended by the Friend to Common Sense is *New Holland Timber*

— "Which hath a Charm
The rage of the Teredo to disarm.

It is unfortunate for this poor Colony that this comprehensive reviewer had not made his appearance at the conclusion of the year 1826, or early in 1827, when this old tottering frame of wood-work, as it is described (no inconsiderable part of which had braved the fury of both worms and seas for upwards of 70 years,) was undergoing a "through repair" and this famed gun-wood of New Holland was introduced for piles. The outlay, I am informed, was nearly Five Hundred Pounds, which, if judiciously laid out, would have secured this "mass of rotten timber" for a few years; but alas! in a few months afterwards it was represented to be nothing but shreds and patches and mantraps. Here was consummate skill displayed in the executive part; piles driven with their ponderous heads *leaning* against the old tottering fabric and attached thereto, with what might be termed a knitting needle, compared with the substance of the pile; and still more "consummate" skill was displayed in adding to this needle a bracket or cleat equal in strength to one nailed on the signal post for the purpose of ascending the mast. Was this rendering it "as insecure as human ingenuity could make it?"

What a further exercise for the judgement and review of this Friend to common sense, had he witnessed the condemnation of all the Government Buildings, commencing at Simon's Town. Wynberg, the beautiful Villa at Newlands, Government House at *Green Town*, public Offices, Library (now occupied as the Judges' Chambers,) Slave Lodge, Prison, Camps Bay, and the Buildings at Robben Island, all designated as nothing but mud and dirt.

I hope that the Friend to common sense will not stop at the Jetty, but will favor us with his remarks on several public buildings, such as the Observatory, and that model of architecture the Scottish Church, and that his consummate skill may be rendered available in the erection of the proposed English one. I would however recommend his putting his remarks in a more connected and better digested shape than his letter on the repairs of the Jetty are, which can only be the production of giddy youth, and imbecile middle age.—I am, Sir,

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COLONIST.

SIR.—Allow me to state, through the medium of your widely circulated Journal, that many of the Civil Servants in the District of Stellenbosch have not yet received their Salaries for the months of October, November, and December last.

I am, Sir, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

His Grace the Commander in Chief will review both Houses of Parliament at Hounslow on Friday next. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland intends to honour the review with his presence.

The United Service Club have sold their new house, and taken that occupied by the late Mr. Canning, in Downing-street.

Sir Hussey Vivian is appointed Chief Justice, vice Lord Tenterden, resigned.

Friday's Gazette contains the appointment of Lieut. General Gascoyne, to be Chancellor, vice Lord Lyndhurst, exchanged into the 10th Lancers.

On Monday last a Court Martial was held at the Treasury Chambers, President his Grace the Duke of Wellington, to try Corporal Huskisson and four other non-Commissioned Officers of the East Retford Militia, when they were all found guilty of Disobedience of Orders, and disrespectful language to Sergeant Peel, and were dismissed his Majesty's Service. His Majesty has been pleased to confirm the sentence of the Court.

Notes marked "private and confidential" are meant for the immediate perusal of his Majesty.

The utmost tranquillity prevails in "the Camp," at Downing-street.

The First Lord of the Treasury reviewed 18 battalions of infantry this morning, in Hyde Park, accompanied by the gallant Secretaries for the War and Colonial Departments.

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THE NEW MINISTRY.

IN THE CABINET.

The Earl of Aberdeen has been appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in the room of Earl Dudley.

Sir George Murray Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, in the room of Mr. Huskisson.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Viscount Lowther, the First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests and Land Revenue, in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot.

The Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the room of the Earl of Aberdeen.

Sir Henry Hardinge, Secretary at War, in the room of Lord Palmerston.

Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq. Vice-President of the Board of Trade, in the room of Mr. Frankland Lewis. Mr. Courtenay has been sworn in a Privy Councillor.

Horace Twiss, Esq. Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department; in the room of Lord F. L. Gower.

George Bankes, Esq. Secretary to the Board of Control; in the room of Mr. Courtenay.

The new Officers kissed hands on Friday upon their respective appointments, and were Gazetted the same evening.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MAY 30.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the house resolved itself into a Committee of supply.

Mr. Dawson moved the first resolution, which was, that 240,000l. be granted to his Majesty to defray the civil contingencies of 1828. The Hon. Gentleman observed, that the best course for him to adopt would be to abstain from any observations until he heard what objections were made to the grant.

Mr. Hume complained that so many items were classed under a single head, and thought it much better that they should be separated in the estimates, in order that each might be dealt with upon its own merits. There was, for instance, under the present head, such a sum as 8,000l. or 10,000l. to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Government at the Cape of Good Hope. As he had mentioned that vote, he could not help observing how extraordinary it was that they should go on paying money from year to year for commissions which had hitherto done nothing. This Commission was of five years' standing, and yet the house had seen nothing from them but a few garbled extracts from a report, which did not enable the house to form any opinion on the subject which they were appointed to investigate. In his opinion Parliament ought to have the whole of these documents before them, that they might know what the opinion of the Commissioners was with respect to the misgovernment of which they had heard so many complaints. Whenever he brought that subject before the house, he was told that when the Commissioners made their report, then would be the time to enter into the discussion. He was therefore anxious to know if they had come to any decision, and if the House was to be made acquainted with the result of the commission of inquiry. He wished also to know if the sum proposed in the estimate was to pay all the expenses of that commission, and if Parliament was to expect any report from them at all.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped that he should soon be able to bring forward the report, and to answer the questions which the Hon. Gentleman had now put.

Mr. Hume said, that a million of money had been paid in the course of the last twenty years for commissions of inquiry, in return for which, we had only received extracts and abstracts, and all sorts of partial and garbled statements.

Mr. Dawson observed, that the suggestion of the Hon. Gentleman for separating the estimates, might form a proper subject for the finance Committee, but could not be entertained on a motion, or in a Committee like the present.

Sir J. Newport agreed with his Honorable friend in thinking that Parliament had a right to the whole of the reports, and ought not to be satisfied with mere extracts.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the Honorable Baronet must have misunderstood him if he conceived him to have denied the right of Parliament to the whole of the reports. He had merely alluded to a particular instance, in which the Honorable Baronet himself had agreed at the time.

Mr. Gordon maintained the right of Parliament to a full and complete report of the Commissioners whom they had appointed.

Mr. Peel, on the part of his Right Hon. friend, did not mean to deny the right of the House, but to except only such cases of individual difference as ought not to be revived unless connected with some question relating to the public service.

Mr. Baring could not agree in the distinction drawn by the Right Hon. Gentleman, for he seemed to forget that the whole of these questions between the Colonies and their Governors were of a personal nature. All the Petitioners complained of the gross misgovernment of individuals, and it was to be remembered that every one of our great colonies had now come forward with complaints. Unless the gallant officer now at the head of that department could devise some better mode of governing the colonies than had hitherto been adopted, it was to be feared that great evils would arise under the present system. If it was to be understood that every thing of a personal nature was to be struck out from these reports, they never could understand the question between the Colonies and their Governors. The case was different in any matter of a strictly private nature, though even then he should be very jealous of leaving it to the Colonial Department to decide what was private or what was not.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer concurred in a great part of the observations which had fallen from the Honorable Member; but he wished that the Honorable Member would give way to the general feeling of the house, and not force a discussion relating to private differences upon a public question.

Mr. Peel, in explanation observed, that in what he had said he had merely alluded to private differences, which were known to exist at the Cape.

Mr. Hume was of opinion, that when a public commission was appointed, it ought not to be in the power of Ministers to defer the presentation of their report, because it contained matter either of a private or personal nature. As he intended to take another opportunity of saying a word or two on these reports, he would leave them without further remark at present.

IRELAND.

A great sensation has been created in Dublin by an unexpected visit of Lord William Paget, son of the Marquis of Anglesea, to the meeting of the Catholic Association on Saturday. He was accompanied by Lord George Hill and Baron Tuyl, first aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant. On Friday the Lord Lieutenant received the delegation from the nobility, gentry, merchants, &c. His reply was couched in the most tempered and conciliatory language. The delegation is composed of men of all parties; opposite to some of the high Orange school stood Mr. O'Connell, in his Association uniform, a green dress, with one gilt button on the breast, bearing a shamrock.

We give a full report of the 'Explanations' in the House of Commons on Monday night. They confirm the accounts of the transactions between Mr. Huskisson and the Premier previously current. Mr. Huskisson, after his vote on the East Retford bill (his conduct with reference to which Mr. Peel clears of all blame), wrote a note to the Duke, marked 'private and confidential,' which the latter insisted on considering as a resignation, in spite of all explanations.

The Majority in favour of Ministers on the East Retford Question, was 106. The number being—

Ayes	...	...	...	...	258
Noes	...	...	...	...	152

It will be observed that the House was very full at the time of the division, yet we are told that several members who might have been expected to vote against Ministers, Mr. BROUGHAM included, had previously retired. On the other hand the activity of Government in mustering its adherents, was so conspicuous as to have provoked the animadversion of an hon. member of the House of Commons. Mr. HOLMES, the Treasury whipper-in, sent round not less than three notes in the course of Monday to bring up the Government voters, in order to swell the majority.

Mr. Huskisson's allusion to the 'VENERABLE BUFFOONERIES' of Lord ELDON at the Pitt Dinner, and to the system of 'Cabinet Discipline,' practised in his own case by the martial Premier, were in a style of caustic severity, which, it is observed, 'would not have misbecome the finest exhibitions of Mr. CANNING's satirical eloquence.'

It is understood that Lord GRANVILLE, our Ambassador to France, retires. Lord F. L. GOWER, it will be remembered, has also given up his appointment. These Noble Lords are the brothers of the Marquis of Stafford, who has formally withdrawn his support from our Military Government. The Premier, it is

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said, will send his brother, Lord Cowley, to the French Court. It is conjectured also that his Grace has some brother in arms, who will consent to accept the Admiralty, should the Duke of CLARENCE, from delicacy of health, or any other cause, be induced to resign his present important place.

Lord Palmerston's resignation was the consequence of Mr. Huskisson's, his Lordship having been induced to join the Government in January, in consequence of the confidence he felt in Mr. Huskisson.

Mr. Peel stated, that he "did not contemplate any change in our foreign or domestic policy."

"It is to this declaration," says the 'Courier,' "coupled with the large majority in favour of Ministers last night, that we are desired to impute the improvement in the Funds this morning."

What a compliment, involuntary no doubt, to the memory of the maligned and murdered Mr. Canning!

THE RED-COATED GOVERNMENT.

We have met, in the course of our dramatic reading, with a character, who, when he wished to part with some obnoxious domestic, secreted a portion of his plate, and made the fictitious theft an excuse for the servant's discharge. In the case between the Duke of WELLINGTON and Mr. Huskisson, although the latter has not been exactly treated like *Benjamin*, it is admitted by all who are not influenced by the Treasury, that the demeanour of the former has borne no superfluity of that discretion which ought to regulate all dealings between the public servants. Mr. Huskisson may be regarded as the very *encyclopedia* of commercial science. By study, by feeling, and by habit, he has mastered the multifarious and complex principles of law and ethics, upon which our colonial policy should be grounded. In respect to trade, he is the representative of a great maritime town. Upon other important questions, his sentiments share the same bent as those of all thinking men. When the light of Mr. CANNING's mind departed from the legislative orrery, the eyes of the country were directed to Mr. Huskisson, as executor to that testament of wise and generous policy which the intellect of his deceased friend and colleague had bequeathed to the world. How soon and sad our disappointment! Justice is sought to be inflicted upon an iniquitous borough—Mr. PEEL votes one way—Mr. Huskisson follows his conscience, instead of his colleague, in a different direction. The premier is apprised by the recusant, that he is prepared to resign *in case* resignation be the indispensable result of his vote. He is not taken at his word; but his words are tortured into a meaning as foreign to them as a conditional affirmation is to a positive act.—Away posts the Gallant Premier to Windsor, and after a few evolutions, which the country will not fail to appreciate, he informs Mr. Huskisson that his *resignation had been accepted by his MAJESTY*—and calls upon his drum-major to beat "the turn out." This is one of the consequences of having the country abandoned to the gold-laced gentlemen.

But the nation is to be indemnified for this calamitous and ill-omened dismissal by the appointment of Sir GEORGE MURRAY to the Office of Colonial Secretary. It was wisely said by Tacitus, in his life of Agricola, "Credunt plerique militaris ingenii subtilitatem deesse, quis castrorum iurisdictio securior et obtusa, ac plura manu agens, calliditatem fori non exerceat." The applicability of this passage, notwithstanding his alleged knowledge of Greek, to Sir GEORGE MURRAY, need scarcely be urged. His edicts may be classical, but they will smell of the grease of Bellona's axle, and the 'vox populi' will be drowned by the 'vox rom. boni.'

AMELIORATION OF SLAVERY.

(From the Times.)

The gradual preparation of the Negro slaves in our colonies for admission to a state of freedom and the enjoyment of civil rights, is an object so interesting to humanity, as to ensure a favorable reception to almost any sober scheme for its full accomplishment. But, desirable as, beyond

question, is this end, the wisest of our statesmen have always thought any measure which attempted to effect the object without the full consent and concurrent feeling of all parties concerned, must be hopeless of success. We are led to these remarks by the appearance of a pamphlet which (so far well) aims at procuring such concurrence, and suggests a flattering and pleasing plan: proceeding, too, from a quarter peculiarly entitled to attention upon this subject. Mr. Dwarris, the Commissioner of Legal Inquiry, who visited all the islands, and whose strict, and even stern integrity in the exposure of judicial abuses, we have frequently noticed with approbation, has favoured us with his conclusions, in a letter addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Dwarris indeed has, on the one side, a personal interest, being himself, the proprietor of an estate in the colonies: but he has, on the other, a manifest leaning to liberal opinions; and so well are these opposite influences balanced and regulated by the control of a higher principle,---a paramount regard to truth and justice,---that his strict impartiality, in a very delicate situation, is universally admitted. His information, therefore, (we do not say so much for his plan), will be gladly received, and the rather as, in lieu of vague generalities and common-place declamation, he furnishes precisely, the kind of matter we stand in need of, in order to form our own opinions, viz.---proofs and instances. The first point considered is the present system with its alleged evils. The object of this section appears to be, to sooth the irritated feelings of the colonists, who are chafed at the continued charges of habitual ill treatment of their slaves, which the author thinks, and endeavours to show, are not well founded; and he accordingly undertakes to afford the people of this country juster views of the progress of improvement, and the condition of the colonies. Accordingly, we are presented with some of those specific instances, which are necessary for forming a proper judgment: thus---

"If I am asked in what the advancement in the condition of the slave consists? I answer---In gentleness of treatment, and acknowledgment of his rights by his master; in access to religion and instruction; in opportunities of intellectual improvement; in the enjoyment of domestic comfort; in a better secured protection for his person; in a recognized right to his property; in the power of disposing of his gains by will; in the means and the motives tending to an accumulation of property; and eventually of purchasing his freedom with the consent of his owner, if he is of industrious habits."

"If I am desired to point out the indications of an improved feeling in the master, I instance the more than facility, the aid, the colonists have given to the extension of the church establishment; the institution and support of schools, to which children of all colours are indiscriminately admitted; the encouragement afforded to the baptism and marriage of slaves; the circumstance of its being unusual in practice, though unfortunately sanctioned by law, to separate families of slaves at public sales; the circumstance that, at the Marshall's sales, when it is understood that a negro is bidding for his freedom, no person is found to oppose him; the number and frequency of voluntary manumissions and the state of manners which makes an application for a slave to be allowed to purchase his freedom invariably attended to; the exclusion from society of persons accused or suspected of cruelty; with several others." "What is the result? That slavery in our colonies has been greatly softened; that it exists at present in the mildest form; but that there remain certain evils, inseparable almost from the condition of slavery."

The objections of the anti-Colonists, reduced to 15 general heads, are then successively stated and examined, admitted or denied, qualified or explained. The remedy proposed, viz. the measure of compulsory manumission, as introductory to the system of free labour, is then canvassed, and shown to be objectionable, and such as to require compensation on the instant. "There," he thinks, "the colonists neither unreasonably nor unwisely take there stand." "It seems to me sufficient ground for the resistance of the Colonists at the present time, that the experiment is new and hazardous; that the result is doubtful; that the attempt at substituting free labour for the services of the slave may be unsuccessful; that in case of failure the mischief is irreparable; that for such irretrievable injury no compensation is provided, or as yet unequivocally pledged; that all experience is against its success; that with the fullest opportunities afforded, and the most pressing invitations given, no evidence was, nor could be, adduced in its favour."

Having disposed of the remedy proposed, the third head is the remedy required; containing, the author's scheme for the extinction of slavery at a definite period, with a full indemnity to the master; which amounts to a plan for purchasing the reversionary interest in slaves, to be effected partly by a remission of the sugar duties during a term, in which the Colonists are to be exempt from interference,---partly by a vote of money proceeding on an expectation that those Amis de Nègres, in this country, who petition, will be willing to pay. For the manner in which this plan is stated and supported, and on which we at present offer no decisive opinion, we must refer to the little work itself, entitled "The West India Question plainly stated, and the only Practical Remedy briefly considered."

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CONTINUATION OF EXTRACTS FROM PAPERS UPON AFRICAN CIVILIZATION.

Whilst the people of the Colony thus proved that taxation-estimates must yield to necessity, the poor Caffres suffered dreadfully, although they succeeded in preserving the independence of their Tribes. In some points, better times dawned upon them, in consequence of their strength. The immediate causes of the wars of 1818 and 1819 were three capital errors committed by us: First, in aggravating the feuds of the rival Chieftains by our interference, after we had multiplied them by filling Caffreland unmercifully with people.

Secondly, In setting the Chief Gaika over his rivals; and

Thirdly, In driving the people to desperation, by stripping them of their cattle.

Even the favored Chief, Gaika, himself, saw through the second error, and long resisted it in vain: and the design of communicating with all the Caffres through him only was so wild that we could never establish it. In this protracted struggle we gained the Keiskamma for a boundary, upon terms which were violated; and we still persevered for a time in none intercourse and non-improvement, expecting to stop private robberies by plundering retaliation, and by a military police, unequal and often cruel in its operation; and sometimes sadly misdirected in its objects; whilst general peace with an uncivilized people was to be secured by a slip of pretended neutral ground between us. The inefficacy of rigorous exclusion was perpetually exposed by the recurrence of violences, and by friendly moderate proceedings being always followed by immediate benefits of the first importance.

The foul project of seizing Caffreland, contemplated by some persons with alarming complacency in a latter part of this period, was not adopted by the government, who appeared to give it countenance in one step only, which was afterwards withdrawn. The project itself seems to have been first put forth in London, in 1819, being then founded upon no small "aberration" from the truth, in assuming Cafferland to be destitute of inhabitants, and in vouching to support the position, the testimony of a party who actually avoided going through that country because it was full of fighting men. A comparison of the Quarterly Review of July, 1819, p. 245, with Mr. van Reenen's Journal, published by Captain Riou, in 1782, will make this matter abundantly plain. This project was again put forth by the same authority in 1821, not only upon the same unlucky basis of a journey through Cafferland, never made, with a variety of statements in geography and statistics, equally foreign from the truth, but it is justified in a daring contempt of the political justice now slightly reviving in our relations with uncivilized people. Barrow* is obviously the writer, who with singular inconsistency does not scruple to recommend violence towards the Caffres, by appealing to the practice "in all European colonies" of sacrificing the defenceless in order that their good lands may be more productively occupied. A better spirit was however abroad; and at length, between 1820 and 1826, much of the old system reluctantly gave way. The Caffre chiefs kept their proper independence of each other---considerable intercourse was allowed---military violence in some degree checked---Missionaries of all denominations were permitted to have access to Cafferland---and in one instance a religious institution was partly supported by the government.

These new views continue to the present hour with the best consequences to both sides of the boundary: but the system in force, superior as it is to all that preceded it, is obviously capable of much improvement. It is essentially military; and therefore arbitrary, and of ill consequence, even where it does not work injustice. Happily the good influence of the Commissioners of Inquiry, which strengthened the improvement which has taken place, is adverse to military machinery, except in subordination to civil authority, and, as it now stands, for a temporary purpose. Happily, too, military systems are directly as well as indirectly expensive:---If therefore the present is a wrong "defence" against people whom we ought gradually to unite with ourselves by the far less costly means of civilisation, the longer it exists, the more clearly will its unsuitableness be proved.

Our present course seems also to be connected with a principle erroneous in theory, and impossible to be executed permanently: the principle of limiting the progress of white inhabitants into the interior. It doubtless would be good to advance in bodies---but is it practicable? Much experience in North America and in Australia, and some at no small cost in this Colony, have settled this point for us. It cannot be done. It would be an easier task to retain the seantiest dews in the sands of South Africa than to set effectual bounds to the population which is swarming towards the interior. Instead of multiplying harassing impediments, which embitter men's minds, and will fail, however well-intended, Government should accommodate itself to the nature of things; and, by regulating what cannot be stopped, nobly make our approach a blessing---not a curse, as hitherto it has proved to the native tribes. If we do not raise them to a condition and capacity to take care of themselves, we do nothing. We are bound as Christians, and as men, to carry correctives into every quarter where we cannot prevent our vices finding a way. By settling in South Africa we place many unprincipled white and colored men in contact with new tribes:

and make more unprincipled those who began only with natural preference of their own interests---but if duly restrained and opposed will not others. Therefore by not following up our communications with a obvious means of improving the aborigines, we expose them to the weakness to inevitable destruction;---by not being just and by leaving influences unchecked so far from lessening, we directly aggravate, the numerous evils of African savage life.

* See the quarterly Reviews of July, 1818 & 1821---of articles on the Cape of Good Hope---particularly in the allusions without name, to Mr. van Reenen's Journal; and to the wreck of the *Heracles* in Caffreland, in 1782.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.---The following are the bases of the new Sugar Bill about to be introduced by Ministers:---1st. That the refiners shall be allowed to work foreign Sugars in bonds under the surveillance of the Excise; to import without duty, and to export without drawback. 2. That the East India sugars shall be admitted at 4s. extra duty, with a descending scale of duty. Some of the West India merchants had a interview with Mr. Grant in the beginning of this week, and made objection to the first point, as it would not bring foreign sugars into the consumption. To the second they object; and should it be adopted, they demand more advantages as a compensation. The principal sugar-refiners have since remonstrated against being placed under the Excise regulations.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.---A general meeting of the subscribers was held on Tuesday at the rooms in Lincoln's-inn-fields the Bishop of Gloucester in the chair. A long report, detailing the proceedings during the past year, was read, accompanied by a statement of the pecuniary resources of the Society for that period. Among the topics adverted to in the report, was the departure of Dr. James, the Bishop of Calcutta, for India. After the adoption of the report, the meeting was addressed by several reverend gentlemen in support of the Society's objects. The customary annual resolutions were adopted, and the meeting separated.

A HARD CASE.---A tradesman applied at Marylebone office on Tuesday to know what he should do with a troublesome blacksmith, who resided in the cellar of his house. Mr. Griffith---"Turn him out." Applicant---"It is the very thing I want to do; but how is it to be done?" Mr. Griffith---"Give him notice to quit." Applicant---"I have a dozen times, and takes no notice of it." Mr. Griffith---"Double his rent." Applicant---"That will answer no purpose, for he does not pay the present." Griffith---"Take his goods." Applicant---"He has nothing but tools, and those we can't distrain." Mr. Griffith---"It's altogether bad." Applicant---"Yes, and if he is offended, he stops his chimney flue, and sets house with smoke." The Magistrate could give no farther advice, and the applicant went away disappointed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals in Table Bay.

August 8.—**HARRIET**, schooner, J. Palmer, Downs, June 12, this port. **Cargo** sundries.—Brings a mail.

The "Barbara" sailed on the 11th of June, with a cargo and mail. The "Achilles" and "Glenlyon" were to sail in a few days.

9.—**BRIDE**, bark, W. Brown, Downs. May 26, this port and **Bombay** cargo sundries.—Brings a cargo and mail.

10.—The "Edward Lombe" and the "Triumph," were at Portsmouth the 8th of June.

Sailed out of Table Bay.

Aug. 6.—**MADELINE**, to Manilla.

Arrival in Simon's Bay.

August 6.—**ISABELLE**, G. R. Fox, London, May 14, to **Bombay**. **Cargo** sundries.—**Passengers**, Lieut. Gloag, H. C. S., Lieut. Cates, H. M. 20th Regt. Mrs. Gloag, Mr. Cates and Mrs. Fox; John Stephenson cadet.

MARRIAGE.

In the English Church, Cape Town, on Monday, 11th August, by the Reverend GEORGE HOUGH, M. A., Senior Colonial Chaplain. Peter, a Native of Johanna, to Catherine Maro, Native of Madagascar.

CHRISTENING.

In the English Church, Cape Town, by the Reverend GEORGE HOUGH, Senior Colonial Chaplain, on Sunday, Aug. 10, 1822.

A Son of William Hawkins, Esq. baptized Hamilton Ross.

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